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ITALIA N

L'Italia, Feb. 2, 1913

## AN OUTSTANDING EVENT

One of the outstanding events of the year, took place last week at the Sherman Hotel.

It was the festival given by the Italian Women's Benefit Society.

Many prominent Italians of the colony attended.

This society has developed into the outstanding society of our colony.

One of the many good deeds this society has done is the generous donations they have been giving for the benefit of the poor Italians of our colony in the past.

We wish to congratulate the members for the splendid co-operation they have given in making the event an outstanding success.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, February 1, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN WOMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY.

Another poor Italian family was helped by the Italian Women's Welfare Society. The Colini family is in mourning for the death of its beloved wife and mother. She left behind, five children, one of them an infant of two years. Mr. Colini is unable to work because of a physical handicap.

This case was reported to the Italian Women's Welfare Society and immediate action was taken. The baby, Josephine, two years old, was taken to St. Vincent's Orphanage. Filippa, thirteen years old, was taken to St. Joseph's Home, where in time she will be adopted by a good catholic family. The other three children, Louis, four years old, Vincenza, seven years old, and Vincenzo, ten years old, will be sheltered in Fehanville.

We wish to thank this society for the wonderful cooperation they have shown in helping the poor Italians of our colony.



L'Italia, Nov. 17, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**RUMMAGE SALE**

The Italian Women's Benefit Society is holding a rummage sale on Nov. 21st and 22nd.

For those who do not know what is a rummage sale, they are informed that it is a sale of clothing, linens, etc. donated by members of the colony.

It will be held at 2341 S. State St.

Money derived from the sale will be used in the Societies' relief program.

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WPA (LL) PROJ. 30771

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV, 1911, No. 5.

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce has made a warm appeal to its members for donations in behalf of the Italian Red Cross.

While the Italian soldiers give their lives in the battle field for the idea of a greater Italy, it is the duty of those Italians abroad to show their patriotism by giving pecuniary donations which is the only means to help our fatherland and relieve the war's hardships of those soldiers.

Donations may be sent to the treasurer of local delegation, Dr. Cav. Anthony Lagorio, 812 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



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Record Herald, Jan. 2, 1909.

**ITALIANS ARE GENEROUS.**

Throughout yesterday afternoon Guido Sabetta the Italian consul; Bernard B. Barasa, his legal adviser, and Dr. Antonio Lagorio, treasurer, Stephen Malato, secretary, of the Chicago Italian committee selected to take charge of the work of obtaining funds from Italians of Chicago, remained in room 412 of the Masonic Temple greeting visitors and thanking them for donations.

It was announced last evening that \$2,000.00 is at hand to swell the fund already sent to the minister of foreign affairs at Rome and that today this sum, in all probability, will be increased to \$4,000.00. It is the policy of consul Sabetta, whenever any considerable amount is on hand, to cable it to Rome as promptly as possible.

**Table Piled With Money.**

Throughout the afternoon Dr. Lagorio was kept busy receiving donations and toward evening gold, silver and bank notes were piled high upon the table before him.

WPA (ILL) PPM 1 00072

Record Herald, Jan. 2, 1909.

The amount already donated by South Water Street fruit merchants has almost reached \$2,000.00.

It was announced that today and tomorrow there will be meetings of at least 250 Italian societies and that substantial additions to the relief fund can be expected from these sources.

Consul Sabetta received a communication yesterday from P. S. Lombros, proprietor and editor of the Greek Star of Chicago, who announced that contributions collected by that publication for the relief of the earthquake sufferers already amounted to \$185.50. In order that other Greeks may be given an opportunity to contribute the time for receiving contributions by the Greek Star has been continued until Friday.

#### Mass Meeting Today.

An "earthquake mass meeting" will be held at 12 o'clock today in the Y.M. C. A. Building at 153 La Salle Street. Among the prominent men expected to be present are : C. H. Wacker, Mayor Busse, Judge Julian W. Mack, George E. Roberts, Judge John Gibbons, Charles M. Walker, Judge Axel Chritans, Edward J.



Record Herald, Jan. 2, 1909.

Brundage, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Julius Stern, Frank J. Loesch, A. M. Thomson, John V. Farwell, G. G. Goss, Cyrus Bentley and Dr. H. B. Favill.

At this meeting the matter of sending the business men's fund direct to Switzerland, where a special train can be fitted out and dispatched to the devastated region will be discussed.

Mayor Buss sent a cablegram yesterday to Professor Lorenz, the famous surgeon, asking him to organize a corps of nurses and head the relief expedition. Another cablegram was dispatched to the burgomaster at Geneva, Switzerland, asking him to direct the expenditure of the money. Answers to these messages are expected at the meeting today.

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La Tribuna Italiana, May 19, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[MUTUAL AID SOCIETY MEETS]

The Societa Operaia di Mutuo Soccorso Trivigno Margherita di Savoia, at its last meeting on May 6, after having voted \$40 for the Vesuvius victims and \$20 for the victims of California, discussed another question that to us seems of great importance.

The Society decided there will be no more parading when a member dies, but instead one fourth of the members will ride in carriages. This is brought to the attention of the public so that other societies may follow suit.

This decision by the Margherita is a worthy one from every angle.



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La Tribuna Italiana, May 19, 1906.

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FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTH QUAKE.

The Societa Unione Siciliana collected \$200 from the members at its last meeting May 10, for the San Francisco earthquake.



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L'Italia, January 1, 1892.

### A NEW CHARITY CLUB

A Catholic Charity Women's Club, recently formed, with all Italian membership has instituted a drive to raise funds for the purchase of a pulpit, to be placed in the Italian Church of the Assumption.

To date, the club boasts of the following fifteen membership, Mesdames, B. Cuneo, F. Gazzolo, J. Garibaldi, L. Cuneo, A. Cuneo, F. Cassaretto, F. Cuneo, L. Arata, J. Fugazzi, J. Cavaguaro, J. Tiscoruia, J. Dasso, M. Cincci, A. Castaguino, and F. Simorini.

Our best wishes for the success of the enterprise and a happy new year to the gracious members.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



## II. CONTRIBUTIONS

### AND ACTIVITIES

#### E. Crime and Delinquency

##### 1. Organized Crime

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ITALIAN

Militello, J. G., "To the Slandorous Critics,"  
Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275  
Sep. 1928.

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Crimes, like the one over which the press is still storming wildly, are most trying circumstances for the people of Italian descent.

No one will ever understand how crucial these moments are, especially to organizations ruthlessly and unjustly accused and implicated.

It is the favorite argument of the local press to mention the Italo-American National Union in connection with any sort of crime as if it were nothing but the lair of wild beasts in human semblance.

Well, if that is the way the press feels why does it not ask for a rigid investigation into the affairs of our association? That would be too straight a way to the truth; their petty arguments would fall to pieces and all the air of mystery clarified. It would have to admit to be liars knowing of their being such. If the press is so

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Sep. 1928. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

much on the inside of the Mafia or Black Hand, or Camorra, why not have them all arrested, prosecuted and condemned?

We are not trying to defend the culprits of crime; we write to defend to the end the good name and reputation of the Italo-American National Union. If we side with public opinion in deprecating the unfortunate happenings of the last few days, we cannot side with the blazing and shameful local press. It was only yesterday that editors of the afternoon papers called in court to give reports on their detailed accounts in connection with politics and crime, told the judge, "We wrote only in joke." These jokes hurt and very much hurt an entire community, an entire people. That is legalized black mail and the public has the right to know the truth.

Because some criminals have Italian names they are accounted for as



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Italian and Sicilian types. Italians and Sicilians do not live only in Chicago and New York, they live all over the earth and nowhere else occurs what happens in these two cities. If the Sicilian was the criminal type described by the press, what should be happening in Sicily itself where about eight millions of Sicilians live?

Crime in the whole of Sicily is at least ten times less than the crimes committed in Chicago alone. Some of the men that here become criminals have lived for thirty years a spotless life in their native land. Some, and they are in the majority, have been born here or have come here when in their teens. The immaculate character of the life of their parents bespeaks their surroundings. Why do they become criminals here? There is something rotten in Denmark, we mean to say there is something wrong, not in being Sicilian, but in living in Chicago.

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Now what are the underlying connections of our association with crime? None. If any newspaper or any private source of information can disprove this statement we are willing to cooperate with them to render everything public, and submit to the decision of any court of law. We have voted and deposited in the hands of the city authorities \$1,000 for the ones who will bring to justice the offenders of the law and humanity in the Ranieri case.

People who are offenders, unfortunately, may belong to our organization as to any other fraternal order or association existing in the country, the American Legion, Elks, Moose, etc. What of it? Since they pay their dues and keep their place as far as their relation with the organization is concerned, investigation of their private life is a police affair.

Our association, founded June 10th, 1895, is a benevolent one. It pays

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an insurance at the death of a member, it pays most of their bills when sick and in need. The aim of our association is to promote a true and friendly understanding between Italy and America and to help Italian immigrants become thoroughly good American citizens. Our worth is shown by the ever increasing number of members and their willingness in contributing to any and every one of our humanitarian enterprises.

In fact we have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to help the needy and the victims of national disaster, calamities, cataclysms and war. We take hold of the new immigrants and become their guarantors and sponsors in getting them started in this nation, new to them, so that they will not be victimized by professional bloodsuckers or deviated from a straight life.



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Still we cannot be held responsible for anything wrong they do. God gave us the benefit of life but is not responsible for our sins.

We are an independent, self-supporting, rich organization. Our treasury has about \$200,000 in its vaults. We do not have to recur to crime or be connected with it to grasp life. Any connection with crime, besides being repulsive to us, would be disastrous to our organization. We ask not to be believed such fools as not to understand this much.

Now, since we aren't connected with crime, why should the local press repeat the same old charge without ever having proven it?

Dr. Castruccio, Italian Consul-General, has efficiently pointed the way to erase the crime. It would not take two days.

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Mussolini took six months to clean up Sicily, an island of about eight million inhabitants and hundreds of criminals. Here everybody screams and no one moves a finger. We wish every one could have read what the Italian consul wrote or said in his statement and we say that Mussolini did not play politics or sensationalism or sold extras.

He did not even collect fees from criminals' bribes to keep his hands off. He did not even intimidate judges to obstruct justice. He did not wash his hands when it came to defend the safety of jurymen or witnesses. He did not even accuse any association.

The result is that the whole of Italy is too hot for criminals of any kind.

The executor of such crimes as kidnaping, extortion, bombing, "taking for a ride," is a secondary personage as far as justice is concerned.

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It is common knowledge that the executors are hired men. If you prosecute and convict them the same party that hired them will find many more fools to be hired. It is the "higher ups" that should be apprehended and brought to justice. It is the judge, allowing bail, who gives them a chance to avenge themselves by killing the witness, or gives them time to create a fund, through extortion for their defense.

When a common offender is brought to court and hires a lawyer whose fee runs into the thousands of dollars, why not go and find the source of this money? Then our slanderous critics would have nothing to say against the Italo-American National Union. They would have to admit that much of the cause of the crime situation in Chicago lies in the local public institutions and in the local system.



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Then they might be surprised to find that those who cry the loudest are implicated in the crime.

We say to our slanderous critics: "Let us be honest and frank and cooperate in thorough spirit of reform for the welfare of humanity. Do not accuse others unjustly to shade yourself. Let us do something constructive and not destructive. Show us that besides lies and false braggings you really can do something."

To stand this vexing propaganda would harm us twice; would destroy our good reputation, would make people believe that we are accomplices in crime.

Patience, tolerance, magnanimity on our part, would be a crime of innoble suicide. That is unthinkable.

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L'Italia, March 14, 1920.

THE TRIAL OF THE BLACK HANDERS

Yesterday's hearing of the trial of twelve of our co-nationals, accused of Black-hand activities, took an unexpected turn. Judge Mack, because of lack of evidence against five of the defendants, was forced to declare them not guilty. The five who were released are: The Zaniello brothers, Rubino brothers, and Michele La Penna. The jury will be called to decide the fate of Frank Russo, Vito Petruzzo and the others.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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L'Italia, March 7, 1920.

**THE DEPOSITION OF NICOLA BRACCIO AT THE TRIAL OF THE BLACKHANDS.**

The trial of the Blackhands which is taking place in the Federal court, presided over by Judge Mack, continued yesterday with the deposition of Nicola Braccio, main witness for the prosecution.

Under oath, the Italian told the following story: "Last year on the night of June 25, following the release of several members of the gang, I was standing in front of my residence and holding a baby in my arms, when a closed car sped by, and from the interior two shots were fired in my direction. Fortunately, both I and the baby were unhurt." Referring to the persecution to which he was subjected, the witness said: "I was notified to deliver \$2,000 on the evening of July 11. Two members of the gang were to come to my father's home at 2625 Princeton avenue."

The government agents who had been notified, were waiting in ambush for them and as the gangsters received the cash, they were arrested. Those who received the money were Nicola and Pasquale Zanniello, two brothers. The



L'Italia, March 7, 1920.

twelve are: Frank Russo, indicted as the leader of the gang. Vito Petruzzi, Marco La Pena, Nicola Zanniello, Pasquale Zanniello, Filippo Martello, Eugenio Martello, Lucia Naponiello, Nick Salerno, Vito Rubino and Joe Rubino.

The verdict will surely be given in the early part of next week.

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L'Italia, December 7, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

# ONE DEAD AND TWO WOUNDED IN THE ITALIAN COLONY

In answer to the screams of his wife, police and neighbors rushed into the home of Gioacchino Gattuso, 911 Laramie Avenue, to find him with eleven knife wounds inflicted by persons who had broken into his home at that early hour with the purpose of murdering him in his sleep. On the ground, not far from Gattuso's bedroom window and easily traced by a path of blood in the snow, police found the footprint of a man who was identified as A. Puelo or Pilo, 26 years old, living at 510 N. Wells. A few steps away they found the blood-stained pick with which it is believed Gattuso was struck while asleep. Andrea Caffaro, brother-in-law of Gattuso, wounded in the shooting fray was arrested in his home at 5960 W. Chicago Avenue. The police are also searching for Giovanni Caffaro, brother of Andrea, and for Antonio Gasparo, a barber.

Gioacchino Gattuso was the victim of a previous assault. Last January, in the neighborhood of Wells Street and Chicago Avenue, unknown assailants fired several shots but missed him. Since then he had changed his residence,



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L'Italia, Dec. 7, 1919.

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hoping in that manner to elude the enemies who had been threatening him and demanding money since he is a retired well-to-do fruit merchant.

But early Saturday morning Poli and the other men sought by the police forced their way into his son's room, thinking it was his, and when their flashlight showed their error, they searched until they had him. Gattuso, although taken unawares had the presence of mind to snatch the revolver which he kept under his pillow and start firing at random while his assailants kept striking with knives. Poli, it seems, was fatally wounded but had enough strength to reach the window out of which he fell breaking his neck.

These deeds which continue to be committed so barbarously can do no more than 'augment' the sympathies of the Americans for the Italians, and we hope that they will be committed with more frequency since it will save us the expense of paying the return fare to Italy, because the authorities will surely be moved to send back to Italy free of charge all of us Italians, the good as well as the bad.



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L'Italia, Dec. 7, 1919.

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Those champions of the Italian colony who to condone these misdeeds parade before them the high percentage of criminality in America, know very well that it is not the crime alone but the ferocity with which these deeds are committed that alarms the Americans, as does also the wall of silence with which eye-witnesses surround themselves and which sentimentalists in crime find so exalting and beautiful.

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L'Italia, December 7, 1919.

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TEN OTHER ITALIANS ARE CONDEMNED.

It seems as though the courts were occupied with nothing else, but the Italian malefactors this week. Much credit the Italians bring to their race.

Charges of murder, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery and other crimes were preferred.

The Grand Jury has indicted the ten Italians, who according to the police have been terrorizing Chicago. They are Nicola Viana; Tommaso Errico; Frank Campioni; Tony Sansoni; Leonardo Crapo; Samuele Cardinella; Beniamino Tortorici; Giuseppe Dario; Frank Giuraputo; and Carlo Balasca.

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L'Italia, December 7, 1919.

**SEVEN ITALIANS SENTENCED.**

The notorious Gloriana gang received a staggering blow, in Judge Pam's court, when seven of its members each received a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary. Those sentenced are: Carlo Gloriana, leader of the gang; Francesco Giardinella; Michael O'Malley; Vittorio Rizzo; Carlo Petella; Giuseppe Calli; and Carlo Moretti.

The lawyers, Mr. Rocco De Stefano and Mr. Charles Williams, have moved to appeal, but Judge Pam doubts whether the decision can be changed.





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L'Italia, Feb. 4, 1917.

OLD MAN OF SIXTY KILLED ON NEAR NORTH SIDE

The near north side was again the scene of a violent death, when Pietro Piscotta, 1145 Cambridge Ave. was shot to death by an unknown assailant, who fired a shot-gun into Piscotta, as he was emerging from the doorway of his home.

The Black Hand again was brought into the picture when Piscotta's wife admitted to police that her husband had received a number of letters demanding the payment of money.

Piscotta made his living by fortune-telling.



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L'Italia, Aug. 16, 1914.

## VIOLATION OF THE CLOSING HOUR

For having violated the closing hour ordinance, Major Funkhouser has ordered the restaurant of James Colosimo, closed. The charge was made by police-women who said that they had bought beer in the place after 1 o'clock.

Colosimo's lawyers, Marks and Jampolis, have asked for a continuance and the trial has been set for September 5th.

A wire from New York informed Chicago Police that Johnny Torrio, supposedly the manager of Colosimo's, was being held by the authorities of that city, but since no warrant for his arrest was active, he was released.

Torrio had found it expedient to leave Chicago after the affair on 22nd St., in which a police officer was killed and several other wounded.

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L'Italia, February 4, 1911.

[BOMB EXPLODED IN SOUTH SIDE ITALIAN QUARTERS]

If we continue at the present rate, the Italian Colony of Chicago will soon take the lead over that of New York, in the matter of bombings, murders, and blackmail.

The Italians are themselves responsible for this situation, since, when they are questioned by the police they become as dumb as fish and answer with the usual shrug of the shoulders, so that, because of this deplorable indifference, the criminal element flourishes until its effect is felt from one end of the city to the other, much to the detriment of the better-class Italians.

The last deed of the Black Hand is a bomb which was set off in an attempt to wreck the saloon of Bartolomeo Scarizzo, 1901 S. Clark St. The explosion which shook that locality, breaking innumerable windows, occurred Tuesday night, around one o'clock. Scarizzo, with his wife and four children, and the Amuruso and Di Grazia families living in the same building, were thrown





L'Italia, February 4, 1911.

into a panic by the explosion and even the arrival of the police, soon after, was not enough to completely reassure them.

The agents of the law then questioned Scarizzo as to a possible motive for the deed, but he confessed complete ignorance of any enemies until his oldest son let the cat out of the bag, by stating that his father had received two threatening letters demanding \$2,000. The police have made one arrest.



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L'Italia, April 16, 1910.

POLICE ARREST BLACK HAND LEADERS

The Chicago Police are elated over the arrest of four Italians accused of being leaders in the so-called Black Hand organization in Chicago. The men are Carlo Morazzi, Guglielmo Lorenzoni, Giovanni Morici and R. Romacciotti, who was found in the home of Morazzi.

Morici, Lorenzoni, and Morazzi, are thought to be the founders of the organization in New York, where they extorted thousands of dollars from wealthy Italians before the New York Police caught up with them. They were released on bail and immediately fled the country. On their return to America they continued their nefarious practices in Chicago until their arrest. Last week, police were notified that three were attempting to extort money from a wealthy Italian. On the basis of this information, they arrested Lorenzoni, who when questioned by the police, gave an evasive answer. While under this inquisition he made a dash for the door through which he ran, with policemen and detectives fast on his heels.

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L'Italia, April 16, 1910.

The police fired a few shots to which he returned fire with his gun. Running until exhausted, and seeing that escape was impossible he threw down his gun and put up his hands in token of surrender. On further questioning, he confessed to having written extortion letters and added that at the time he and his two companions fled America they had been paid \$40,000 by various persons in New York.

The police made the statement that secret service agents had been on the trail of the Black Hand for many months. This arrest is proof that the forces of law and order in our city are always on the alert.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 30974



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La Tribuna Italiana, November 23, 1907.

"THE WHITE HAND SOCIETY"

(Action speaks louder than words.)

Last Sunday, the Trinacria Siciliana Society and the Unione Siciliana Society held two large meetings to discuss definitely and proceed with the organization of a large and powerful association, called the "White Hand" created purposely to paralyze and destroy the so-called "Black Hand."

The Royal Italian Consul, Cav. Guido Sabetta, Dr. Volini, Dr. Cutrera, Dr. Gino, Mr. Malato, Messers. Spagiari and Barbieri, A. Broletti, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and many others were present at the meeting.

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After a serious discussion, condemning the nefarious atrocities of the "Black Hand" the assembly resolved:

1. We publicly notify all persons who send extortion letters to stop such nefarious proceedings for the good of the Italian name.
2. We beg the public in general and the press of Chicago particularly to refrain from blaming the Sicilians for such deeds.
3. We beg the public and the American press to cease mentioning the "Black Hand Society," because no organization of that kind exists in America or in Italy.

Mr. Malato, a lawyer and ex-State Legislator, delivered a violent speech condemning the acts of a few unworthy outcast Italians, who are degrading our



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La Tribuna Italiana, November 23, 1907.

name, and retarding our progress in every field of social life.

This agitation shows the interest of the Sicialians in defending their reputation and in promising strong protection for the weaker victims of the "Black Hand."

The Italian Consul promised the "White Hand Association" all his personal assistance as well as that of his office.



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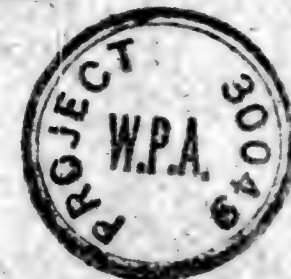
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L'Italia, October 8, 1892.



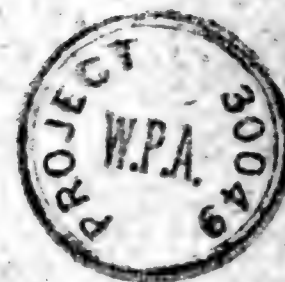
### Murder on Tilden Ave.

The saloon of Luigi Allegretti's saloon was the scene of the killing of one Italian and the wounding of another. The saloon is located at 56 Tilden Ave. in the heart of the Italian quarter.

Calogero Di Martino was shot to death and Giovanni Ciarciro was wounded. The perpetrator of the crime is unknown since the eye-witnesses to the act, who were held, when questioned by the police professed ignorance of any knowledge of his identity. Several reasons have been given as being the cause, but the one which this paper is inclined to accept is, women and money.

The two victims were playing cards when some one remarked to Di Martino, "They're after you," to which he answered, "Let them come," and they came.

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L'Italia, October 8, 1892.

There was a scuffling of feet, an interchange of words, a confusion of shots, two, three, four, five, a man staggers to his feet and falls to the floor, another is wounded, and the assassin, - the assassin? No one knows.

Odd and reprehensible adherence. Di Martino died three hours after the shooting. Before his death he told Police-officer Sullivan that he thought his murderer was Antonio Messineo of 46 W. Ohio St., and because of that, Messineo, after the inquest, was held to the Grand Jury. Ciarciro who had been shot in the back, said he did not see his attempted murderer.

Held as witnesses, by the police, were Vincenzo Trocco, Michele Maghi, Giovanni Damiano, Vincenzo D'Amato, Luigi Rellishi, and Luigi Allegretto. Antonio Messineo, Guiseppe Azzarro Givachino Correo, and Giuseppe Russo, all residing at 49 W. Ohio St., and Antonio Passero of 137 North Ave. are being hunted by the police in connection with the murder.



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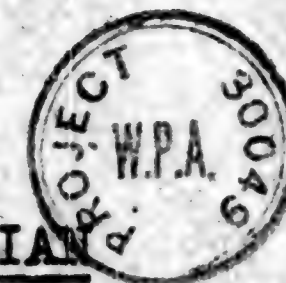
L'Italia, October 8, 1892.

The American newspapers as usual are loudly proclaiming the deed as committed by the Mafia or Black Hand Society, since they have been told by an Italian barber and an Italian storekeeper that the Mafia really exists in Chicago. To give the lie to these two clowns who have so little consideration for the reputation of the Italian Colony in Chicago, we have called in representatives of the leading Chicago newspapers for a group interview on the subject of the Mafia.

This was Mr. Durante's reply to the Mafia question, in Chicago. "This fable of the Mafia is an unreasonable stupidity, an imbecility pure and simple. Every small quarrel between Italians gives rise to the cry of "Mafia." This organization does not now and never did exist.

Several of my reporters have been at the scene of the crime and through them, I have definitely established the fact that the shooting occurred because of women and money and that they were more than intoxicated.





L'Italia, October 8, 1892.

If this had occurred between persons of other nationalities it would not have aroused the present furore. We Italians are becoming fed up with this continual chatter of the existence of a Mafia Society.

In one of the principal theaters of this city, a farce is presented every evening in which a popular comedian tries to show the public that a leading Italian statesman is the leader of the Mafia. In Saturday's issue of this paper, I have an article protesting against this outrage.

To make a long story short, the Mafia does not exist in Chicago, nor in Italy."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1877.

### ITALIAN SLAVE DEALERS

The shameful trade in Italian children which has already made its appearance in several cities and been prosecuted more than once has also come to light here. Emmanuel Mallelo, an Italian, living at 527 S. Clark St. was subjected to a severe grilling in the Southside police station for alleged Slave dealing in Italian children. Here is what happened: A little boy, unable to speak English, was met by a policeman freezing and crying. The friendly night policeman brought the boy to an Italian man, to help out as interpreter. The little one told, that his father had rented him out to Mallelo for twenty-five dollars a year. For that he was obliged to walk daily through the streets with his harp on his back and play music. The money thus collected he had to give to his cruel master in the evening. It was too bad for him if he did not hand over a minimum amount to his torturer. He was then beaten and received nothing to eat. Often he was sent out again into the dark night to complete the sum. If he was again unsuccessful he had to look for another shelter or sleep in the open.

APR 11 (11.1) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1877.

The court proceeding revealed that Mallelo was keeping eight boys in similar bondage. He gave the boys shelter and food for one dollar a week. Investigations are continuing. It is to be hoped that charitable people will be found to take care of the little Italian slave.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Vol. VIII, No. 8.

July 15, 1936.



Hon. James P. Allman  
Commissioner of Police  
City Hall

Dear Sir:

I have been noticing in the Chicago American newspapers, and it has also been brought to my attention by many Italian-Americans in the city, a statement made by some officers of the police department, in connection with some deplorable man-slaughters which occurred in the last few months. These remarks have hurt the feelings of the Italians, especially those of that part of Italy originating from Sicily.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Vol. VIII, No. 8. July 15, 1936



May I recall that in Chicago are living over 60,000 Sicilians who are homest and hard-working people and who have done their bit for the progress and advancement of their adopted land. Therefore, if unfortunately, a few are not behaving themselves and observing the law, that absolutely should not affect the good name of all the rest of the said community.

I have much respect for the police department and I always have appreciated their cooperation every time it was asked for by this office on several occasions. Therefore, I am sure that these remarks were, perhaps, made involuntarily.

I do not intend to take the defense of the criminal whether or not he belongs to the race which I have the honor to represent in this country,





Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Vol. VIII, No. 8. July 15, 1936.

but I would suggest that the police officers should be more careful, at least in their expressions, especially when they are not sure of the nationality of the criminal.

I am bringing this to your attention in a very friendly way and I am sure you will appreciate my point.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,  
M. Carosi  
Royal Italian Consul General.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, June 1930, p. 19.

WHAT THE ITALIAN THINKS OF THE CHICAGO CRIME SITUATION, J.H.AMBRUSTER.

It is common belief among many people that Chicago criminals, gangsters, bootleggers, jailbirds and brothel-keepers are Italian, because now and then the Chicago Press shows in big headlines peculiarly spelled names of certain gangsters who have been slain or captured by the police (and then promptly released) and readers are prone to say, "This is another Italian."

The good Italian citizen - and there are thousands of them in Chicago - resent this very much. In the first place many of these criminals are not Italian, but may be Polish, Bohemian, Czechoslovakian, or of any other foreign nationality. In the second place if it happens to be an Italian it doesn't follow that every crime committed in Chicago is chargeable to that nationality. There are good and bad Italians just as there are good and bad Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen or Germans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June 1930, p. 19.

The Chicago Daily Press gives the impression to outsiders that Chicago has more murders per capita than any city in the United States, just as it gives the impression that these murders are all committed by Italians. This is wrong. These same newspapers give the impression that many wrongs are attributable to prohibition. When these wrongs are analyzed they have nothing whatever to do with prohibition. The press sometimes maintains that crimes are committed by men affiliated with a certain religious denomination. As a matter of fact, that conviction of theirs is also wrong. A person may be baptised in one faith, but if he grows to manhood and pays no attention to the church and religious matters, it is not fair that any bad in him should be charged to the denomination of his nationality. Then again, if a man is once a Catholic or a Jew that label remains with him throughout his lifetime; whereas, he may be baptised a Protestant, but if he does not attend the Protestant church he is soon dropped from such church roll.

In all justice to the good Italians of Chicago, therefore, let us say right here



Vita Nuova, June 1930, p. 19.

that the number of Italians who are implicated in thses crimes which daily fill our newspaper columns is no larger than numbers of those of other nationalities. And there is no fair reason or excuse why these daily newspapers should feature the Italians as being people who come to this country to disregard our laws, and try to take things into their own hands, any more than others.

Would it not be fine if occassionally the Chicago Tribune would devote a column or a page to the good deeds of Italians; of the churches they have built and are filling; of the statues erected in our various parks to Garibaldi and other heroes; of the fine lodge membership which they make up and of the patriotic interest taken in our national holidays, and the fine devotion shown to our national emblem whenever there is occasion for displaying the stars and stripes. We wonder whether the editor of the Tribune would be interested in such a suggestion.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova (Monthly), February, 1930, p. 16.

"GANGSTER AND FACTS"

It is generally believed that Italians constitute the greatest percentage of gangsters in the United States. As a matter of fact, this assumption is always taken for granted. Perhaps it is because Italian names figure so prominently in the press and much needless noise is made over them.

But a little examination will prove that in comparison with other races, the number of criminals who are Italians or of Italian extraction is very small. A little study of the following facts and figures will show that the contention about Italian gangsters holds little water.

Take Chicago, for instance, it is considered the most notorious gangster city in the country. The Italian community there is large - very large and influential. It is estimated that there are at present some 200,000 Italians in this city of stockyards. From the annual report of the Chicago Police Department for 1926, (compiled by Giovanni Schiavo in his book "The Italian in Chicago"), out of a total of 211,317 persons arrested, 4,954 were Italian - a trifle over two per cent. Thus, since the Italian population of Chicago is



Vita Nuova (Monthly), February, 1930, p. 16.

about ten per cent, you can readily figure that as a criminal, the Italian is way down the line.

The following table, (also from Mr. Schiavo's book), graphically illustrates the case for the Italian criminal:

Race Distribution of Commitments and Crimes, Year Ending June 30, 1926.

	Commitments	Crimes	Commitments	Crimes
American	196	208	5.81	5.52
African	608	668	18.03	17.74
Irish	240	277	7.12	7.36
German	187	201	5.54	5.34
Slavonic	209	227	6.20	6.03
Italian	97	101	2.87	2.68
English	82	96	2.43	2.55
Mixed	1,380	1,583	40.91	42.03
Unascertained	<u>374</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>11.09</u>	<u>10.75</u>
Total	3,373	3,766	100.00	100.00





Vita Nuova (Monthly), February, 1930, p. 16.

The Italian, with the exception of the English, always an honorable race, has the lowest percentage of commitments and crimes.

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ITALIAN



"Local News," Vita Nuova (Monthly), August 1929, p. 29.

Rocco De Stefano, distinguished Italian criminal lawyer, with offices at 160 N. La Salle St., was the winner of a \$500 prize offered by the Chicago Tribune to the lawyer who would develop a theme, in appropriate form and giving the best solution on the reason for the mysterious crimes and criminals who are infesting the city of Chicago, and whom this great newspaper has attacked with much zeal, especially emphasizing the Italian criminal element.

The theme was treated by De Stefano with judicial competence and in such a way it placed him first among the competitors. He was awarded the prize.

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ITALIAN

"Vandalism," Vita Nuova (Monthly), July 1929, p. 34.

One night of last week unknown vandals entered the church building at 2100 W. Harrison St., smashed all the window panes and destroyed the organ.

The building was bought recently by the Presbyterian Church, and was turned over to the Rev. De Carlo to be used as propaganda center for the Evangelical faith.

It is thought the deed might have been perpetrated for personal reasons.

Rev. De Carlo, who is highly esteemed in our colony, has never in his thirty-five years of ministry received such an insult.

In deploring the unjustifiable act, we trust that the culprit will be apprehended by the police. The windows will be immediately repaired





"Vandalism," Vita Nuova (Monthly), July 1929, p. 34.

and the church, which is the pride of the members of the Presbyterian Church of St. John, at present located at 1208 Taylor St., will go on with its activities in spite of vandals.





Farinacci, M. G., "News for the News," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

We wonder when the next exaggerated story of Italians in crime will fill the blazing headlines and first columns of the morning paper. Nothing has happened so far and we wonder whether the reporters and writers are busy preparing false statements for the next murder. Surely they must keep busy and as long as the public admires propaganda their weekly check is safe.

Yes, it is the poor Italian colony that suffers for the sins of one or two. We fail to see the names of O'Donnell and Saltis in heavy type. Naturally why should an Irish or German, or even the Chinese colony, suffer such a disgrace. This is folly. So think the high-minded men at the head of such a smooth running business. It is very peculiar why they should pick on Italians and try to destroy their good name, the more so should what they say be true.

In the morning issue of the Chicago Tribune, October 3, page three, we read of a gas explosion in a sewer which killed three workmen. These

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Oct. 1928.



men happened to be Italians from Sicily and since they had never been heard of before, probably being newcomers in ~~this~~ state and in Chicago, only three lines were given to the matter.

Here we have men who died that others might enjoy sanitation. Their time had come, it may be, but it had come while serving the public and certainly a little more space in the great Tribune would have done no harm.

Here would be a good article to fill the whole paper with heavy print, material which put in story form would move the readers to tears. Pshaw! they are "wops," "dagoes," Sicilians - sorry to have even mentioned their names!

However should an Italian commit a misdemeanor then the typewriters would bang away hurriedly; men would tear their hair if such news would not be in the next issue. It is not what the public wants because that's all the paper gives them.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Oct. 1928.



The public has been accustomed to reading gruesome murders and daring abductions. Should it fail to see the word murder on the top line of many Chicago newspapers of English language, it would take no interest.

We do not infer that these papers are not properly written, or composed, but that the mud-slinging is always towards the Italian, who in his best manner leads a straight honest life, minds his own affairs and never casts any reflection toward the other foreign elements.

Live and let live. Give credit where credit is due. Give a reprimand where a reprimand must be given. Cease these voluminous exaggerations and falsehoods, these uncouth statements, and be not as tyrannical as a too beloved woman, lest the public awaken to find out that not all which is written is true.

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Vita Nuova (Monthly), September, 1928.

"IN DEFENSE OF THE SICILIAN PEOPLE"

Following the double murder of Tony Lombardo and Ferrari, we are again witness-  
ing moral murder which is committed against the entire Sicilian community by  
the English newspaper, The Chicago Tribune, as well as Italian newspapers of  
shady reputation.

Painful and sad is the situation created by a small group of our countrymen.  
It is unfortunate, but it does not give those who have always hated us the right  
to vilify an entire people, using every pretext to strike at us.

This is not the first time certain newspapers (usually the same one), have  
thrown mud at the Sicilians, and we clearly understand that the motive is not to  
accomplish a moral purification or to free the City from the criminals but,  
rather to disorganize our colony, especially the Sicilian organizations which  
represent considerable strength and are a deciding factor in local political  
struggles.



Vita Nuova (Monthly), September, 1928.



Yesterday's topic for slandering the Italians was the "Nobile" affair, on which enough mud was thrown to blemish the reputation of all members of the expedition.

Today the topic is the Lombardo murder, and tomorrow? God knows!

Certainly we would like to see human society freed from the criminal; but at the same time, we do not wish to see the slanderers and misinterpreters allot to themselves the right to give lessons in civilization to a people as generous as the Sicilians, who are an open-minded and loyal people, one whose glorious achievements can not be lessened by such isolated episodes of criminality.

The amateurs of journalism should know that the 50,000 Sicilians of Chicago can not be held responsible for the crimes and illegal acts of a few members of their race.

The Sicilians were always leaders of the civilized world, and much can be said of their origin and of their history, which goes back to fifty centuries before Christ.





Vita Nuova (Monthly), September, 1928.

Palermo, under the rule of Frederick the Second, German Emperor and King of Sicily, was the center of the Italian language and in 1282 the Sicilian Vespers attested to the proud character of the islanders.

It is fair to remember that the unity of Italy would never have been accomplished without the revolution of 1860 when the Sicilian youths with Garibaldi, as leader, overthrew the despotic "Kingdom of the two Sicilies".

No other people is as attached to home and family as the Sicilian, who does not know the law of divorce.

It is too long a story to tell the source and the consequences of criminality.

Instead of making so much useless noise over the crimes committed by Italians, the press should feel by duty bound to find the real cause for the corruption of justice.

It is true that there are police and magistrates, but it is also true that

Vita Nuova (Monthly), September, 1928.



they are controlled by politics and that their activities are always paralyzed by personal influence or bribery.

Why, then, do they not take the time to campaign for the reform of these two institutions? That is the question! Make the police and judges free and independent of politics, as in all other European countries, in order to check crime in general.

The institution of the gangs is not an Italian specialty; but a product of a wrong political system encouraged by politicians who are using these gangs in their political campaigns.

These politicians are the slanderers of the Sicilians!

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1925.

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE.

We regret exceedingly to note that from time to time the American press, due apparently to a false, unfounded, and deplorable race prejudice, has attacked unmercifully the Italian people of the United States and, more especially, the Italians coming from Sicily, merely because some individuals perpetrate a crime.

Crime has no nationality! Crimes have been committed and will continue to be committed daily, by the score, by the lawless of other nationalities - Irish, Jews, Germans, Greeks, Americans - and the newspapers, unless it be an exceptionally sensational case, are contented to report it as a simple news item.

When the crime however, is committed by an Italian, the papers printed in English give it the greatest amount of publicity, using for the purpose, front page space and large headlines, making uncomplimentary remarks that are insulting to the whole Italian race. We do not intend, in the least, to defend those who have killed. The law must take its course and whether

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1925.



or not justice is done, is a matter that concerns the administrators of the law. We only ask that the editors of the Chicago newspapers accord the Italian people fair play; to refrain from attacking them in a group for the misdeeds of the few; to limit themselves to the cases as they happen without drawing into the vortex of crime, indiscriminately - men and institutions of the highest proven honor and integrity. Journalism must educate and not be prejudiced. The so-called "scoops" brought in by some quixotic reporter should be analyzed before being published; reporters should be instructed to bring in straight and correct information and not rubbish, for publication.

The Italians are honest, sober, enterprising, and working people. They love their families, and know how to save and sacrifice, that their children may have a good education. They are law abiding and assimilate as easily as the mythical Nordic. If among them there are some who do not respect the law, it is perhaps because those who should see that the law is enforced, ensconce them.

To have connected the Italo-American National Union, for mutual benefit,



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1925.



with a regrettable affair that happened in this city recently, simply because those implicated happened to be Sicilians, is absurd, unjust and harmful to an institution, that for the past thirty years has carried on a sincere work of Americanization, moral and economic upbuilding.

Imaginary shootings, fabricated by unscrupulous policemen are attributed to Italians. Whenever the perpetrator of some wicked deed makes his escape, the statement in the paper is usually to the effect that, "The assassin is supposed to be an Italian;" as though nobody else is capable of committing a crime and escaping.

By reading some of the Chicago papers the average person might be led to believe that all the crimes committed in this metropolis are perpetrated by Italians and especially by Sicilians; moreover, that the Sicilians are not Italians, because the Straits of Messina separate them from the mainland.

It is a historic and undeniable fact, however, that twice in the history of Italy, Sicily has been the keystone in the completion of Italian unity,

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1925.

aside from having produced some of the best Italian statesmen. A reference to a history of Sicily by Mommsen, and later to one by Prof. A. Pais, might convince the unacquainted what a mighty and important part of the Italian nation's history Sicily has been.

All this; all the good qualities of the Italians, however, do not seem to avail us. In the eyes of some people we are the newest immigrants here and, therefore the line of least resistance. It is up to all decent Italians and to the members of our organization then, to carry on the good work and to spread the tenets of our organization so that the people of this, our adopted nation, learn to appreciate the value of the good Italians and that they are here to stay and make good Americans.

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, OF MARCH 10.

Under the Presidency of Chevalier Italo J. Canini the assembly offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the purpose of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago is to increase the Italo-American commerce and to create a better understanding between America and Italy, and

Whereas, the necessary campaign against crime in the City of Chicago and Cook County must be absolutely welcome to any decent citizen, and

Whereas, it is reported from many sources that sometimes this campaign is degenerating into an unfair treatment to innocent Italian people, and

Whereas, the absolute and very large majority of the Italian people in Chicago and Cook County are law-abiding citizens worthy of esteem and respect, and



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926.

Whereas, any race prejudice is against the real spirit of Americanism and of the American Constitution, and

Whereas, it is unfair that for the faults of one per cent, the other ninety-nine per cent must suffer discredit and damage, therefore

Be it Resolved, that this Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago is in accord with the authorities of this city and county for a fair and energetic campaign against crime and criminals, without discrimination of race, and

Be it further Resolved, that this Chamber of Commerce invites the people of Chicago and Cook County to discriminate between law-abiding citizens and violators of the law, and to ask that the people of Chicago and Cook County continue to give their support to the Italian people, who in the majority of cases, are entitled to esteem and respect.



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ITALIAN



"Our Mission," Vita Nuova (Monthly), April 1925, p. 21.

(Editorial)

The mission of this magazine is not to give prominence to articles that chronicle misdeeds and crime. The publicity given such material in certain papers creates the impression that the Italians are knife-wielders, thieves, delinquents, and generally depraved.

The American newspapers seem to be trying to outdo each other to pin anything detrimental on the Italian race. They have special reporters who spend their time in writing articles on the delinquent, not with the aim of showing a better way, but for the purpose of satisfying the appetite of readers who feed their intellect by reading of crime and criminals.

We, modestly, would like to suggest to the Italo-American press that it should desist from printing stories of misdeeds and, rather, concentrate



"Our Mission," Vita Nuova (Monthly), April 1925, p. 21.

on publishing articles relating the doings of the many Italians who are truly honoring their race and adopted country. For our part, we have been doing that and shall continue doing it, thereby hoping to encourage deeds that are useful and good for the people among whom we live.

Send us today, dear readers, the name of some Italian whom you know and esteem.

We of the Vita Nuova wish to diffuse the truth that for every delinquent Italian there are hundreds who are law-abiding, and for every misdeed committed by an Italian there are thousands of good deeds performed by others of the race. When will the Italian press in this country cease to chronicle the misdeeds and crimes of our people?

We desire always to publish in brief biographies the story of those who honor the name of Italy and America.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1923.

IN MEMORY OF CHICAGO MARTYRS  
May 1st



If the proletariat of the world has registered beautiful auroras on May first, it has registered, also, some very dark auroras, stained by blood on the same day.

I think it is necessary to recall some of those tragic days, because those experiences can be used to overcome the difficult obstacles which are placed in our path of ascension by the barbarous bourgeoisie. The most atrocious May first recorded in history, was that of 1886, when the movement for an eight-hour day was instituted.

That period was filled with strikes, shut-out riots, demonstrations, massacres, prosecutions, trials, and judgments which affected every nation: an abomination of bourgeois justice which acted as a stimulus for international solidarity.

La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1923.



Never has there been such a spontaneous, unanimous revolutionary wave as spread throughout the world that year. Everywhere, the workers organized themselves, and held meetings of protest. It was a period of great tension. The capitalist rule appeared ready to fall into ruin. The governments, in great terror, enforced exceptional edicts and rules, sending policemen and soldiers against the working masses to disperse and massacre them.

Here in America, they believed that May 1st, 1886, was only a minor disturbance. But even here, the agitation for the eight-hour day was fomenting.

The working hours of that period were terribly long - 14, 16, and 18 hours - shortening the lives of the workers. By instituting the eight-hour day, industry might have absorbed the 4,000,000 unemployed, who in that year migrated from one state to another.

The capitalists were enraged, and they hired an army of mercenaries, led by the famous Pinkertons, to face the masses of workers. Everywhere, riots took place, but the most serious episode was that which happened in Chicago.



La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1923.



At the meeting of the proletarians of Chicago, more than 400 policemen and 300 Pinkerton agents intervened. The collision was inevitable. Beatings, fights, brutalities, and mass arrests were the result.

On the following days, the riots and conflicts were repeated and, at the meeting held at Haymarket Square, the policemen fired more than 250 shots at the crowd. Immediately after, a bomb exploded. To this day, no one knows who threw it. Sixty-six policemen were wounded, and six killed; four leaders of the working class were hanged, in spite of their innocence. Since then, all governments are afraid of revolution or some social catastrophe on May 1st, so they keep policemen and soldiers in readiness to subdue any attempt to revolt by the proletarian class.

But in spite of all the crimes perpetrated by the bourgeois governments, our ideal has grown sufficiently to frighten them and to shake the base of the barbarous and ancient bourgeois social system.



La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1923.

Now, if all the past violences have not succeeded in destroying our ideal, which strengthens the workers of the world into one mass, they will be less successful in the present reactionary wave.

Fascism may have its hour; world reaction may have its temporary advantage, but Socialism will outline each and every one of its enemies, and in the end will definitely triumph.

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ITALIAN



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 24, 1923.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE "CELESTIAL MESSENGER"

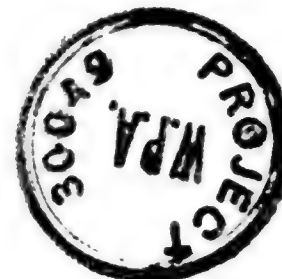
Giuseppe Maria Abate, a new Don Juan, was prosecuted in the Court of Judge David, on the charge of having raped Ninfa Lombardo, a 13-year-old girl.

Giuseppe M. Abate is known as the "Celestial Messenger" because he claims to be the personification of God. For such a reason, he succeeded in compelling his followers to build him a church at 2021 De Kalb St., where he presides and is worshipped as God.

The mother of the raped girl was one of the followers of the cult created by this Don Juan. In her blind faith, she allowed her daughter to frequent the church in order to be instructed in the Catechism.

During vacation, the girl was more assiduous in frequenting the church, and it was during that period that the immoral and unclean man took advantage of their seclusion, and raped and abused the girl. He then ordered her not to mention the horrid intrigue to anyone.

La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 24, 1923.



But on September 6th, the mother noticed the grave condition of her daughter.

Mrs. Lombardo said, during the trial, that when she went to complain against the "Celestial Messenger," he asked her for forgiveness because he said - after citing many passages from the Bible, as a representative of God in this world, he had the right to do anything he saw fit to do - and what he had done was not a sin.

The husband, Mr. Lombardo, said that he was compelled to leave his home three months ago, because he could not succeed in keeping his wife away from that church.

The trial of the "Celestial Messenger" ended with a verdict of guilty and the jury recommended that the Divine adventurer be sent to an insane asylum because he was found abnormal and dangerous by the alienist who examined him.

It is pitiful to see how many ignorant persons are easy victims for such intriguers - who know how to take advantage of the ignorance and fanaticism of narrowminded people.



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ITALIAN

L' Avanti, May 22, 1920.

THE PASSING OF COLOSIMO

James Colosimo, called "Big Jim," has been shot and killed, for causes unknown.

In Chicago, he operated a night club frequented by bon vivants of high and low society, who would spend a merry time there, relishing both the fresh meat from the kitchen, and the highly-seasoned variety from the . . . gutter.

From these sources "Big Jim" derived his stupendous income. He had no scruples or fears concerning civic or moral rules - not even when established by puritanical Americans.

Among the many explanations of the murder, one stated that Colosimo was implicated in a plot concocted in New York for the seizure of five million dollars, while another pointed to jealousy.



L' Avanti, May 22, 1920.

Many newspapers aver that "Big Jim" was a harbinger of criminals, although this seems to be refuted by the quality of the persons who attended his funeral. In fact, among the two thousand present, there were judges, municipal employees of high standing, lawyers, physicians, university professors, and ministers.

At any rate, their homage to the deceased can be interpreted at least as a gesture of gratitude for all the worldly delights they had enjoyed at his night club.

But how can we reconcile this gesture with puritanical morality, particularly American?

This is not all. Colosimo had divorced his wife in order to carry on with a younger woman, an entertainer at his club.



L' Avanti, May 22, 1920.

Finally, nobody yet knows who will inherit "Big Jim's" vast wealth, for the law seems to be uncertain as to whether it should be awarded to the divorced wife or to "Big Jim's" more recently acquired companion.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 29, 1920.

**\$200,000 "FOR BIG TIM" DEFENSE**

"Big Tim" Murphy, "Dago Mike" Carozzo, and Vincenzo Cusmano's friends have promised to collect an immense sum of money in order to save their friends from the hangman with an adequate defense fund.

Labor unions, political friends, and personal friends' contributions will not only provide for an adequate defense with the best of Chicago's lawyers, Stephen Malato, Clarence Darrow, and Austrian, but will also help to collect material appertaining to the trial; which probably will be in April. On the other hand, the lawyer for the state is preparing the prosecution with his best assistants, led by Mr. O'Brien - known by the nickname of "Ropes" O'Brien because he was able to send so many criminals to the gallows.

Despite their declaration of innocence, the State Attorney is sure that he can prove every charge of which they are accused. Not only has he the depositions of Vincenzo Vinci, Antonio Cifaldo, and Raffaele Buglio, but also important evidence. There was a rumor that Charles Epstein was asked to participate in the defense but he declined, saying he would not give his services on a case of that sort for any amount.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 26, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE TRIAL OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE PAN MOTOR COMPANY

In Judge Landis' court the trial of the officials of the Pan Motor Company has begun.

They are accused of using the mails to defraud. The selection of a jury and the examining of the witnesses will take several weeks.

District Attorney Charles Clyne is arguing for the government, and the defendants are defended by lawyers from New York, St. Paul, and Chicago.

The main defendant is Samuele Pandolfo, president of the firm, who maintains that this is not more than persecution of business competitors.

The swindled clients are mostly Italian laborers. We shall keep you informed of the proceedings.



II E 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 1, 1919.

### JAMES COLOSIMO FINED

James Colosimo yesterday was called before Judge McKee of Oak Park. He was accused of having beaten Mr. Morrow Krum, a Chicago Tribune reporter, while he was in a suburb of Burnham investigating the dives that are being operated openly.

James Colosimo was fined one hundred (\$100) dollars and costs.

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ITALIAN

L' Avanti, Nov. 15, 1918.

DEDUCTIONS FROM A CRIME.



Pietro Marazzo, a laborer living in a small apartment, in the rear of a tenement located at 850 South Morgan Street, a few evenings ago caused the death of his wife and four children by cutting their throats. He then killed himself in the same way.

For a week all of them had been sick with influenza. Marazzo had recently remarked to his brother-in-law, Giustino Abate, that he was tired of doctors and medicines, and added that he would 'cure them in his "own way".

On the evening of the massacre, he shouted to his brother-in-law, who lives on a floor above: "Come down and see a beautiful revel."

Abate arrived just as Marazzo was cutting the throat of his last offspring. The body of Angelina, his wife, was lying on the floor; and heaped in a

L'Avanti, Nov. 15, 1918.

corner were the bodies of the other three children; Jennie, 5 years old; Arthur, 3; and Albert, 2.



After flinging his youngest child (Faustino, six months old); on the bed, Marazzo cut his own throat as his terrified relative looked on.

Horrible as this slaughter may appear, it is an atom compared to what is actually happening and will happen in this wretched society of today, with its brazen and unjust division into classes; one class having too much, and the other (comprising the majority), having nothing.

This under-privileged man, Marazzo, knew only one side of life: hard, continuous, tiresome work, and his duty to support and look after his family.





L' Avanti, Nov.15, 1918.

When he saw his dear ones in the clutches of disease, his first and last thought was to end their suffering.

Or perhaps - worse yet - he may have racked his brain to discover how to pay for medical attention and medicines.

In a few seconds, he removed his family and himself from an infernal world; a world in which hospitals refuse admission to the have-nots, and where the cost of medicines and even funerals is prohibitive.

He is not a murderer, nor a suicide, but a victim of society.

L'Italia, August 4, 1918.

ITALIAN

FORGED DRAFT EXEMPTIONS



The Agents of the Department of Justice are conducting an investigation to decide the extent to which the sale of forged draft exemptions was carried on, a practice of which was discovered in the suburb of South Chicago.

The lawyers, Frank B. Lascio and Felice Pavlone who are involved in this lamentable irregularity were arrested yesterday. They appeared before United States Commissioner Mason, and were put under bonds of two thousand dollars each.





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L'Italia, June 3, 1917.

ITALIAN



[CONVICTED OF SELLING MEDICAL DIPLOMA]

The trial of Amante Rongetti who has an office on 923 Blue Island, and who was accused of having sold a false medical diploma, was closed with a verdict of guilty. Rongetti was fined two thousand dollars.

At the trial it was likewise shown that Rongetti was not a doctor, but simply a medical student who had failed several times in his state examinations at the State Board.

Doctor Ronga, who was also implicated, was absolved for lack of evidence.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, Aug. 26, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### UNPATRIOTIC FRAUD AMONG ITALIANS

Chicago's Italian Chamber of Commerce has sent us a letter, begging us to warn our countrymen against a fraud cheerfully practiced here by their co-nationals.

There are Italian merchants who pour the olive oil imported from Italy into barrels, mixing it with linseed oil. This mixture retails at a little less than the market price of oil, and it is advertised as pure olive oil from Lucca, the Riviera, or Sicily.

The Chamber of Commerce wishes to notify the retailers of oil that the Federal laws against adulteration are most strict.

Therefore, it is to the interest of the retailers to sell Italian olive oil of well-known trade-marks, whose purity is guaranteed by both producers and retailers - as well as to the interest of the consumers and the products themselves.



L'Italia, April, 1916.

ITALIAN

FAKE DOCTORS TO BE PROSECUTED

At the April session of the Grand Jury it was decided to prosecute all doctors who had falsely acquired their medical certificates.

This accusation was supported by Dr. Vincenzo Scalerta, 510 N. May St., who paid about \$1,000, and August Steinlage, at 5835 Prairie Ave., who paid a sum of \$550 when they obtained a diploma of Medicine without the proper qualification.

Doctors who are being prosecuted are:

Joseph M. Glaser,	3149 S. Morgan St.
Gastone Ronga,	1200 MacAlister Pl.
Amante Rongetti,	923 Blue Island Ave.
Amos De Fco,	

The bail for each of them was set at \$5,000 each.



II E 2La Parola Proletaria, March 25, 1916.

## THE POLICE ACHIEVE A FIASCO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

With reference to the attempt to poison Archbishop Muddelein, other prelates, and millionaire laymen, all the clamor made by the police has ended in nothing.

Giovanni Allegrini was subjected unjustly to thirty-four days of imprisonment and released after the grand jury had found him not guilty.

Crone will be tried and perhaps sentenced to death, for the indictment is attempted murder in the first degree.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 27, 1916.



### THE DAFINO CASE

Because they had written threatening letters to Modestinio Mastrovalerio, 3710 Grand Boulevard, Nicolo Dafino and his wife, Parla, were charged with the bombing of the Mastrovalerio's home.

The Dafinos had written asking Mastrovalerio to repay them the one-thousand dollars, which they had deposited in his private bank and which they had lost when the bank failed to the tune of \$100,000.

Their first letter had been very courteous, but when Mastrovalerio chose to ignore it, Mrs. Dafino, since her husband is illiterate, wrote a letter in very menacing terms. Soon after came the bombing of the Mastrovalerio's home.





L'Italia, February 27, 1916.

The Dafinos claimed to have been at home at the time of the bombing and Antonio Bondi, grocer at 28th and Lowe, testified that Dafino was in his store at the very moment of the explosion.

Nevertheless, the Dafinos were held to Grand Jury, which set their bail at \$5,000 each.

And so, the Dafinos, who from all indications are innocent of the crime, not only will have lost their hard earned money, but have also incurred the expenses and gone through the anxieties of a court trial. All this is so because the laws of the country allow any penniless nobody to set himself up in business as a banker and live on the grand scale of a Morgan or Rothschild.

The Dafino trial is set for March 8.



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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 5, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A BAD MAN IMPRISONED.

A certain Stoian Lachisso, living at 811 West Adams street, swindled some Italian laborers a few weeks ago by pretending to be an employment agent and promising them a good job at Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

These unfortunate men succeeded by sacrifices in scraping together the money for the trip.

However, having reached their destination, they discovered the swindle, for no such jobs existed.

Last week Lachisso was tried and sentenced by Judge Hill to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

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ITALIAN

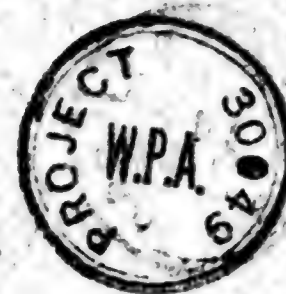
L'Italia, May 7, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BARBER WHO WAS ALSO A BANKER.

Antonio Rizzo, a barber by trade and banker for a hobby, has found it convenient to seek new fields. He owned a barber shop at 829 W. Taylor Street, and ran a banking business on the side. The other day he was missing and \$5,000 deposited with him were also gone.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 21, 1915.

THE EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE OF TWO ITALIAN  
BANKS HELD UP WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

The police of the West Chicago Ave. station are investigating the real cause of the robbery at the Western Savings Bank, 618 north Western Ave., owned by Frank Rito.

According to the statement given by Rito, himself, he was alone in the bank Thursday at 1 P.M., when a man entered and asked to use the telephone.

Almost immediately another man came in. Rito was preparing to wait on the first when in walked two more.

All four made for Rito and gagged him before he could defend himself or cry for help.

Alone, the four bandits commenced to work at the safe, and on getting more than \$2,000. they fled.

It took Rito more than an hour to free himself and call for help to his wife, who was in their apartment above the bank.



L'Italia, Feb. 21, 1915.



His first action was to telephone the Insurance Company, then he called the police.

The search until now has proved fruitless.

The fact that Rito had the prudence to insure for \$5,000. against theft, gave the police a new clew on a motive for the robbery.

All the suspicion seemed to vanish, though, in face of the good reputation Rito possesses.

Not more than twenty-four hours after the robbery of the bank, another Italian Bank was held up. The amount found here was more, amounting to \$6,500. in cash and \$3,000. in jewelry. This second bank is the Herbitans Bank, 154 W. 22nd St., and Henry R. Pontoruo is owner.

It was about 9:40 P.M. and Pontoruo was preparing to leave when two men entered. They leveled their guns at Pontoruo and three others, - Mr. Pontoruo's nephew, Salvatore Andezzone, Giovanni Rocco, Janitor, and his son, Frank. They did



L'Italia, Feb. 21, 1915.



not resist and were pushed into a closet under the stairs.

The robbers lost no time in opening the safe, where they got the money and jewelry.

The bandits escaped just as Frank Rocco freed himself from the rope with which he was bound, and ran down to the basement, in order to call his brother, who lives in the Building.

Pontoruo immediately went to the police station at 22nd St., where he was questioned. He declared to the police sergeant that for several weeks he had kept the money in the safe and remembered that only a few days ago he had refused to cash salary checks for several police agents, claiming that he did not have enough money in the bank.

He was silent for a few seconds and then excitingly stated: "Seems as though there is some doubt on the truth about the robbery. The police should search and question the thieves and not me, the victim."

He claimed that after the robbery he had only \$1,500 deposited in a downtown bank, but could not possibly face his depositors who put \$5,000. in his care.



L'Italia, Feb. 21, 1915.

He added, however, that he possessed \$200,000. in real estate, but needed time to liquidate the property in the present depression. He finally assured them that every cent would be repaid his depositors.

In the attempt against the bank, the usual indication of the "Black Hand" does not fail to show. In fact, about three days ago, Antonio Questo, part owner of the building in which the bank is located, was fatally wounded in its neighborhood. To the police the injury of Questo and robbery of the bank seem to be closely connected.

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ITALIAN

L' Italia, Aug. 16, 1914.

### VIOLATION OF THE CLOSING HOUR LAW

For having violated the closing hour ordinance, Major Funkhouser has ordered that the restaurant of James Colosimo be closed. The charge was made by policewomen who said that they had bought beer in the place after one o'clock.

Colosimo's lawyers, Marks and Jampolis, have asked for a continuance and trial has been set for September 5.

A wire from New York informed Chicago police that Johnny Torrio, supposedly the manager of Colosimo's was being held by the authorities of that city, but since no warrant for his arrest was produced he was released.

Torrio had found it expedient to leave Chicago after the affair on 22nd Street in which a police officer was killed and several others wounded.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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L'Italia, Apr. 26, 1914.



ITALIAN

ITALIAN TO BE DEPORTED

The Immigration Authorities have initiated the deportation proceedings of an Italian, Domenico Bertucci, who at a recent trial was revealed as a trafficker of white slaves.

To the numerous accusers against Bertucci another was added because of an assault with intent to kill Edward Kan, a Chinese, employed in the Government immigration office.

For this new offence Bertucci was fined \$10 and costs.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Mar. 28, 1914.

TO THE SOUND AND HONEST PART OF OUR COLONY

Our colonies in America, as you know, [have experienced] many outrages which are discussed every day with indignation and shame for the reputation of Italy.

You know very well the origin and development of such conditions better than any Italian writer, who, after a rapid excursion through the United States, gives an erroneous statement of the condition of our colonies.

You, as the sound and honest part of our colony, have the great fault of remaining absolutely inactive in correcting such outrages.

Is that outstanding man a jail-bird type? Was he a swindler, thief, a murderer? Still he is respected, esteemed, elected president of a society; he sponsors banquets and patriotic celebrations, and is supported by misinformed Americans for a public office.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Mar. 28, 1914.

And you, knowing that the prominent man is unworthy, not only remain quiet, but you join the others in bowing to him, in shaking his hand, in complimenting and praising him. Thus, that self-styled outstanding man, a regular knave, is going places and rises every day to higher esteem; thanks to your indirect help. Further, he uses the position he has gained to accomplish other knavery.

The recovery of our colonies will be possible, only when the honest people influence the Italo-American public opinion with their own sound and honest sentiments, instead of bowing to the unscrupulous and accepting the public opinion manufactured by the native element.

The moral recovery of our colonies cannot be accomplished by the American or the Italian Government. It can be accomplished only when honest Italians are organized in a special public health committee.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Mar. 28, 1914.

If we are unable to fight the rascals with law at least we must try to fight them through pressure by the masses, the victims of their malfeasances.

In our colonies, the Italian press, with few exceptions, is the main lever for the elevation of these rascals, and is an accessory to all the disgraceful things befalling our colonies.

It is, then, upon the Italian press that the sound and honest part of our communities should use its influence and moral control.

I exposed one of these newspapers, and now I leave it to you, honest Italians, to judge it.

Now you have the opportunity to tell one hundred thousand Italians which newspaper is or is not honest. Your judgment will have more weight



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Mar. 28, 1914.

than that of a regular American court, and thus many other newspapers may refrain from wrongdoing to avoid an inquisition of themselves.

By a privilege granted me by Mr. Parisi, director of the exposed newspaper, I will beg, personally, a few representative gentlemen to constitute themselves an honorary jury, and to inquire about the honorableness of the newspaper Il Movimento. They may then render a verdict as they see fit.

I hope, and will try hard, to have our Consul, Mr. Bolognesi, as president of said honorary jury--and thus place him in a position to render a great patriotic service to the Italian colony of Chicago.





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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 31, 1913.



### MISGUIDED LOVE OF THE FATHERLAND.

The Italian rustic can live in America twenty years without learning the language, manners, and customs of this country.

There are those who claim that the Chinese and white people can not assimilate. At present we Italians are the Chinese of Europe.

The bath-tub in the American house is considered as much a necessity as bread, air, and light. But in many Italian houses that fixture is unknown because the Italian rarely uses it.

The Italian spends his evenings and Sundays in the saloon. He trades at Italian grocery stores. His savings he deposits with Italian bankers of the Carmelo Morazzi type. (see the story of this swine in issue number 253 of this paper.)

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 31, 1913.



The barber who shaves him must likewise be a compatriot of his.

It was for this reason that three Italian laborers, newly arrived from New York, decided to be shaved by a barbaric Italian barber by the name of Sillavo, of South Canal street.

The tonsorial operations went through without a hitch, but what was their surprise to receive a bill for seven dollars and twenty cents!

The three men carried their complaint to a municipal judge, who ordered the barber to return the seven dollars and twenty cents and pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

L'Italia, March 23, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE THREE MORICI BROTHERS ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Authorities report the discovery of an arson group which would set fire to stores and homes in order to defraud the insurance companies. The attempt to defraud an insurance company has led to the arrest of three brothers, Filippo, Agostino, and Antonio Morici. Their arrest was in consequence of a fire that took place a year ago, May 25, 1912, destroying their place of business, 906-908 Milton avenue.

They were accused of deliberately setting fire to their place of business in order to cash in on their insurance policy. They are at liberty under bonds of \$60,000 each.



L'italia, Mar. 2, 1913.

[GANG OF THIEVES ARRESTED]

Police of the Maxwell Street Station have discovered that Frank Rossi, owner of the grocery store at 603 West Harrison Street, was the fence for stolen silverware and jewels valued at thousands of dollars, sold to him by a gang of thieves at a very low cost. Rossi and his son James were arrested, others who were arrested are as follows: Bartolo Caprella, 22 years of age, 234 Loomis St., Luigi Mirabella, 24 years of age, 721 S. May St., Giovanni Finale, 21 years of age, 703 Mather St., Nicola Fillips, 20 years of age, 917 Vernon Park Place, and Fedele Anniselli, 24 years of age, 743 S. Wood St.

They confessed that the goods were stolen from railway trains and from transfer carts of the railway ware-houses.



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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 4, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SEVENTEENTH WARD CHRONICLE.

A number of workers from this ward recently applied to James Acques & Company for employment.

Hired at a salary of seventeen cents an hour, each paid the agency a two dollar fee.

When the men reported for work the foreman chased them away calling them dagoes and other names.

They returned to the employment agency, which refused to refund the two dollar fee. They were threatened with a revolver.

Workers, be on your guard! Do not allow yourselves to be robbed by unscrupulous agents of that which you have earned by the sweat of your brow.

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La Parola Del Popolo, Aug. 12, 1912.

## LUIGI PARENTI FREED; TO BE DEPORTED

Through the medium of a daily, The New York Call, we are informed that Luigi Parenti has had his sentence commuted on condition that he return, with his family, to Italy at his own expense.

Our dear friend has accepted the decision, which permits ninety days in this country, at the end of which he must surrender to the authorities for deportation.

In giving the happy news to our comrades, friends, and readers, we invite them to continue their contribution of financial help to our friend, since under the circumstances in which Parenti finds himself, he will need a considerable sum to cover the expenses of the journey for himself and family.

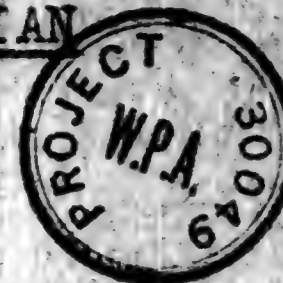
Our subscription for Parenti, therefore, is still open; those who have not as yet sent in their offerings, are begged to do so immediately.

The amount raised by La Parola to date is \$94.89.

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L'Italia, Apr. 13, 1912.

ITALIAN



EMBEZZLER DISAPPEARS

The Italian Agriculture Bank located at 913 Blue Island, has made this Easter a very unhappy one for the unfortunate ones who entrusted their savings to it. Francesco Alberti Gugliemi, administrator and owner of the bank, has been missing since the 31st of March; however, the empty vault was not discovered until last Saturday, April 6th.

When the bad news spread, a crowd of defrauded Italians gathered menacingly in front of the bank, but upon their arrival found an empty bank with only a squad of detectives, and a few mounted police stationed before the bank to prevent any violent actions. It was inferred that Gugliemi had escaped with no less than ten thousand dollars. Even though he started the banking business only a short while ago, he was able and successful in gaining the confidence and trust of the Italians, who without hesitation placed their savings in his hands.

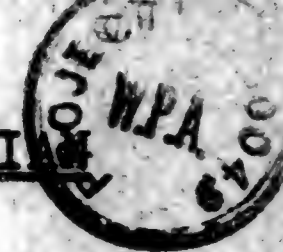
Gugliemi left Chicago quietly in the afternoon of the 31st of March evidently to have enough time to escape before the embezzlement was discovered. He told Giovanni Oliviere, his employee, that he was compelled to leave the city for a few days, and ordered him to attend carefully to the business during his absence. With the discovery of the empty vault, an interesting incident of Gugliemi was also discovered. In the afternoon of the 31st of March in the Grand Central Station a man was observed to walk excitedly toward the waiting room, and after suddenly



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ITALIA



L'Italia, Apr. 13, 1912.

searching through his pockets, ran into J. P. Crowley's saloon on Fifth Ave. and Harrison. From the descriptions of the individual, it was quite certain to be Gugliemi. He had already been in the saloon for a few drinks, and perhaps in the excitement of what he was about to do, forgot his portfolio. Missing it at the station, he suspected that he had left it at the saloon, and hurried over with a police agent, then after peering through the door, he ran for the station. From thence all traces of him were lost.

Many believe that he is aboard ship bound for Italy, while others believe that he is seeking refuge in Canada. Judge Lairdes has appointed the Central Trust Company as receivers.

Only sixty-five cents were found in the vault.



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L'italia, Apr. 13, 1912.



[FRAUDULENT BANKER ARRESTED]

Michele Como left Chicago last June after making a careful getaway with all the deposits of the Banca d'Italia. He conducted a grocery store at 737 Taylor St. under the name of Banca d'Italia. There were always simpletons who, despite their past experience, did not hesitate to entrust their savings to this dishonest grocery owner as if he were a Rothschild or a Morgan.

This was the result. One day last June, the supposed bank remained closed, and a group of depositors who gathered around the door, did not have the satisfaction of even seeing Como leave.

However, he had the impudence to return and quietly live in Chicago under the assumed name of Michele Postorici. Detectives Riccio and De Vito discovered the real reason for the bank failure when they took him by surprise one day while he was playing cards at 943 W. Taylor St. It is believed that he defrauded the depositors of \$10,000.

The first one to appear against him was Luigi Manganaro, who claimed to have deposited one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160).

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 23, 1912

[SCHOOLTEACHER MISAPPROPRIATES FUNDS]

Luigi F. Boarini was definitely expelled from his teaching position at the Wendell Phillips High School. Boarini was found guilty of misappropriating \$1,697.13 belonging to the school fund. He taught hand writing and book-keeping.





L'italia, Jan. 13, 1912.

[RIFLES USED IN SHOOTINGS]

No more knives or revolvers but rifles are used in the Italian quarters, as in war, to take revenge on their enemies. This discovery was made Tuesday night by police agents of the 22nd street station. Attracted by rifle shots, they found three men seriously wounded, on the ground on Archer Avenue and 21st Street.

Antonio Cotroneo, 45 years, of 2321 Wentworth Avenue was fatally wounded. In his body were found twelve rifle bullets. The other two were Salvatore Rosa, 25 years of age, of 2321 Wentworth Avenue, who was shot in the right shoulder and in the back, and Salvatore Sahito, 32 years of age, of 2231 Princeton Avenue, who was shot in the left side near the heart and is in a serious condition. The three men were taken to the Peoples Hospital where they were questioned by the police, but refused to answer, saying that they didn't know who did it because they were shot from behind and as it was dark, they could not recognize the persons who shot them. But their eyes had a mean look that said they would pay the enemy back the same way.

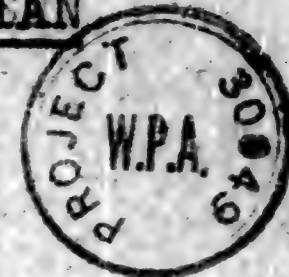


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L'Italia, April 1, 1911.

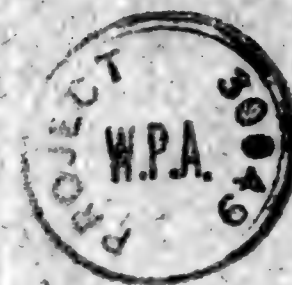
CRIMES OF THE ITALIANS COLONY

Day after day, week after week, more and more crimes are being committed, the perpetrators of which are invariably Italians. Today, not many crimes are committed to avenge the honor of wives, sisters or children as in the past; most of them are for money. Almost every crime committed involves the name of the "Black Hand," which is demanding money from innocent people who work for a living, and if this shady organization does not get it, it either bombs their homes or kills them.

Naturally, these frequent crimes give a bad impression of the Italian colony to other nationalities, who are all trying to contribute their best towards the bettering of their social standing. Italians! We must do something to prevent these crimes. We must cooperate with the police by giving them in full all details of the crime when it occurs. We must form more societies, on the order of the "White Hands" society, whose chief purpose is to help better the social standing of Italians in Chicago.

The police are as much to blame as the criminals, because, when a murder is committed, after some questioning, there is hardly ever any effective trials,





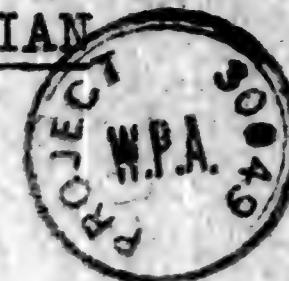
L'Italia, April 1, 1911.

and the Federal forces are few.

Thirty-four have been assassinated in the past two years, and not one of these murders has been solved by the police. This lack of capacity shown by the police, gives criminals the courage to strike again. The police must cooperate with us to clear up this situation.

We will give you a few illustrations of crimes committed in the past week: Mr. Antonio Bardiano, 1155 Wabansia Ave., a few days ago came to Chicago from Arkansas, where he had accumulated a large amount of money. While walking in the vicinity of Bloomingdale Rd. and Wood St., he was stopped by an automobile with three men inside, who after robbing him of all his money, shot him, leaving him in a critical condition. Luckily, he lived long enough to give the police a description of the men who shot him. He named J. Cornello, A. Del Cononico, M. Zicca, and, as is usual, the police have not been able to find the three men.

Not ten hours after the death of A. Bardiano, another Italian was found dead on Yates Ave. between 90th and 91st Sts. This victim was found



L'Italia, April 1, 1911.

strangled by a rope, as well as stabbed. The rope was tied so tight it cut into his neck.

Another victim, D. Cocci, 45 years old, residing in S. Chicago, who works nights at the Federal Furnace Co. was also shot and robbed. The police arrested N. Fugina as a suspect but released him later for lack of evidence.

**ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE "BLACK HAND."**

The home of Mr. F. Balzano, 459 N. Carpenter St. was shattered by a bomb which took the life of one of his beloved children. The "Black Hand" gang went to the extreme of even threatening Judge Landis of the United States Court. The judge suspected G. G. Alongi, an ex-convict, for sending this threatening letter. Early next morning his office was bombed resulting in the death of an innocent bystander. Another - W. P. Dannenberg, Special Federal Investigator, was also threatened by the "Black Hand."

The Secret Service men have been called in to help solve this, the most disgraceful situation that the Italians of Chicago have ever been in.



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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 22, 1910.

ANTI-LYNCH MEETING.



On October 16 a meeting was held in Bowen Hall, Hull House, to protest against the lynching of the Italians Angelo Albano and Castenzio Ficarotta in Tampa, Florida.

The executive committee had engaged as speakers Attorney Di Stefano, Professor Leone, Giuseppe Bertelli and Miss Jane Addams.

Speakers whose opinions differed were purposely selected in order not to impress on the meeting the stamp of any particular party.

Dr. Albano Zito, a syndicalist, had been invited to speak, but he excused himself on grounds of professional duties.

Before the program had begun a certain syndicalist declared that in spite of Hell and high water he would be the second speaker. The chairman, Mr. Orrico, rejoined genially and briefly.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 22, 1910.



Professor Leone, Attorney Di Stefano, and Mr. Bertelli stigmatized the cowardly lynchings.

The next speaker should have been Miss Addams, who is very much admired in the Italian colony, but the syndicalist insisted on speaking ahead of Miss Addams, who then decided to withdraw from the meeting.

The syndicalist said little about the lynchings but much about syndicalism and very much against the Socialist party and unionism.

In short, he dragged into the meeting the disagreeable feature of partisan animosity, which should have been absolutely avoided.

Comrade Bertelli retorted by condemning the speaker's talk and behavior, refuting one by one his insults to the Socialist party.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 22, 1910.



Perhaps the man's behavior was excusable, for he had arrived in America only a few weeks before and was in no position to pass judgment on his new environment.

II E 2  
I H

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, December 4, 1909.

FINED FOR HIRING MINORS.

Judge Goring fined James Allegretti \$25.00 and costs for employing girls under the working age. They worked in the Bowes-Allegretti Candy Co., 46 S. Water St.

II E 2  
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La Parola dei Socialisti, Nov. 21, 1908.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES - THE GUILTY AND THEIR VICTIMS

Sometime in last September a crew of forty-five men was shipped from Chicago by Andrea Filippis and Giuseppe Renzino, employment agents. These men had been engaged for a job which was supposed to last through the entire winter, at the daily wage of \$1.35. The employment agents exacted for themselves from \$3 to \$8 per individual. Accompanied by a slave-driving scoundrel who was supposed to act as interpreter, our laborers arrived on location and soon discovered that the job was limited to two weeks, and that the wages would be \$1.25 a day instead of \$1.35.

The men got together and refused to work. However, not having enough money to return to Chicago, they decided to go to the nearest town in search of employment. Through this same renegade Italian known as their interpreter our friends were again engaged, and again they were forced to submit to the payment of \$2 each, plus \$11 more to be paid on their first pay-day! Moreover, when they reached their second location, they found that the job consisted of draining and leveling an awful swamp, in the depths of endless woods. Some of the men who were not encumbered with heavy luggage found a way to escape. I say escape because it was reported that they were watched by bosses armed with rifles and revolvers, including the slave-driver mentioned above.

But the others regained their freedom only after paying in work, the sum of \$11

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (11) PRO 1 30215

La Parola dei Socialisti, Nov. 21, 1908.

which they had pledged, plus a charge for board which amounted to sixty or seventy cents per day.

Some of these men were even forced to pay double in order to cover the fee pledged and the board-bill of those who had succeeded in escaping!

Among the fugitives was Salvatore Accordi, who after defying the risk of being shot by the renegade Italian, Alfredo Martini, wandered for four days in the woods, living on grass and wild berries.



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III C

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 18, 1908.

EVANGELISTIC RACKET.

The contractor Nicolo Mancini, a member of the Evangelical Church at 248 Taylor street, is making a specialty of defrauding poor laborers.

Toward the end of last month this fraud was practiced on one Santeo Aristodemo, who is a member of the union and has usually worked for \$3.50 per day. Mr. Mancini, however, had the effrontery to pay him a total of \$5.60 for four days' hard work.

Santeo's protests to the union delegate have produced no result. Meanwhile this disciple of Christ, who reads and studies the Bible, ~~continues~~ his exploitation, acquiring the ownership of buildings with other people's money.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, February 29, 1908.

### THE CRIME IN DENVER.

#### EDITORIALS

Last Sunday in Denver, Colorado a priest was killed by an Italian, who boasted of being an anarchist.

The following Monday, an American newspaper of Chicago published an interview with Rev. Angelucci of the Church of the Assumption, Chicago, which contained insinuations against the anti-clerical Giordano Bruno Club, and against a Chicago Italian newspaper.

All other American newspapers except those of the Honorable Hearst, the American and the Herald & Examiner, handled this argument with much fury against us and the Club, and were aided by insinuating remarks made by Father Dunne which are unjust. We do not want to lower ourselves by arguing the point. We only say that that responsibility rests with the Giordano Bruno Club.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 11, 1905.

### THE NATURALIZATION PAPERS FRAUDS



Ass't. State's Attorney Harry Olsen, is busily engaged in working up his case against certain politicians accused of assisting aliens to acquire naturalization papers, fraudulently. In the majority of cases the applicant has given false testimony as to the residential requirements. Many are Italians.

Three Italians, thought to be cat's paws for these politicians, have found it convenient to leave the city. They are Giuseppe Tortillo, Giuseppe Serri-tella and Francesco Risagliano.

State's Attorney Healy and his assistant, Harry Olsen are initiating an investigation into the citizenship fraud among naturalized municipal employes. They threaten to dismiss any whose papers are not in order. It is believed many Italians are in danger of losing their jobs.



II E 2



L'Italia, Nov. 4, 1905.

### CITIZENSHIP FRAUDS

The trial of Joseph Kennedy and Antonio Capprino took place before Judge Barnes' court. They are accused of illegally obtaining citizenship papers for many Italians of our colony.

Some of the Italians who got their citizenship papers illegally are as follows: A. Sacco, F. Parillio, T. Bocchino, V. Sacco, A. Adelizio, S. Grui and many others.

II E 2

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IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 6, 1904.

FALSE ACCUSATION

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We are happy to report that Dr. Re who had been accused of selling alcohol without placing the 'Poison' label on the bottle, was declared not guilty by Coroner Treager who officiated at the inquest into the death of five negroes who died from having drunk wood-alcohol supposedly bought in Dr. Re's drug store located at 438 Dearborn Street.

The American papers of this city conscientiously reported the arrest of Dr. Re and the charge for which he was held for the inquest, but failed to mention the coroner's verdict.

The story as reported: A negro had gone into Dr. Re's drug-store and had bought from a fourteen year old boy who is employed there, a bottle of alcohol on which the boy did not place the 'Poison' label. When he arrived at his home, the negro was joined by four friends, and together they drank the alcohol. They were soon in terrible pain. The result: four died that same day and the fifth two days later. Dr. Re was held for the inquest.



[REDACTED]

L'Italia, Feb. 6, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the inquest Dr. Re was able to prove that neither he nor the boy had sold the negro any alcohol. Further investigation completely cleared Dr. Re and his employe of negligence. It was brought out that the negro had gotten the alcohol from his landlord's home, where he had gone to do some repair work, not knowing that it was wood alcohol, a deadly poison.'

We are happy to report the exoneration of Dr. Re who is one of the best-liked residents of our colony, since it leaves the American press without any notice for its malign insinuations.



L'Italia, September 12, 1903.ITALIANS ARRESTED ON JUSTINE STREET

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Two detectives from the Englewood district station who had gone to make an arrest in the Italian quarter at 67th and Justine Streets, found themselves surrounded by a hostile mob of Italian men and women. One was relieved of his gun and was in danger of the same thing happening to him, but for the fortunate arrival of two patrolmen. In the confusion the culprit escaped.

The two officers, Long and Reilly, had gone to arrest Michele Blice, recently paroled from Pontiac and residing at 6708 Justine Street. Blice was one of seven men being sought for a robbery. He did not resist the officers, but his sister, sixteen years old, on seeing him being taken away, gave a cry which attracted men and women to the scene. The officers were surrounded and set upon with pitchforks and buckets of boiling water. Long fired his gun twice and thus brought to the scene patrolmen Walsh and Keating, who came none too soon. Guiseppe Blice and his sister were both taken into custody.

L'Italia, May 23, 1903.

### Italian Counterfeiter

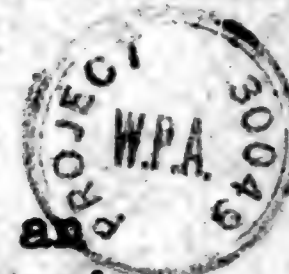
For some time Federal authorities have suspected the existence of an Italian counterfeiting-gang in Chicago. Counterfeit coins of various denominations which found their way into the cash-register of north-side merchants resulted in many complaints being made to the police.

Although arrests were made from time to time, the source of the coins remained a mystery.

The suspicion fell on the Nicolosi Brothers, who operate a saloon and lodging-house at 84 Oak Street.

An Italian secret-service operator, Guiseppe Bassini, was called in from New York and put on the case.

Posing as an unemployed laborer, he procured lodgings with the Nicolosi's and proceeded to gain their confidence by profering a knowledge of metals. So well did he succeed that in a short time he was shown the room which contained all the equipment for the minting of coins.





L'Italia. May 23, 1903.

The arrest of two members, Francesco Cannella, and Guiseppe Bullaro, while passing false fifty-cent pieces, put the gang on guard, and suspicion fell on Bassini as being a police-spy. He was invited to join them in a glass of beer, but no sooner had he drunk it than he became unconscious and did not come to until three days later, when he was found gagged and tied in a dark and damp basement-room.

He was then accused of being a secret-service man, but was able to convince them of his innocence, and so was freed.

He reported his findings to Capt. Porter, who despatched a squad to the place, but a thorough search of the premises failed to reveal the presence of the minting outfit. The only person in the place, Guiseppe Nicolosi, was placed under arrest. The search was carried to neighboring houses but failed to reveal anything of importance.

The gang, it seems, had judiciously disposed of all incriminating paraphernalia during the three days of Bassini's imprisonment.



II E 1

L'Italia. May 23, 1903.

The Federal authorities are searching for Mariano Sagona, whom they believe to be the leader of the gang.

Unable to furnish the required bail, Nicolosi is still in jail and will have a hearing this morning before U.S. Commissioner Humphrey.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, Nov. 2, 1902, and Jan. 31, 1903.

The Wickersham Case.

H. B. Wickersham, a lawyer well known to Italian residents of this city, must answer to another charge of embezzlement brought against him by Giuseppe De Grazia, who claims that he paid \$1,200 for a mortgage that did not exist, and on which all details were handled by Wickersham.

The lawyer has been in court previously on the same charge. In that case the amount embezzled reached the sum of \$5,000 with many Italians victimized.

The Grand Jury has the case under advisement and Wickersham, in the meantime is free under bail of \$2,500.



II E 2  
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 31, 1901.

GRAFT IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT



In the stink that is being raised by the current investigation into the graft activities of the Chicago Police Dept., the name of an Italian is brought to light.

The Italian, Battista Pizzi, formerly of 396 S. Clark St. is now serving time in Joliet for placing a minor in a house of prostitution which he and his wife operated.

The investigators, having gone to Joliet to question certain inmates as to their knowledge of graft in police circles, cross-examined Pizzi, who revealed that he had paid certain members of the Harrison Ave. Police Station, \$300.00 after his arrest, and for that sum was assured that he would not have to stand trial for the crime of which he was accused.

He actually believed that he had bought complete immunity from any further





ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 31, 1901.

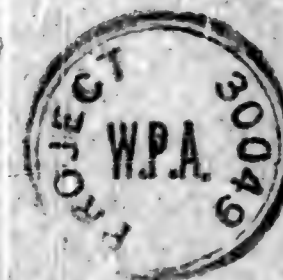
contact with the law. But what was his consternation at discovering that these same persons finding him fertile soil to cultivate, made other demands for money with the threat of allowing the law to take its course were he to refuse.

Whether Pizzi could not or would not continue the bribing, the fact remains that he was brought to trial and sentenced to Joliet. His wife who stood trial with him was also sent to prison.

We would like to ask our American colleagues their reason for continually harping on the existence of a Mafia and Black Hand Society among the Italians and over-looking the actual graft that exists in, what is worse, the department of law and order.

L'Italia, May 4, 1901

Italian Workers Swindled



Following close upon the heels of Lovece, who recently swindled two hundred Italian laborers out of eight dollars each, on the promise of employment as section hands and then decamped with the sixteen hundred dollars, three hundred others were the victims of another unscrupulous "boss", also an Italian.

Posing as a railway employment agent, charged with hiring track-laborers, Guiseppe Lamorta, collected three to five dollars from each of three hundred Italian laborers. He told them to meet him at the railway depot on Cause Street, at eight-o'clock that same night.

At the appointed hour the waiting-room of the depot was filled to overflowing with travelers, their friends, and relatives.

Express-wagons filled to capacity with bags, boxes, and trunks, had stopped outside the depot, while the owners of the baggage awaited the arrival of Lamorta with their passes to the section camp.

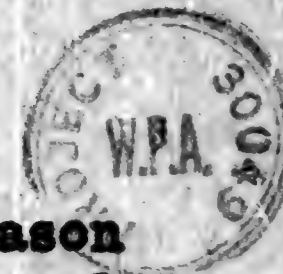


L'Italia, May 4, 1901

But time passed and "Don Pepe" did not make an appearance, for the reason that he had taken flight in another direction with the fees gotten from his gullible countrymen.

Because of the frequency of these swindles, with the ensuing bad feeling to our countrymen, we suggest that the Italian Consulate take the responsibility of investigating these agents, before the Workers hand over much needed money for a job that does not exist.

We make this appeal to the good-sense and good-will of Count Rozwadowski, to the end that he take into consideration the above facts.





L'Italia, February 4, 1899.

**AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE ITALIANS OF THIS CITY**

Mr. Antonio Sbarbaro is our friend and asks every one to take his advice and bear it in mind. Mr. Sbarbaro tells us that there is a certain foreman who goes from one Italian quarter to the other asking for money to engage a large number of workers for a certain railway job, which, this is all the bunk, and do not let them fool you.

You all know Antonio Sbarbaro, I'm sure. He provided work for hundreds of individuals without seeking any compensation in return. He begs you all to be sure and keep this in mind and not to give any money to anyone for any job.

We should all thank Mr. Antonio Sbarbaro for his loyal advice to the Italians of this city.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 28, 1899.



ELECTION FRAUDS

Luigi Zionetti was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Waterman and charged with having had people vote illegally in last November's elections. Cesero Marano voted under the fictitious name of Domenico Bruno, in the 18th precinct of the 19th ward, and is now in jail for being unable to post \$1,000 bail. The Grand Jury found Marano guilty of fraud.

When called before the Judge to testify against Zionetti, he claimed that he voted under a fictitious name, and twice at the instigation of Zionetti. After this evidence was given, the case was renewed on the following Monday, and Zionetti was put under \$2,500 bail.

Found guilty also, were another Italian and two Greeks.



L'Italia, April 27-28, 1895.

Popular subscriptions to save Borrelli from the gallows.

Lawyer Elliott will ask for a review of the Borrelli case and if unfavorable to Borrelli, he will appeal to the Supreme court. A fund is being collected to help the fight. It would be shameful to have one of our countrymen die on the gallows.

All the Italians, both in the city and out of the city are asked to subscribe whatever sum they can spare.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 20-21, 1895.

Borrelli sentenced to die.

Silverio Borrelli's trial for the attempted murder of Dominico Parente ends with a death sentence. Thursday morning at 10 A. M. Borrelli's trial took place in Judge Stein's court. The jury found him guilty of first degree murder and sentenced him to death. Ralph Apata, a suspicious character had been arrested for the crime but was given his liberty soon after Borrelli confessed his guilt. Maria Calantonia, Antonio Papio and Vincenzo Taglieri testified for the prosecution. Their testimony was instrumental in convicting him of the crime.

The crime for which Borrelli was sentenced to death is the murder of D. Parente and was the result of an argument between the two in Parente's house. The argument started when Parente threw Borrelli out of his home because he objected to the latter's slapping Mrs. Borrelli's face, when she had come to call him home, saying that the baby was ill.

Page 2

II E 2

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 20-21, 1895.

Borrelli swore vengeance and a few days later, Parente was found shot to death. Borreli denied the shooting, although he admitted having attacked Parente with brass knuckles. Parente's widow was in court when the sentence was read, threw herself on her knees, and thanked God that justice had been done.

II E 2  
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IV

ITALIAN

L' Italia, March 23-24, 1895.



DEBARTOLO HAS BEEN HELD **GUILTY**

The Grand Jury held De Bartolo guilty of attempted murder and turned him over to the criminal court for trial. His bonds were set at \$1,500. The trial is set for the next session of the criminal court.

The act of which De Bartolo is accused took place at the De Koven Hall, Oct. 6, 1894. The readers are by now familiar with the case. On that evening, Mr. Durante as president was presiding at a meeting of the McKinley Club, and surrounded by many distinguished Italians and Americans. The audience was composed of several hundred Italian workers.

The meeting was being carried on in good order when De Bartolo broke past the door-keeper shouting threats of Black Hand vengeance at Mr. Durante, went upon the gallery of the hall, drew a gun, and fired at him point-blank.



Page 2

II E 2  
II D 9



L'Italia, March 23-24, 1895.

His shot missed the gentleman's head by a few inches. De Bartolo was set upon by those around him, disarmed and beaten.

A warrant for his arrest was issued the following day by Judge Bradwell, but Mr. Wickersham, lawyer for Mr. Durante, had the trial set for Judge Everett's court. He was held to the Grand Jury which last Wednesday, found him guilty of attempted murder as we have stated.

The West Side Italians were rejoicing in the hope that De Bartolo will find himself behind the prison bars for many years to come.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 10, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

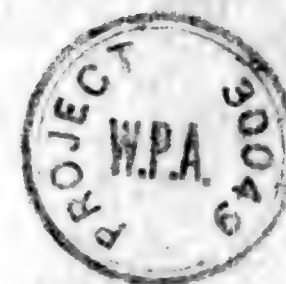
[A CHRONICLE OF THE COLONY]

The same group of Jews who recently gave false testimony for De Bartolo, did the same trick in Judge Underwood's court last Tuesday, but this time they went to assist Vincenzo D. Salvo, convince the court that Mr. V. E. Maggi owed him two week's pay. Judge Underwood would not be convinced and gave a decision favorable to Maggi.

Di Salvo was a member of the Italo-American Workers Society of which Maggi is president. The society aims to protect its members from claws of that (Black-Hander) De Bartolo. This one had used Di Salvo to further his criminal practice within the society. Di Salvo with the help of a porter had locked Maggi out of the society's offices at 200 W. Taylor st.

II 12

ITALIAN



L'Italia, January 5-6, 1895.

[DATE OF DE BARTOLO'S TRIAL SET]

The trial of De Bartolo, accused of attempted homicide has been set for Monday January 14, between 1 and 2 p.m., in Judge Everett's court, at 125 S. Clark St. between Madison and Washington streets.



L'Italia, January 2, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**Morelli Freed.**

The failure of De Bartolo and his "compari" to appear in court to testify against the lame defendant, Giacomo Morelli, was the reason for his being declared not guilty of a crime of which he had been accused by the said De Bartolo and his friends.

The first hearing had been set for Wednesday at 9 a. m. before Judge Blume, 146 W. Madison, at the instigation of the Jew, Fred Lang of whom we have previously spoken. The second, initiated by De Bartolo as the plaintiff was heard before Judge Bradwell at 151 S. Clark. At both hearings, more than forty witnesses testified in favor of Morelli.

We have no comment to make at the present time but will have much to say at the trial of De Bartolo who has been indicted for attempted homicide.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**L'Italia, January 1-2, 1895.****The De Bartolo Trial.**

December 29, 1894. The absence of Judge Everett, who has gone to spend the holidays with his family, has caused the postponement of the De Bartolo trial to some time in the near future.

The rumor current in the Colony, that De Bartolo has been declared not guilty, is untrue. The change of venue, as we stated in a previous article, was made at the request of Wickersham, a lawyer, representing Mr. Durante, who charged that Judge Bradwell, before whom the case had previously been heard, favored too much the lawyer for the defense. Transferring the case to Judge Everett's court, a new order was issued for the arrest of De Bartolo.

The trial will definitely get underway in ten days and we will keep our readers informed of its progress.

L'Italia, January 1, 1895



SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Judge Horton has refused the appeal of Beriedetto Di Iono, and the prisoner is now in Joliet serving his twenty-one year sentence, less the time allowed for good behaviour.

It was while playing cards and imbibing too much wine with friends at Clinton and Ewing, that Di Iono in a fit of rage during an argument of his own instigation, stabbed Domenico De Cristofaro to death.

He was arrested and after the coroner's verdict of guilty he was held to the grand jury which indicated him and ordered his trial in a criminal court.

The trial took place last October, and the jury finding him guilty, he was sentenced to Joliet for the term before mentioned.



L'Italia, Jan. 1, 1895.



Di IONO appealed the sentence but as stated at beginning of this article his appeal was refused.

We cannot condemn too much this vicious habit of carrying a knife.

L'Italia, September 16, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### Italian Workers Defrauded

Twenty Italian laborers who had paid six dollars each for a job, to an Italian track-boss, nicknamed "Jim Sullivan", arrived at their destination only to find that the promised jobs did not materialize.

Being without funds they were forced to walk back to Chicago.

(In those years it was a common experience for Italians to be sent to railroad section camps with the expectation of having a job for which they had paid some unscrupulous employment-agent a sum that varied from three to six dollars, only to find that the job was not there. The agents were, in many cases, Italians, Translators, - Note J.G.)



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 24, 1894.

[NO ITALIANS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION] WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is a great pleasure to us, to hear that in the House of Correction, with 1,200 inmates of nearly every nationality, there is not one Italian.

This good news was given to us by the Rev. Father Paolo Ponziglione during a recent visit to that institution.

We wish to call this fact to the attention of our American friends who are always ready to speak ill of the Italians.

If all the other nationalities could point to as good a record, the authorities of this City could consider themselves very fortunate.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 21, 1893.

FALSE ARREST

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Because he had unjustifiably beaten Stefano Albertini when the latter had drawn a gun on him in his room over the Roma Restaurant, 386 Jackson St., Clark, a Pinkerton service watchman, was fined \$25.00 in court today.

While asleep in his room over the restaurant, Albertini was awakened by a noise at the front door, at 4 o'clock in the morning, December 25th. Thinking that thieves were breaking into the restaurant, he picked up a revolver and made his way in the dark to the head of the stairs. The street door had been forced open and in the dim light he saw two men ascending the stairs. He levelled the gun at them before he recognized their uniform, that of the Pinkerton Service. The two men took the gun away from Albertini and forced him to accompany them to the quarters of the Service where, while awaiting the arrival of the police patrol which had been summoned by one of them, they mercilessly beat upon Albertini. The arrival of the patrol wagon was

L'Italia, Jan. 21, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

really a Godsend for Albertini.

In court the next day when asked to explain their presence in the restaurant at that hour of the morning, they gave the excuse that they had found the front door open and having gone in to investigate the possibility of a robbery, they had run into Albertini threatening them with a gun. Thinking that Albertini, who has the room over the restaurant with the proprietor's permission, and is there also for the purpose of keeping watch over the place at night, was the one who had broken into the place, they had valiantly disarmed and hauled him to jail.

The proprietor of the Roma, and the many friends of Albertini attested to the man's good character, so the Judge freed him and fined Clark, the leader of the two Pinkerton men, \$25.00.

Had the positions been reversed, I wonder if Albertini would have gotten out of it with a \$25.00 fine.

II E 2  
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 4, 1892.

STATISTICS REPORT

Statistics show that out of 1,500 inmates in the Illinois State prison at Joliet, only 5 are Italians.



II E 2

I C

ITALIAN



L'Italia, February 6, 1892.

AMPLE PROOF

An annual report from the Chicago Police Department, shows that 22,449 persons have been arrested and of these 26 are Italians.

The Italian population in Chicago is 25,000 which is an average of one Italian arrested in every thousand.

We are proud to present these figures because some American newspapers stated that the Italians in Chicago are trouble-makers, and these figures show ample proof that they are not.

II E 2

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 23, 1892.

**False Arrest?**

Michele Rossi, accused of knifing John S. Cahill, was placed under arrest while in Joseph Dire's saloon, 531 S. Clark St. He insisted that he is innocent of the crime.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1877.

### ITALIAN SLAVE DEALERS



The shameful trade in Italian children, a practice which has already been revealed in several cities and prosecuted more than once, has also come to light here. Emmanuel Mallelo an Italian living at 527 S. Clark Street, was subjected to a severe grilling in the South Side Police Station for alleged slave dealing in Italian children. Here is what happened: A little boy unable to speak English, freezing and crying, was met by a policeman, who brought him to an Italian man to help as an interpreter. The child said that his father had rented him out to Mallelo for \$25 a year. He was forced to walk daily through the streets with a harp on his back and to play music. The money thus collected he had to give to his cruel master in the evening. It fared bad with him every time he did not hand over a certain minimum amount to his torturer. He was then beaten, received nothing to eat and forced out again into the dark night to complete the required sum. If he was again unsuccessful, he had to look for another shelter or sleep in the open.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1877.

The court proceedings revealed that Mallelo was keeping eight boys in similar bondage. He gave the boys shelter and food for one dollar a week. Investigations are continuing. It is to be hoped that charitable people will be found to take care of the little Italian slaves.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

II E 3  
II E 1  
II D 9

L'Italia, Feb. 4, 1917.



ITALIAN

### **CRUSADE AGAINST ARMED ITALIANS ON WEST SIDE**

The new chief of the Chicago Police Department is re-opening his crusade against Italians carrying concealed weapons. He has directed Detective Sergeant Storer, leader of the department's so-called 'Black Hand' Squad, to lead the crusade. The squad made many arrests among our countrymen, who were found in their usual hangouts carrying knives and revolvers.

The squad intends to visit these places at least twice a week.



II E 3  
II E 2

ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, March 25, 1916.

ITALIANS BEWARE!



p. 2 -.....The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, has sent us a circular letter in which it warns the numerous Italians who are apt to become victims of an army of confidence-game men. Their game consists of selling shares of mining companies, real estate, and a thousand other fraudulent enterprises.

Italians should therefore never buy shares or real estate unless they have obtained information before-hand from a reliable lawyer or have written for advice and information to the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1613 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois. There is no charge for this service.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna, February 22, 1908.

THE WHITE HAND SOCIETY.

The White Hand Society of Chicago has established headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, State & Randolph streets., Room 1627, in front of the offices of the Italian Consul and the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Trevisinno, secretary of the White Hand Society will receive secretly all communications our countrymen desire to give the organization and who in turn will take immediate steps to give full satisfaction and protection.

All of our countrymen who receive threatening letters from the Black Hands, notify the White Hands and they will give you the necessary protection.

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II D 9  
II E 1  
III H  
IV

ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, November 16, 1907.

THE "WHITE HAND" SOCIETY.

The powerful and patriotic organization Unione Siciliana, was called by its president, Joseph Mirabella, for an extraordinary session to be held tomorrow, Sunday, at 2 P. M.

The Italian Consul and many prominent Italians were also invited, to discuss the organization of a "White Hand", society which will be opposed to and will exterminate the cowardly and despicable "Black Hand", which is a real dark stain on the Italian name.

The brave example shown by the Unione Siciliana, and by many prominent Italians should encourage all other societies and every Italian to follow this project and participate in the organizing of the "White Hand." society.



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ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, November 30, 1907.

FOR A "WHITE HAND" SOCIETY

In occasion of the birthday of H. M. Victor Emanuel II, King of Italy, which fell on November 11, a group of prominent Italians paid a visit to the Italian Consul Cav. Guido Sabetta. Among the visitors were Dr. Cav. Volini; Dr. P. Cutrera; Messrs. Malato and Gualano, lawyers, Prof. Mastrogiovanni; Mr. Russo; A. Mirabella; V. Farmusa and others who proposed to the Consul the idea of organizing a powerful society, in our colony to insure protection against the cowardly aggressions, committed by some outcasts of our colony whom the Yellow Press of Chicago call the "Black Hand."

The said gentlemen stated that they are ready to organize themselves that kind of society which they will call the "White Hand." The Royal Consul expressed his enthusiasm for the idea and promised his personal assistance as well as that of his office.

We, from the Tribuna, enthusiastically give our full approval for the organization of such a society as the "White Hand" and we place at its disposal the columns of the Tribuna Italiana.

III. ASSIMILATION  
A. Segregation

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ITALIAN

"Naturalization and Citizenship," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois Lodge, April 1937, p. 4.



Peter Maggiore, financial secretary of the Order Sons of Italy, sends us the following important notice:

"Members of our organization who are not American citizens and who desire naturalization may apply to the office of the Grand Lodge for counsel and assistance.

"The office of the Grand Lodge is happy to cooperate in despatching the necessary rules and to furnish all information at its disposal.

"Members may write, telephone, or call in person."



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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL.

The Italo-American National Union has concluded an agreement with the Board of Education of Chicago, and with the United States Bureau of Nationalization, in order to facilitate the naturalization of its members and of Italians in general.

It is well-known, that thousands of Italians, although living in America more than five years, are not yet citizens and are still undecided about becoming naturalized.

It is the duty of every immigrant to acquire American citizenship. The value of such a step is determined by various reasons:

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1. The immigration law will be changed in the near future, and our immigration quota will be basically altered to the number of voters we have in America. If that number is large there is a good possibility that our relatives will be allowed to come. No individual who comes to live in the United States can allow himself to be considered an alien always, and deprived of the rights which he deserves but which are bestowed only on the citizens.

For the benefit of our American-born children, what will they think of parents, who after many years of living in this country, are still aliens?

Therefore, it is our duty to become American citizens and learn the customs and laws which rule this nation, and in so doing we will increase the prestige of our Italian name.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August 1927 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Government of the United States has ruled that anyone who wants to become a citizen must pass a test. This test is not difficult but it requires some preparation, which can be obtained by frequently attending a citizenship school.

Consequently the Italo-American National Union takes this opportunity to help the Italians residing in Chicago, in the following manner:

The Board of Education will establish citizenship classes in various districts of the city and will furnish the teachers, and the Italo-American National Union will furnish one or more men to help the Italians, who wish to attend the schools, to obtain and fill all the applications and documents required by the government.

Our organization is cooperating in this initiative for the good of the Italians, and will give all its help and work free.



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Therefore, no expense will be necessary for the Italians who are willing to attend the schools mentioned, and who have the following requirements:

1. The petitioner must have the first paper of declaration of intention.
2. He must have had the first paper for at least three years.
3. He must be a resident of the United States for a period of not less than five years.

For more and better information go to the Italo-American National Union offices at 8 South Dearborn Street.

Italians! In becoming American citizens we will benefit, as well as our children; we will become a real factor of this great nation and we can defend the interests of our mother-country.

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IV

ITALIAN

La Fiamma (Monthly), Nov. 1, 1923, pp. 22-24

THE NON-AMERICANIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS  
An Answer to Elizabeth Fracer's Article in  
The Saturday Evening Post  
Carnovale, L.



Whoever read the article in The Saturday Evening Post, Aug. 14th, 1923, entitled:

"Our Foreign Cities-Chicago." by Elizabeth Frazer, certainly received a most deplorable impression of European immigrants, especially of the Italians, in the United States, because the authoress interests herself, particularly, in the lowest class of emigrant and sets forth its deficiencies and misery only. Her information, no doubt, came from one of the many insignificant labor agencies, whose chief are notoriously known as unscrupulous merchants in human flesh, and are not in a position to give just information regarding immigrants in general. On the other hand,

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the authoress omits mentioning the good qualities of the immigrants and entirely disregards the better element which European emigration particularly the Italian, has brought to America.

A conscientious writer ought to set forth not only the "cons" but also the "pros," that is to say, the favorable as well as the unfavorable, especially when subjects of such vital social importance are concerned. Otherwise the reader only sees one side of the truth, (if the truth exists in Elizabeth Frazer's article), and it is upon this one and only side that he bases his opinion on the subject discussed by a careless and unjust writer.

Elizabeth Frazer treats her subject in such a pessimistic way that she came to the conclusion, that immigrants, the Italian in particular, are absolutely unsusceptible to Americanization and to the assimilation. Consequently, in her conclusion she does not recognize in the immigrant in this country even the natural instinct of an animal towards its own betterment.



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I believe I know the Italian immigrants of the United States well enough, having studied their situation for a long time and having published a book covering my impressions entitled: "The Journal of the Italian Immigrant in North America," (Chicago), therefore, I venture to set forth a few facts quite contrary to the foolish, misleading and slanderous assertions of Elizabeth Frazer.

For instance, there are hundreds of thousands of Italians in the United States who are naturalized American citizens.

In agriculture, the industries, in commerce, fiance, politics, sport, science, art and education, in fact, in all fields of American activity, the Italian immigrants have demonstrated in the past, and will demonstrate more and more, that they know how to Americanize themselves and assimilate to the fullest extent that which America offers them.

Furthermore, the immigrants of today are not like the ones of the old days, to whom, no doubt, Elizabeth Frazer refers with such posthumous zeal.

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Immigration: The American Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island is an Italian, Mr. Caminetti, who has held the office for years.

Labor: The members of the American labor organizations are a good part Italians.

Agriculture: The vineyards, the orange and lemon orchards, the very finest of their kind in this country, were grown and developed to their present state by Italian immigrants and are in their hands.

Industries: The Boston fisheries, considered among the most important in the United States, were established and developed to their present flourishing state by Italian immigrants and are in their hands.

Commerce: South Water Street of Chicago, one of the wonders of Chicago and the most important wholesale fruit market in the United States, was established and developed to its present state by Italian immigrants and it is almost entirely in their hands. An Italian immigrant, Mr. Garibaldi, was for years and up to his death, President of the South Water Street wholesale merchants organization.

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Among the high grade confectioners in Chicago, the Allegretti Co., has enjoyed a splendid reputation for years.

Finance: The greatest American Bank of the West from Chicago to California, is the Bank of Italy in San Francisco, established and developed to its present state by Italian immigrants and that bank is in their hands. This bank has numerous branches, among them the New York branch, which rivals the greatest banks of that city.

The Italians, Conte Minotto, is Vice-President of the Boulevard Bridge Bank in Chicago.

Politics: The President of the City Council of New York is the Italian, Fiorello La Guardia, who was also candidate for Mayor of New York during the last election.

The District Attorney of New York City is the Italian, Mr. Pecora. A State Senator of New York is the Italian, Mr. Cotillo.

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Among the Judges in Chicago there are three Italians, Barasa, Borelli, Gualano. Judge Barasa was also candidate for Mayor of Chicago during the last election. And in smaller American cities some of the Mayors are Italian.

Science: The only American Pasteur Institute in Chicago is the one established and directed by the Italian, Dr. Lagorio. One of the best American hospitals in Chicago is the Columbus Hospital facing Lincoln Park, established and owned by Italians. The Italian, John B. Zingrone of Chicago is one of the greatest American X-ray operators. He was confidential assistant to the famous surgeon, Prof. J. B. Murphy, who appointed him to make the X-ray pictures of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Art: The Italian, Count di Cesnola, was for years, up to his death, the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of New York. The two greatest American opera companies are in the hands of Italians, i.e., the New York Opera Company being directed by the Italian, Gatticasazza, and the Chicago Opera Company by the Italian, Maestro Polacco. Among the best American moving picture stars is

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the Italian, Rudolfo Valentino. There are many others. Not counting the myriads of American singers, music teachers, architects, sculptors, artists, who are of Italian blood. The architect of the Union Station of Chicago, now under construction and said to be the greatest railroad station in the world, is an Italian. The American inventor of artificial lightning is the Italian engineer, Mr. Faccioli.

Professions: There are hundreds of Italians, naturalized American citizens, who are practicing law, hundreds of physicians as well as druggists.

Sports: The American Golf champion is the Italian, Sarazene. The American champion of automobile racing is the Italian, De Palma. Among the American ring champions are the Italians, Dundee, Wilson, Gennaro and even Dempsey, who is of Italian descent.

The American cowboy winner of the recent horse races at Harlem, New York, is the Italian, Tony Pagona. In swimming, running, bicycling and motorcycle racing,

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some of the best champions are Italians.

Hygiene: Several of the finest residences in choice sections of Chicago are occupied by Italian millionaires like Cuneo, Costa, Garibaldi, Dr. Lagorio.

Education: One of the greatest American educators is the Italian, Angelo Patri, not counting the numerous Catholic American educational institutions, (universities, colleges, high schools), in all parts of the United States, almost all established and directed by Italians. Dozens of professors in the American universities and colleges are Italians.

In the high school examinations in New York City, two Italian boys, Bernard and Vincent Cioffari, exceeded by 5.03 and 3.77, respectively, the very highest average (92%) ever attained by anyone in the history of New York schools.

I could mention many other facts to prove that the Italian immigrants desire and



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know how to Americanize themselves, that they desire and know how to assimilate the best America has to offer them by securing for themselves American positions of such importance, and in every field imaginable, as to be envied by those Americans whose individuality Elizabeth Frazer so highly praises. Such positions are attained by Italian immigrants notwithstanding the disadvantages they suffer due to the difference in language and, more than anything else, to the cruel prejudice held against them, such as those found in the lines of Elizabeth Frazer's article.

However, I still want to call attention to the many marriages between high class Americans and Italians in America, which naturally indicates that Italian immigrants do become naturalized American citizens, and, that they assimilate the good America offers to them.

In addition, there is not an Italian newspaper in the United States, that does not continually preach to Italian immigrants the Gospel of Americanization.

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At any rate, if the Italian quarters of any city lack cleanliness the fault lies particularly with the American health authorities who neglect such quarters and do not enforce, with the necessary vigor, the observance of the laws covering public hygiene.

One should not entirely condemn the ignorant, the humble, the poor, and insist that they should spontaneously uplift themselves. Instead, the learned and the rich, who generally neglect the ignorant and the poor, should extend to them a helping hand in order to uplift them to a higher standard of living. This ought to be the mission of real civilization.

This is the most sacred and most beautiful mission that America has to accomplish, since she believes herself, nowadays, to be the leading Nation of the world.



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III G Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January 1920, pp.12-13-14.

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I C PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN COLONY IN CHICAGO. By Ario Flamma.

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IV

A few more years and the Italian colony of Chicago will be in the ascendancy over the Italian colonies of New York, San Francisco, Boston, and Philadelphia.

For the past ten years, the Italians of America have progressed in such a way that they cannot be accused of civic lethargy. The Italians have finally understood that in order to gain the confidence and the respect of the Americans, it is necessary to step out of small industries and dedicate themselves with energy to a broader commercial field, which is more productive and remunerative.

The Jews have taken the lead in the financial, industrial, theatrical fields. Why are the Italians, who in number, intelligence, and will-power, are not inferior to the Jews, supposed to remain in obscurity, to be looked upon with suspicion, and satisfied with being called filthy and illiterate? There are many reasons in the past why the Italians kept themselves on a low social level. We need many volumes to state the origin, the consequence, and remedy of these





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January 1920, pp.12-13-14.

causes.

The following are some of the outstanding reasons: Negligence of the Italian Government in directing the Italian immigrants; the inefficiency and indifference of the consular authorities; criminality and dissension among the immigrants; one Italian, more shrewd and astute, defrauding another; and the lack of a spiritual assimilation.

The war opened the way to a renaissance of the Italians. There was a spirit of unity when our colonists came in contact with the various governmental, press, economic, and diplomatic commissions. The consular authorities began to take an active part in the life of the Italian colony. The intellectual element, infused with new blood from across the sea, worked towards a new ideal and we saw the beginning of banking institutions like the "Board of Italy" of San Francisco, with Italian capital and directors, and useful industries, beautiful factories, and numerous commercial firms. The Italian colonies of America in a short period of time made themselves felt in the economic, political, and



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January 1920, pp. 12-13-14.

moral fields.

The evolutionary process of the Italian colonies in America has been slow, but as we have already stated, there are many reasons for this retardation and we do not wish to say whose is the responsibility. We must rejoice that the Italians in America are in the ascendancy and we hope that the progress of our colonies will never stop but will continue forever.

#### THE ITALIAN PRESS.

This is not a study of the various stages of the progress of the Italian colonies of the United States. We only intend to give a resume of what is most outstanding in the progress of the Italian colony of Chicago. Just as architecture reveals the taste of a people, so the press reveals its sentiments. The Italian Press of America, once edited by incompetent pseudo-newspapermen, contributed much with their vulgar controversies to the spreading of discord, division, and ignorance among the Italian colonies. The press of today, remodeled



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and strengthened by educated and conscientious newspapermen, has taken steps to spread sound doctrines which will educate the masses.

The patriotic and widely read review Il Corroccio under the supervision of Agostino di Biasa is an outstanding example. Il Bolletino Della Sera and Il Progresso Italo-Americano of New York; L'Italia of San Francisco; La Notizia and La Gazette Del Massachusetts of Boston; and L'Opinione of Philadelphia are important newspapers rich in news value and editorials, with the double aim of keeping alive the sentiment of Italianism and of guiding towards a brighter future the Italian colonies in America.

We point with pride to the high ideal set by the Italian Press of Chicago, which is equal, if not superior, to any in America. Leading Chicago Italian newspapers are: L'Italia, published since 1886, by Chev. Oscar Durante; La Tribuna Trans-Atlantica, whose policy is set by its owner and director, A. Mastro-Valerio; L'Idea, official organ of the Italian societies for the past ten years, and owned by A. Ferrari; Il Cittadino di Chicago which, though young in years has acquired for itself a good reputation with the public, and Il Bolletino





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which is on the way to becoming an important monthly review under the direction of Mr. Pietro Nanni.

The Italian Press has been one of the leading factors in the growth of the Italian colony of Chicago.

#### BANKS AND INDUSTRIES.

This intellectual renaissance, like a blood transfusion, has resulted in a commercial and industrial enlargement and in the opening of new fields to our men of affairs. In the past, Italian trade was limited to a few imported Italian products which were sold entirely in the Italian colonies. Today the colony of Chicago has, as active factors, an agency of the Banco di Napoli; the Romano and Ariani Banks, substantial and honest institutions. It numbers many first class importing and exporting firms operating in their own buildings, among which are Bragno and Mustari Co., Daprato Statuary Co., Andrea Russo, Garibaldi and Cuneo, and the Garibaldi Co., each a leader in its particular field.



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Macaroni factories have been established in the past few years and their product has reached a standard which compares favorably with the best imported Italian macaroni. A. Morici and Co., Viviano Bros., Naples Macaroni Co., and Varco Bros. are equipped with modern machinery and furnished with all conveniences.

In an article of this size it is impossible to mention all the commercial and industrial activities, and the professions, such as law and medicine are so well represented that we cannot begin to name even their most prominent members. Of the Chicago Grand Opera Co., which this year gave the most outstanding and solemn confirmation of the superiority of Italian musical genius, we can only mention the name.

#### THE SPIRIT OF INITIATIVE.

A distinguishing trait of the Italian in the economic struggle is the spirit of initiative which has entered into the conscience of our men of affairs and



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January 1920, pp.12-13-14.

which has been the herald of future economic and moral victories.

The idea of limiting commercial activities within a restricted Italian sphere is not favored by the younger generation which is, even now, branching out into the American market, thus expanding and augmenting Italian capital and assisting the creative and constructive genius of the Italian in America.

The following are among the leading industries of the colony: Melodia Phonograph Co., Wabash Shade Co., Marcheroni Furniture Co., and the Excelsior Dramatic Co.

The Melodia Phonograph is under the able direction of Mr. E. Malato. He expects it to become as prominent as the Victor, Columbia, and Edison phonographs. An important discovery developed at the Melodia factory is an improvement in the mechanism which eliminates the scratching sound of the needle on the disc. A testimonial on the quality of this machine from Gino Marinizzi, one of the most competent personalities in matters of music, appears in another section of this bulletin. (Gino Marinizzi was director of the Chicago Grand Opera Co., after the death of Cleofonte Campanini.)





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The Melodia Phonograph has all the elements for success. It is ably directed by men whose honesty is unquestioned and the factory, at 400 N. Sangamon, boasts every modern technical and hygienic improvement.

The Wabash Shade Co. is owned by George Silvestri, an up and coming member of our colony. This company's success is due to the resourcefulness and intelligence of Mr. Silvestri.

The Mascheroni Furniture Co., established by G. Mascheroni, sculptor and wood-carver, makes high grade furniture which is sold by Tobey and Co. and Marshall Field and Co.

The Excelsior Dramatic Co. is a sound theatrical company that is bound to spread a better knowledge of Italian drama in America and consequently raise Italian prestige, since the theater, like the press, is an important medium for propaganda.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January 1920, pp.12-13-14.

Italian is practically an unknown language to the Americans. The exaggerated admiration that this country shows for everything French is only equal to the diffidence shown for anything Italian. We are, more or less, responsible for this situation since we have but slightly taken advantage of the medium of publicity in asserting our Italianism. We have been blocked to a great extent by the Jugo-Slavs, Germans, and Austrians as well as by our "beloved" allies, the English and the French.

In the Christmas week issue of the Bulletin of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Pasquale Di Biasi, the publisher, expressed the opinion that there is a need for an Italian theater on the order of the French theater which has been operating in New York for seven years, presenting French drama with French actors. We further suggest Italian drama translated into English and acted by American actors.

The Excelsior Dramatic Co. has the unqualified support of the Italian public as well as that of Enrico Caruso, Italo Montemezzi, Gino Marinuzzi, Galli-Gurci,



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January 1920, pp.12-13-14.

Judge Barasa, the attorneys Malato and Gualano, and many other prominent personalities. In March it hopes to present in one of Chicago's principal theaters, an Italian drama for which all critics prophesy an unequaled success.

We are proud that the Italian colony of Chicago has kept in step with the colossal development of Chicago.



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IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 2, 1919.

TO ENCOURAGE AMERICANIZATION AMONG ITALIANS.

The North End Women's Club has announced an entertainment which is to be given at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Monday night, February 10, 1919, to encourage Americanization of foreigners.

The program will include some musical entertainment, which will be enjoyed by all. There will be songs and dances of two nations in native costumes. The nations represented are Italy and Norway.

The two speakers, are Judge Bernardo Barasa, who will speak in Italian and Mr. John Hovland, who will speak in Norwegian. Mrs. Maria Fanelli, will play operatic arias on the piano, and will also accompany the students of the Dante School in a dance.

The committee for organization is as follows:- Mr. C. Howard and Mrs. Ira W. Foltz. Entree, free of charge.

L'Italia, April 5, 1914.

COMPULSORY NATURALIZATION.  
(Editorial)



L'Italia's position in the matter of naturalization has been repeatedly set forth in these columns in clear and positive form. We believe that it is not only the privilege but the duty of the alien to become a citizen. By doing so, he gives evidence of good faith: he openly throws in his lot with the fortunes of his adopted country and publicly declares his interest in the welfare of his community. He accepts the responsibilities along with the benefits of residence here.

We are indeed willing to go so far as to enunciate the principle that naturalization should be compulsory. We hear a good deal nowadays of compulsory voting; why not compulsory naturalization? A man who has enjoyed the benefits and privileges of residence in this country for say, four years should not only enjoy the right to become a citizen but he should be forced to become a citizen or leave the country. This would be one of the just and effective ways of ridding the country of undesirables. It would be a fair test of the individuals desirability.



L'Italia, April 5, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Such a law would dispose once and for all, of the boggy of the literacy test. The place to apply the literacy test is in the naturalization courts. An alien who has resided here four years and has not learned to read and write deserves little consideration, whereas the newly landed from countries which deny many of the privileges of elementary education deserve all the consideration in the world.

The immigrant has demonstrated beyond all dispute, his eagerness to acquire the rudimentary education which was denied him in his homeland.



L'Italia, Mar. 2, 1914.

MARBLE BUST OF CESARE BATTISTI

The proposal of honoring the memory of the Martyr of Trent, Cesare Battisti, was accepted with much favor among our colony. At a meeting which was held last Sunday, many representatives of various associations and private individuals attended. It was decided to open a subscription to erect a marble bust of Battisti, which will be placed in a Public Park.

Another meeting will be held Sunday, March 16, in which every patriotic Italian is urged to attend. The president of the committee, is Lawyer Vito B. Cuttone, and the secretary is Mr. Fred Fredian.

RECEIVED PROJ. 30275

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L'Italia, Mar. 11, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

AN INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG .

The Italian Society, Imera Croce Bianca Siciliana, has expelled its President, Guiseppe Pusateri, for an insult to the American Flag. The Society, through its president, Enrico Raimondi, has had the dissenting member haled into court. The hearing was held before Judge Dooley. The Society's headquarters are at S. Halsted and W. Harrison Streets.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 9, 1904.

### "Italian Club"

An Italian Club, under the auspices of the Hull House, has just been formed, for the purpose of organizing Italians living in that vicinity.

All Italians are invited to become members of this much-needed club in our colony.

The club is temporarily under the direction of a committee until the club has more members in order to elect officers.

Meetings are held every Thursday night at 8 PM, at the Hull House.



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L'Italia, July 23, 1892.

### AN INDECENT SPECTACLE

Walking through the district bounded by Canal, Halsted, Van Buren and Taylor streets, one is offered the shameful spectacle of Italian women with bodice open and breasts exposed, nursing their babies. Neither drunkards' obscene remarks nor the sarcasm of pedestrians serve to awaken in them a feeling of shame for their immodest behavior.

We appeal to those, whom these women look up to, and hope that they can convince them that nursing babies on the street is not a nice thing to do. Furthermore it gives the Americans another point on which to jeer the Italian.

L'Italia, March 7, 1891.

CITIZENSHIP

Something seems to have provoked the Italians of the Jackson Park District to obtain their citizenship papers. This is indeed very fine because it is generally easier to find a job when one is a citizen. The number of citizenship papers received among the Italians is great. We urge all the Italians who wish to make their homes and raise their families in the United States to become citizens of this country as soon as possible, and the sooner the better.

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ITALIAN

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

L'Italia, Aug. 17, 1889.

### THE ITALIAN ELECTORAL FORCE IN CHICAGO

Our electors know what great importance attaches to being citizens of the U.S. Out of 20,000 Italians in this city, only 700 have a right to vote; the other 19,300 are not as yet naturalized citizens of this country. 700 Italian voters is a very small number compared with 230,000 other voters of this city. Everyone is urged to become a citizen, because Italians will have more power than they now have.



### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

##### Societies and Influences

##### 1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies

III B 1  
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ITALIAN



-----o Italian Chamber of Commerce, Nov., 1935.

AGAINST THE BOYCOTTING OF ITALIAN PRODUCTS BY THE UNITED STATES.

It is well known that England and other nations participating in the League, (League of London) tried to include the American Government in the economic sanctions against Italy.

It is well known also that the acquiescence of the United States of such spiteful conduct will be damaging to the interests of this country and of the importers and exporters.

For the foregoing reasons the president of this Italian Chamber of Commerce, Chevalier A. Mattucci, called a meeting, October 17, of a large number of merchants and professional men to discuss this important issue.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1935.

At the meeting held in the offices of this Chamber, it was resolved to send to the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and to the Secretary of Commerce, D. C. Roper, the following telegram:

October 18, 1935.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, representing as it does a large part of the business interests of approximately three-hundred thousand Italian-Americans in and around Chicago, heartily approves the neutrality stand of the United States of America believing, as it does that it is for the best interests of the entire American population to avoid doing anything which might involve it in foreign entanglements or international complications. Newspaper reports that the United



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Nov., 1935.

States is considering a participation in international boycott of Italian goods. We earnestly urge, in view of fact that we are not members of the League of Nations, that this is not our affair and that we should not join in this movement, nor should economic sanctions be imposed by us.

Such action we feel would be detrimental rather than enhance the cause of neutrality, as nations members of the League by enforcing sanctions, are definitely taking sides in the present dispute. Millions of Italians have elected to become residents or citizens of the United States, and business relationship between the Kingdom of Italy and the United States for many years have been very satisfactory and of considerable importance to all American people, especially in view of the fact, that all times exports to Italy have far exceeded value of imports from Italy.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Nov., 1935.

We feel that this business should not be lost and while we do not disagree with position taken relative to munitions and armaments of war, we feel that nothing should be done to discourage trade in legitimate articles of commerce.

(Signed) A. O. Mattucci, president.

Encouraging replies were received by Chev. Mattucci from the mentioned secretaries, who stated that the Government of the United States will observe its neutrality strictly and will limit its ban to arms and ammunition exports, and discard other sanctions of an economic character.

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IV

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE CUSTOMS QUESTION OF AMERICA AND THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, which is very much interested in the Customs Question and on the project introduced to the House of Representatives for the approval, sent to the Representatives and Senators of Illinois the following letter with a copy of the report made, last March, by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York:

Sir:

This Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois and whose membership is chiefly composed of American citizens interested in trade relations with Italy, respectfully requests your attention to the briefs submitted by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York to the Committee on



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1929.

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Ways and Means of the House on the subject of Tariff revision, a copy of which we are sending you under separate cover.

We fully endorse the conclusions of those briefs and concur in them, and we further beg to express our opinion that the bill known as H. R. 2667 now under discussion in the House does not represent the limited revision of the Tariff advocated by the President, but is rather intended to build a wall against all outside trade by providing on many articles rates of duties so high as to be altogether unnecessary for the legitimate protection of American labor and industry.

No country, however, large and powerful, can suffice to itself in erecting such a wall, for if we wish to sell our goods to foreign countries, we cannot shut them entirely, or nearly so, out of our markets, and we must be prepared to let them pay for at least a part of what they buy from us by taking some

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1929.

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of their products in exchange. The bill referred to, if enacted into law will make it extremely difficult to do so, and therefore will be detrimental to the interests and welfare of this country.

We specifically and particularly object to the provision of Section 336.

- (a) Change of classification of duties.
- (b) Change to American selling price.

And to subsections of Section 402 having reference to the determination of the so called "United States value" and "American selling price." We strongly recommend that all provisions for an American valuation be altogether done away with on account of the exorbitant increase in the rate of duties which would generally result from such valuation, the difficulty in determining it and applying it and especially the element of uncertainty that it would in-

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1929. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

troduce into business which would make the importation of merchandise well-nigh possible. We believe that when certain duties have been decided upon by Congress on a certain commodity they should remain as established for a reasonable period of time and not be subject to change from day to day.

"We also beg to enter our protest against subsection (B) of Section 402 providing for the finality of the Appraiser's decision, subject only to that of the Secretary of the Treasury and without recourse to the United States Customs Court as at present and in the past; we believe that the adoption of this provision would confer altogether too great a power on the Appraiser and on the Secretary of the Treasury, and that would be contrary to the inalienable right of every American citizen to appeal to the courts of his country for the settlement of the difficulties he may become involved in.



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Section 487 is also objectionable for it would prevent the importer from amending a Custom House entry after it is filed, thus eventually subjecting him to unjust penalties and possibly to litigation.

Finally, we beg to suggest that the thousands of American business men, who have invested years of labor and millions of capital in supplying the public with the merchandise made abroad that it requires, are entitled to fair dealing and, as well as other business men, to a reasonable measure of protection in their legitimate undertakings, and that such fair dealing and protection would be denied to them by the adoption of the provisions we have mentioned.

Submitted by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago.

(Signed) I. E. Canini, president.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1929. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Among the numerous answers arrived from Washington we report those received from the two Senators Glenn and Deneen:

Dear Mr. Canini:

I thank you for your letter of May 27th, and copy of the briefs submitted by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives relative to tariff revision.

I am not a member of the Finance Committee which will consider the Tariff Bill this summer, and presume it will not be debated upon the floor of the Senate until next September or October.

I am glad to have the benefit of the views of your Association, which I will keep in mind when studying this legislation.

(Signed) Otis F. Glenn.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1929.

My Dear Mr. Canini:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Your letter relative to tariff legislation is at hand.

I thank you for giving me your views thereon and shall be pleased to give them consideration when the measure comes before the Senate Finance Committee.

Appreciating your interest, I am

(Signed) Charles S. Deneen.

On occasion of the discussion of the project of the new Tariff in the House of Representatives, this Chamber sent to the Legislators of Illinois the following telegram:- Respectfully urge you to vote against flexible Tariff American Valuation finality Appraiser's decision.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MARCH 10TH.

The president, Chevalier Italo I. Canini makes a brief report of his efforts in influencing the United States Senators for a favorable acceptance of the pact for the payment of the Italian debt to the United States.

He read a letter from Senator McKinley of Illinois and another from the Illinois Manufacturers Association, in which both stated an interest in favor of the sanction. Chevalier Castruccio, Consul General, suggested that the Chamber take further measures or at least, make some protest against the malicious insinuations of the Chicago Daily Tribune, which has taken a harsh and false attitude against our race and the Italian Government.

The Executive Council, adhering in general to the suggestion of Chevalier Castruccio, postponed the decision to the next meeting, in order to give the President enough time to make the protest in question.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

TO THE U.S. SENATE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE



To the U. S. Senate Immigration Committee

Gentlemen:

The proposed House Bill to restrict immigration, introduced by Representative Albert Johnson, is causing the citizens of Italian extraction of the Middle-west and particularly in Illinois, a great amount of concern and indignation, and is attracting considerable criticism against it from this and other sections of the country wherein reside American citizens of Italian extraction.

If it is the purpose of Congress to restrict immigration, we subscribe heartily to it; if it is the purpose of Congress to raise the standards of the would-be immigrants, we will say that we are in thorough accord and sympathy. In this there is no discrimination against any race. If Congress feels that the United States ought to have the best elements, clean in body and mind, that any country possesses, we will say that we are with you, whole-heartedly.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

The supreme interests of America are paramount with us but we earnestly submit that millions of Americans of Italian birth and extraction, should not be humiliated and degraded through the passage of the Johnson Bill.

In restricting the quota of immigrants from Italy to a minimum and increasing that of the Nordic races to a maximum, the American nation will brand millions of its citizens as belonging to an inferior race. This we resent very strongly. There is nothing that Italy as a nation has done, and there is nothing that the Americans of Italian birth and extraction have done in this continent that would justify such unfair and brutally cruel treatment.

It is being urged that the Italian immigrant is not absorbed into American life, that he is un-American and even anti-American in spirit, ideals, and aspirations - in short that he is un-assimilable.

Who can testify best as to the assimilability of the immigrant? Is it not the man who is on the ground where the actual facts may be gleaned? Examine for instance, the situation in Chicago which has a considerable number of so-called "unassimilated" immigrants. The Johnson Bill virtually admits that the Nordic race is superior to the Italian. We ask in what respect?





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

What are the greatest attributes of civilization? What country has contributed more than Italy to the arts, science, and literature?

Only today is the greatest scientific invention of modern times the product of a fertile Italian brain. Witness Guglielmo Marconi, not only the discoverer of wireless telegraphy, but also the inventor of a system of broadcasting. Marvelous is this achievement surpassed by no other, by whose ingenuity and mental power it is permitted to fight the forces of evil, of vice, of disease, of ignorance, and of injustice.

Everyone knows of the great architect and builder of the New Union Depot in Chicago, Mr. Joshua Esposito. No man who has not some knowledge of the speech, customs, ways of life and habits of thoughts of this great country of ours could be capable of this great work. And who is the great builder, who is so truly representative of American customs and ideals? None other than Joshua Esposito, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of those former immigrants whose alien elements have commingled with those wholesome teachings of liberty and freedom to form that sturdy virile nationality called America.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

Turning again to other discordant tones in American life produced by alleged un-Americans, we find that there is in Chicago the Justinian Society of Advocates, an organization composed of 100 American attorneys of Italian extraction, the children of the immigrant of yesterday. We find in this body the select of the lawyers practicing before the Illinois bar. Many have held public office and we might name a few.

Take for example, Stephen A. Malato one of the foremost citizens of Italian extraction in Illinois. He started his public career of service to the community by being elected a member of the Illinois State Legislature by an overwhelming majority. His service in the legislature stands as a monument to the true ideals of Americanism. Never in his career as a law-maker did he fail to represent his district, state, and nation in a just and upright manner. That his success as a legislator was recognized, was demonstrated further by the great, inspiring loyal feats of Mr. Malato while acting as a public prosecutor under McClay Hoyne, for eight years State's Attorney of Cook County. And what greater proof of the sterling qualities of this former son of Italy would one desire when the present State's Attorney, Robert E. Crowe, recognized again his extraordinary capabilities and retained him in a special capacity? Well might we call him one of the foremost if not the greatest of criminal lawyers in this section of the country,



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both as prosecutor and defender as well. We print below the commendatory letters of Mr. Hoyne, a Democrat, and Mr. Crowe, a Republican, in which they give due commendation and regard for Mr. Malato's signal contributions:

Office of State's Attorney  
Cook County, Illinois  
Chicago, August 13, 1915

Mr. Stephen A. Malato  
Assistant State's Attorney  
Criminal Court Bldg., Chicago

Dear Sir:

It is with regret that I send you this formal acceptance of your resignation as Assistant State's Attorney, to take effect September 1, next.

You leave the office with the knowledge that you have earned the respect and gratitude of the Bar of this County, and the public at large. The splendid record you have made here, I know will always be a source of great satisfaction to you. Your ability, energy, enthusiasm, and force have made you an





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

ideal prosecutor.

I have never known you to lose sight of the human element of the case or to fail to temper justice with mercy when the circumstances demanded it.

I am sure that in the new field to which you go, you will be successful as you deserve to be. I must thank you for your loyalty to the County, this office, and myself. You take with you my sincere assurance of personal affection and esteem.

Yours very truly  
(Signed) Maclay Hoyne  
State's Attorney.

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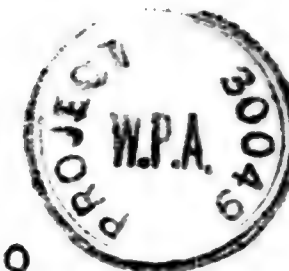
Chicago, Illinois  
September 1, 1921

Hon. Stephen A. Malato  
Ashland Block  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Malato:

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The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.



In accepting your resignation to take effect September 1, 1921, I wish to tell you how sorry I am to lose so valuable an assistant. I realize that the time you have spent in this office has been at a personal loss to yourself and family.

I wish to thank you most earnestly for the great assistance you have rendered me during the period you served as special Assistant State's Attorney. During your tenure of office, you made a brilliant record and the many convictions that you secured in the Automobile Court made the stealing of automobiles during that period an extremely hazardous business.

In addition to the splendid record you made in your special line, this community is indebted to you for breaking up so many organized bands of daring robbers; such as the Duben gang, the Lover's Lane and the gang that held up the Ward Baking Company.

You performed the signal service not only of securing convictions in these cases, but also in breaking up the perjury ring, headed by a physician and an attorney; but few fake alibis have been introduced since that time in the Criminal Court.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

Last year over 500 people were killed by automobiles, in Chicago, and no driver was ever convicted of murder, except the two persons you convicted, when you were an assistant under Mr. Hoyne; and your conviction of Raimond Fox of a felony for injuring Mrs. Trude, the wife of Judge Daniel P. Trude, by recklessly driving an automobile, has done much to make the streets of Chicago safe in this community.

While I regret very much the loss of your services, I wish you all the success that a man of your splendid talents deserve.

With kind personal regards, I remain,

(Signed) Robert E. Crowe  
State's Attorney.

Examine if you will the private and public works of Hon. Francis Borrelli; Hon. John Lupe, Hon. Bernard Marasa, and Hon. Albert N. Gualano. The first three are now sitting judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Have the descendants of any other nationality given greater proof of ability and judicial temperament? These men regardless of party lines, have distinguished themselves by their unflinching stand and firm purpose to mete out justice without favor, and without discrimination.





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

There are at present in the State's Attorney office of Cook County, three able law enforcing officers on the legal staff, who are descended from a so-called inferior race. Joseph Nicolai has charge of the Domestic Relations Court; John Sbarbaro is the head of the investigating department which practically prepares the evidence and strengthens the State's case; Michael Romano is one of the ablest trial lawyers on the staff. These men have demonstrated their ability to the public which views daily their activities as successful law enforcers.

We might cite another example of successful work done in legal circles. The eminent services of Michael L. Rosinia, whose work in the Domestic Relations Court and Morals Court have met with the unqualified indorsement of thousands upon thousands of the men and women whom he aided and reinvigorated by his zeal and ardor with a love of hearth and fireside. His efforts have never failed to elicit eulogistic treatment, not only from the press but from the members of the Illinois Bar, as well. All these examples show how jealous of honor, integrity, honesty, and Americanism have been these representatives of the so-called inferior race.

Again may we point to a few examples of Chicago men in the commercial world; men who were mere immigrants some years ago, but who today occupy positions



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

of trust and responsibility in large establishments. We refer to Joseph Malatesta, a typical son of an Italian immigrant, who occupies the very important position of vice-president of the Consumer Co., over whose destinies the well-known Fred Upham, treasurer of the National Republican Committee, presides.

And then consider briefly the history and development of Joseph Soravia, manager of the music department of Sears, Roebuck Mail-Order House. He started his upward climb, a newcomer from Italy, arrived here at the age of eighteen, friendless and unacquainted, without even the rudiments of the English language. His first employment was that of order picker, at the munificent salary of \$5.00 per week. Today that immigrant of 1901, stands as one of the main props of the largest mail order house in the world.

Similar illustrations could be given showing conclusively that not only is the Italian assimilated and absorbed, but that when he starts even under a disadvantage, he shows qualities of leadership and executive ability, which are distinct assets to a government where law reigns supreme and where public sentiment stands as Lincoln said, "With anybody that stands right."

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

From reading the testimony given before the Congress Immigration Committee on the Johnson Bill, it is noticed that a statement was made that the Italian newspapers published in the United States are all for Italy and all against the United States. This is a palpable lie. The Italian newspapers of Chicago and it follows that they must be the same through the United States, are supported by American citizens of Italian birth more because the psychology of thought can be best understood in their parent language rather than through their adopted language; but although they naturally publish news of the reader's parent country which is not published in the English language newspapers they are, with but very few exceptions, thoroughly American in thought and principles.

Congress must at least be consistent in its actions. By enacting the Johnson Bill into law it will hold that the Italian race is an inferior race, even though this country honored the district where Washington is located, the seat of our National Government, with the name of a man of that race. In April 1917, our country declared war against Germany, which was threatening seriously at that time to undermine the social, economical, and moral fabric of the world at large. In response to the call of our executive, armies were massed, all available raw material was collected, huge loans were successfully launched and the people of the





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

nation gave - gave until it hurt, all - all for our supreme effort which was to be cast into the balance in the behalf of a civilization wrought out of blood and suffering and patterned after the idealism of a true christianity.

We cannot give figures at this time as to the contributions of any citizens of foreign extraction, since none are available. There was no distinction created at that crucial period with regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. All were considered and acted as Americans and truly did the results attained bear out their purposeful resolves, as the slogan of the day put it, "Make the World Safe for Democracy!" A perusal of the army enlistment records will show a remarkable number of foreign names of the so-called inferior race.

A glance at the fatality lists will show again a correspondingly large number of names of boys of the so-called inferior race. How times have changed! Lo! The Johnson Bill would show what a difference a few years make! The heroes of yesterday, their desires, their choice, their feelings, their opinions disregarded, and no attention paid to their appeal! Those who were assimilable in 1917, are not capable of being assimilated in 1924.



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Oh, Woe! Betide the times! But our country - "May she be in the right" but "Our country, right or wrong."

And even though there is a scattering of sentiment in the country which calls for race discrimination, yet the American citizen of Italian extraction will not rise up in righteous wrath and indignation and smite down the foe, but the better example, by kindlier deeds, "With malice toward none and charity for all" will portray to his fellow Americans the real and true characteristics of ideal American citizenship.

If the nation's welfare requires restriction of immigration let it be upon a basis which deals fairly and impartially with the problem. Let us Americans resolve upon a solution of this question since the public good is vitally concerned in its settlement! Let us have before us that fundamental concept of fair play which is so strongly prevalent in American life. Let it not be said here or in any quarter of the world that Americans are biased and prejudiced against one another.

Thus and in such manner have the citizens of Italian extraction throughout the Middlewest and particularly the State of Illinois registered their

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1924.

protest against unfair and un-American legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce,  
John Rigoli, President.



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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, March, 1924.

### PROTEST



The Executive Council of the Italo-American National Union in a special meeting held on February 18, resolved to energetically protest against the Johnson bill on immigration.

The Council wishes and advises all the lodges of our organization to send to the Senators of this state and to the Congressmen in Washington, a protest against such a discriminating and cowardly bill; which will directly harm the Italians.





Bulletin Italo-American National Union, March, 1924.

The Executive Council sent its protest with C. Vitello, vice president of our organization, to the City Council, which has resolved to protest the bill in the name of this city, and for the purpose is collecting all the protests made by the various private and civic organizations.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1923.

IMPORT AND EXPORT COMMISSION MEETING OF FEBRUARY 23.

The commission also resolved to support bill S4352, introduced by Senator Medill McCormick, by which importers would be reimbursed to the amount overpaid as custom duty, when the new tariff was enacted, on merchandise actually arrived in the United States prior to September 22, 1922, and destined for a Port of entry other than the Port of first arrival, with a circular-letter sent to the Senators and Representatives from Illinois in Washington, begging them to give consideration and support to this bill. The following is the letter sent:

Sir:

We beg leave respectfully to urge your support of bill S - 4352, introduced by Senator Medill McCormick, to grant relief from unjust discrimination against importers at Ports of entry, other than Ports of first arrival,



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1923.

under Section 319, of the Tariff Act of 1913, on merchandise actually arriving in the United States prior to September 22, 1922, and destined for a Port of entry other than the Port of first arrival.

Interior importers who by reason of delays arising in transportation, and other causes, were unable to clear their shipments through their local Custom House before the new Tariff became effective, although the same had reached the Port of first arrival before September 22, 1922, have been placed at a disadvantage as against importers who entered their shipments at the Port of first arrival. In order to secure relief from this injustice, we therefore earnestly bespeak your approval of the bill in question.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Chev. John Rigoli, president.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922.

CHICAGO AGAINST THE CUSTOM TARIFF.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, in unison with the sister Chamber of New York, through the local organizations and the voters, sent the following protest to the Senators of the United States:

Sir:

The members of the \_\_\_\_\_ composed of American citizens, beg leave to offer a few suggestions which they hope will promote commerce and friendly relation between the United States and Italy, and the prosperity and welfare of both countries. We would remind you that our devotion to the welfare of the Republic as American citizens has been exemplified in the late war and in the subsequent period of reconstruction, both by the large number of our sons whom we sent to the colors, and the liberal contributions we have made to Liberty Bonds and the payment of other heavy obligations to support the country in its period of stress and upheaval.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922.

We feel, therefore, that we should be allowed, as for it lies within your power by legislation to retrieve our losses in part, and that our trade with Italy should be promoted and not hampered.

The members of this Association are well aware of the conflicting interests involved and the difficulties of tariff revision in this critical time, when the country is passing through a period of readjustment after a war that has caused the greatest upheaval ever known in the economic history of the world.

We are addressing you now in order that you use your good offices to avoid, or at least to mitigate, the great injustice and iniquity that would be perpetrated by the adoption of some of the proposed rates included in the tariff bill now in conference.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922.

We speak especially of the large increase proposed on articles of absolute necessity to the people whom we represent. They are already hard pressed by the continued high cost of living, with a decreasing wage and not always certain employment. The adoption of higher tariff rates will mean an additional higher cost, not only for the foreign articles, but for the domestic product as well. We state to you in all frankness that we consider some of the proposed rates an outrage against the consumer and a direct threat and menace to the laboring classes. The increased rates against which we are particularly desirous of calling your attention, and of protection against their exorbitant measure are the following:

Lemons.....increased from one-half (1/2) cent to two cents per pound, notwithstanding they are an indispensable commodity even to the poorer class. Olive Oil.....increased from 30 cents per gallon to 7 1/2 cents per pound, equivalent to over 62 cents per gallon, if in containers weighing with the the immediate container less than 40 lbs. Olive Oil, not specially provided

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922.



for, raised from 20 cents per gallon to 6 1/2 cents per pound, equivalent to over 50 cents per gallon, and this, notwithstanding its being an article of prime necessity for our population and not a luxury as it is considered in some quarters. Macaroni.....raised from 1 to 2 cents per pound; Cheese, increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem; Tomato Paste, increased from 25 per cent to 45 per cent ad valorem; Fish in Olive Oil - increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem, and Inbrine - from 15 to 25 per cent ad valorem; Unshelled Almonds - increased from 3 to 5 cents per pound. Unshelled Walnuts - from 2 to 4 cents per pound, Unshelled Filberts - from 2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Shelled Filberts - from 4 to 5 cents per lb. Shelled Almonds - from 4 to 15 cents per pound. Shelled Walnuts - from 4 to 12 cents per pound. Dried Beans - from 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds to 2 cent per pound. Mushrooms - from 2 1/2 cents per pound to 45 per cent ad valorem. Preserved Meats - from exemption of duty to 20 per cent ad valorem, and so forth.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922.

We are firmly convinced that there is not a single item, above enumerated whose increased rate can be justified upon the plea of a legitimate protection. It is purely poudering to special interests and at the expense of the ultimate consumer.

The general public has long since tired on these methods and we cannot conceive that they can be in any greater sympathy with them in these critical times, when earnings are generally decreasing and cost not showing corresponding declines.

The consumers generally will be hurt by the higher prices. Those of Italian descent, numbering thousands among your constituents, will in particular feel the hardship as they are the main consumers of many of the articles now seriously advanced.





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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922.

We earnestly and sincerely hope that you will recognize the error of the proposed course and that you will exert your good offices to the end that we may be saved and consequences of such ill-advised and exorbitant rates as those on the commodities above stated.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 26, 1921, p. 6.

PROTEST TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
AGAINST THE NEW SYSTEM.

Chicago, Illinois.  
July 16, 1921.

Honorable M. C.  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This Chamber, whose membership chiefly consists of American citizens residing in Chicago and other cities of the Middle West, interested in the import or export trade, or in both, most respectfully appeals to you to assist in defeating the so-called American valuation plan, as provided by Section 402 of the Fordney bill, now before the House.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 26, 1921, p 6.

We regard that plan impossible of application, except with great injustice to the business men engaged in international commerce, and as detrimental to the people of this country in general, and we beg leave to state a few of the reasons why it should not be adopted.

The value of a certain commodity is not the same in all the markets of this country, but may vary according to the local demand for it, the cost of freight, and other factors. The same article may be sold for a certain price in New York, and a higher, or a lower one, in Chicago or San Francisco.

Great as the difficulty would be in establishing the value of an imported staple commodity, according to the price of which comparable and competitive products of the United States are sold in the principal market or markets of the United States, or were sold on the date of exportation of the imported merchandise, such difficulty would be increased many times in endeavoring to determine, according to the above standards, the value of seasonable goods, which constitute a large share of the importations from Italy.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 26, 1921, p 6.

Indeed, regarding such merchandise, it would be actually impossible to institute a comparison with similar goods, the product of the United States, for the reason that often such goods are not produced here. Any attempt at establishing their value on the basis aforesaid would be a mere guess, and no good purpose could be served by considerably increasing the duties on them. We will, as an illustration, name artistic wares, made of marble or alabaster, as statuary not entitled to free admission as works of art, vases, pedestals, lighting bowls, lamps, and the like, which under paragraph 233 of the Fordney bill, would be subject to a duty of 40 per cent. Such goods are not commercially produced in this country, and we beg to inquire how their value could be established, even approximately, in the manner provided in the bill in question.





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 26, 1921, p. 6.

If the value of the imported merchandise be determined by the price, at the option of the appraising officers and may include or exclude all costs, expenses, and so forth, including duties, profits, and commissions, should such merchandise be sold by the importer to a jobber who, in turn, would sell it in the usual wholesale quantities to the retailer, would its value be established according to the importer's selling price, or the jobber's?

In either case, the importer, as well as the consumer, would be at the mercy of the appraising officers, who would have the power to pile duty upon duty and expenses upon expenses. It would be impossible for the importer to know, when he orders his goods, what their cost will be to him and he would be subject to severe penalties, or, at best, to long and costly litigation and no end of annoyance and loss of time.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 26, 1921, p. 6.

Comparison, furthermore, between articles of that nature would frequently be extremely difficult, and under the provisions of the Fordney bill, the appraising officers could, should they be so inclined, favor, or break an importer by excluding the duties, and so forth, in some cases, and including them in others.

The uncertainty resulting from the adoption of the plan in question, as well as the great increase in the cost of all commodities, which would naturally follow the suppression of healthy competition by practically making the importation of many kinds of goods an impossibility, would cause the present depression in business to continue indefinitely. This depression, being largely due to the fact that the public refuses to buy in expectancy of a fall in the prices of merchandise, the question may be asked, how much will it buy when the prices soar?

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 26, 1921, p. 6.

By taxing imported merchandise out of existence, as would be done under the valuation feature of the Fordney bill, and practically laying an embargo against importations, we would take away from the European nations one of their principal means of fulfilling their obligations to us. We would also effectively hinder their currency from returning to normalcy, thus making it impossible for them to buy our goods, and preventing the extension and development of our export trade.

Aside from a decent respect for the rights and interest of others, which in this enlightened age should prevail among nations, as well as among individuals, self-preservation demands that no laws which would be harmful to ourselves, such as the valuation plan of the Fordney bill would unfailingly be, shall be passed by Congress.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 26, 1921, p. 6.

To quote the president's words as recently reported, "We may not hope to sell where we refuse to buy."

We beg to submit our opinion that should it be regarded as necessary by a majority of Congress to raise the duties on certain commodities, it would be far preferable seasonably to increase the rate of duties on such goods according to the old and tried standard of valuation, rather than pass legislation, which would unfairly, unnecessarily, and enormously increase all duties, and inevitably result in chaos.

Very respectfully,

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce.

F. Bragno, president; I. E. Canini, vicepresident; V. Formusa, vice president; J. Rigali, treasurer, J. De Grazia, attorney; L. Caravetta; P. Cariola, U. Davia; F. Di Giorgio; A. Ferrari; F. Frontier; G. Garibaldi; J. Gillette; H. I. Hazelton; A. Lagorio; V. Liusi; E. Malato; G. Malato; E. Martini; A. Pecci de Nictolis; A. Russo; P. Russo; directors.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1921.

SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MARCH 11, 1921.

Session opened at 3:30 p. m. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. Mr. Canini read the following telegram sent to President Wilson regarding the Dillingham Bill which seeks to restrict immigration.

The President, White House,  
Washington, D. C.

We respectfully appeal to you to veto the Dillingham Bill restricting immigration on a percentage basis, which would be injurious to our country for it would shut our gates to a large number of men and women who might become one of best elements in the population of the United States, while it would leave them open to many coming here with the intention of overthrowing our institutions and form of government. Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce: Bragno, president; Canini and Formusa, vice presidents; Rigali, treasurer; De Grazia, attorney. (The foregoing was transcribed from original English text. )

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1921.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE COMMISSION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

APRIL 22, 1921.

The session opens at 8 p. m. President De Nictolis explains the purpose of this meeting. A proposal has been made to send a telegram to Boise Penrose, chairman of the House Finance Committee, and to the Honorables McKinley and McCormick, Senators to Congress from Illinois protesting against the Emergency Bill 2435.

Messrs. Gallagher and Frost explain proposed bill to the members present. After some discussion it was decided to send a telegram.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1921.

Chicago, Illinois.  
April 22, 1921.



We beg to address you on the subject of House Bill 2435.

The claim has been made that an undue advantage is accruing to importers of foreign goods on account of the depreciation of the currency in the country of origin of the merchandise they deal in, which it is claimed causes the cost of such merchandise to be extremely low. We take the liberty to enter our protest against this claim at least as to importations from Italy and to deny the truth of the same, because the present prices paid in American money by the importers of Italian notwithstanding the depreciation of Italian currency are much higher for the same goods than they were before the war.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1921.

We emphatically deny that there is any dumping on this or any other market of Italian goods. On the contrary owing to limited production, lack of raw materials and other reasons Italian goods are slow and difficult to obtain and Italy is still at present a seller's market.

We strongly protest against the paragraph providing that the depreciation in currency shall not be estimated at more than sixty-six and two-thirds per centum; this limitation in addition to the present very high prices of Italian merchandise would be equivalent to laying an embargo against importations from Italy.

Board of Directors,  
Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce.

(The above telegram transcribed from original English text.)



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Bulletin of Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, March 1920.



PROTEST AGAINST THE RESTRICTIVE LAWS OF IMMIGRATION.

At the meeting of the Executive Council on March 12, 1920, the vice-president, Canini, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted and will be transmitted to the Representatives and Senators of the Western and South-western states.

"We cordially recommend to all Italian naturalized citizens of the United States to exert similar pressure on the representatives in Congress.

Chicago, Illinois  
March 15, 1920

Sir:

Whereas, one-hundred and seventy-three of the one hundred and seventy-five members of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce are residents of the United Statesm and citizens thereof, and

Whereas, they are deeply concerned with the welfare of this country, with which their own interests and future are indissolubly connected, and

Bulletin of Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, March 1920.

Whereas, certain bills have recently been introduced in the Congress of the United States to suspend immigration, or to restrict it on a percentage basis, or to subject immigrant aliens, and aliens visiting this country to irksome, unnecessary and vexatious regulations, notably the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Dillingham (S2788); and the bills introduced in the House by Rep. Lufkin (H. R. 611) and by Rep. Albert Johnson (H. R. 563 and H. R. 8572), and

Whereas, the bills aforesaid are based upon theories which this association holds to be socially and economically unsound, and contrary to the spirit of the free institutions under which the United States of America has attained its present greatness and power, and

Whereas, the bills aforesaid to restrict immigration on a percentage basis, are openly and designedly intended to encourage immigration from Germany, and other countries, and to decrease it from certain other countries, chiefly from Italy, and

Whereas, the operation of such bills, if enacted into law, would be not only to exclude from the United States an element which, through proper educational methods, could easily become a most valuable part of this nation, but also to

Bulletin of Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, March 1920.

extend the privilege of American citizenship to thousands of men who have borne arms against the United States, while denying it to thousands of others who have fought and bled under a flag associated with the flag of the United States in the great struggle for liberty, and

Whereas, the first paragraph of Section III of the Act of February 5, 1917, contains ample provisions for the exclusion of undesirables from the United States, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we respectfully ask our representatives in Congress to oppose, and to vote against the bills aforesaid, and any other bill of like intent and purport which may now be before Congress, or which may be introduced in the future, and

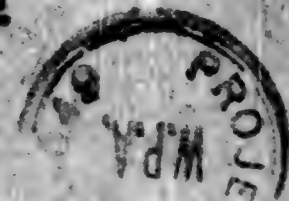
Resolved, that we endorse the law proposed to the Senate by Senator Kenyon, October 22, 1919, (S3315) appropriating \$6,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, to cooperate with the several states in the education of illiterates, or other persons unable to understand, read, or write the English language, and respectfully ask our representatives in Congress to support this bill and to vote for it.

Respectfully submitted,  
Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce,  
F. Bragno, President.



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ITALIAN



L'Italia, September 7, 1919.

THE SOCIETA AGRICOLA DI RICIGLIANO SAYS FIUME IS TO BE ITALIAN.

The Societa Agricola di Ricigliano, at its last meeting voted a resolution proclaiming the union of Fiume of Italy.

Mr. Vincenzo Saraceo, president of the society, has sent a telegram to the two senators from Illinois, Senator Sherman and Senator Mc Cormick urging them to do all within their power to assign the Adriatic city to our mother country.

This gesture of the Societa Agricola di Ricigliano, should be landed and imitated.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 20, 1919

FOR ITALIAN RIGHTS IN FIUME

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, has sent a letter of application to Senator Sherman who has affirmed in the Senate, in public, and through the newspapers that Italy has many rights on Fiume. This letter is published in L'Italia of July 20, 1919.

The Chamber has issued another letter which puts pressure on senators to vote in favor of the Sherman motion regarding Fiume.

The Italian societies are invited to apply for a copy of the letter at the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1613 Masonic Temple, Chicago. After having signed it, they are to send it to each senator at Washington, D. C.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1919, p. 20.



THE DELEGATES OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHICAGO RECEIVED BY  
PRESIDENT WILSON.

The day before President Wilson left for France, he gave a special hearing to Stefano Malato and Antonio Ferrari, who were delegated by the Italian Chamber of Commerce to present him with a petition signed by many thousands of Italians protesting against the intolerable and unjust claims of the Jugo-Slavs.

Mr. Malato protested against the hostility of the American press toward Italy and the President agreed that it was unjust in view of the sacrifices made by Italy during and after the war.

The Italian delegates were fortunate in being received by President Wilson. They were the only ones he saw on that day.

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Chicago Chamber of Commerce, March, 1919, p.11.

## AGAINST THE JUGO-SLAVIAN PROPAGANDA.

This Italian Chamber of Commerce resolved to send to the Italian Societies the following letter, written by Mr. Canini:

Dear Sir: We have the pleasure of informing you that the protest made by the Italian Societies against the insane and hateful claims of the Jugo-Slavs, over the Italian territory, strengthened by 160,000 signatures, was presented to President Wilson personally on March 4, by the delegation of this Chamber of Commerce, composed of Stefano Malato and Antonio Ferrari. The gentlemen also gave President Wilson a memorandum which clearly stated the rights of Italy over the Trentino, Trieste, Fiume, Istris and Dalmatia.

The President replied that he would take into consideration the request of the Italian Societies and that he was seriously considering the Adriatic question. This promise does not end our work and we must continue in the campaign against the filthy Jugo-Slavian propaganda, based on infamous lies against Italy. We inclose a resolution approved by the Illinois Legislature introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles Coia and in the Senate by the Hon. Edw. Glaklin, and we beg you to work towards having a similar resolution

Chicago Chamber of Commerce, March, 1919, p.11.

approved by the State in which you reside. If you are successful, send a copy of the approved resolution to the Congressmen and Senators of your State and a summary of the same must be wired to President Wilson in Paris.

Our nation, which has contributed much to the industrial development of this country, especially in the last quarter of a century, and has brought with it an inherent idealism and civilization, must reaffirm itself in this circumstance.

We have the duty of enlightening American public opinion, so that America will not commit the error of being among those who would perpetrate this great injustice against Italy which has made so many sacrifices in blood and money.



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Bulletin of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1918.

CONCERNING PROHIBITION. .

To the Honorable Members,  
The Conference Committees,  
Prohibition Amendment Agriculture Bill.

At a specially called meeting by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, (an organization representing in a very wide sense of feelings and sentiments of all the wine-using population of the Middle West), held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 5, 1918, there was adopted without a dissenting vote, the following statement, touching a matter held vital to the health, contentment, and well being, not only of our population of Italian birth or descent, but likewise of those many other various populations who themselves, or whose immediate ancestors, came to the United States from countries where light wine is the universal national beverage.



Bulletin of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1918.

Whereas, An Amendment to the Agriculture Bill is about to be acted upon by your Honorable Committee, which will include in its provisions a prohibition of the manufacture of wine, and

Whereas, protests are arriving on all sides from our wine-using population; and from growers of grapes, who foresee in the prohibition of wine manufacture the serious deterioration, if not practical destruction of America's great grape industry; we therefore respectfully beg the privilege, because of the seriousness of the situation, of bringing to your attention, briefly, the following declaration, and silent facts:

First, we recognize that if possible all strictly alcoholic liquors should as beverages, be banished from America; not for the period of war, only, but for all time.

Bulletin of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1918.

Second, we recognize that under the stress of this World War an opportunity has come to carry through, and if proper wisdom is exercised, perhaps make binding indefinitely, this great consummation.

Third, for the permanent welfare of America it is not enough that intoxicating liquors be barred during the war, they should be eradicated for all time and we hold this can best and most easily be done by substitution of light wines. The alcoholic liquors are to be permanently done away with, and this war time measure is primarily an effort in that direction. In the very nature of the case a substitute will be demanded and must be provided. What more healthful or harmless could be provided than wines restricted by law to a non-intoxicating alcoholic content, similar to the light wines, the peoples everyday wines.....of France and Italy?



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Fourth, it is exceedingly childish that because alcoholic liquors are the curse of the world, that non-intoxicating wines should be placed in the same category and denied our people, upon the false assumption that wine works either harm to the physique, or undermines the morale of the individual. Both assumptions are false. Without going further to show that wine is not inimical to morals we have the authority of our Savior; and that it is beneficial to health, we have the authority of the greatest of the Apostles.

Fifth, this whole prohibition amendment is based wholly upon the necessity of conserving grain during the war. Since, then, this whole amendment is based upon the conservation of grain, why, we respectfully ask, should wine be included, when in its manufacture not one iota of grain is used? It may be claimed that if wine is omitted from the Prohibition Bill, that it opens the door for beer and whisky manufacturers to say that preference is being shown and demand like exemption or treatment for themselves, but before this door is opened it must be shown that beer and whisky use no more grain.



Bulletin of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1918.



Sixth, we respectfully call the attention of your Honorable Committee to the fact that grapes rank third (possibly second), in the great fruit crops of America, and that if the manufacture of wines should be prohibited, even for a single year, America's great grape industry would be seriously imperilled, if not in large measure ruined.

Seventh, conservation of grain means conservation of food; prohibition of wine manufacture means destruction of food, this proves that there are thousands of tons of grapes, yearly, that for many reasons, such as violent wind storms, rains, hail storms, over-ripening, and so forth, can neither be shipped to market nor made into raisins at home. Bar these grapes from being made into wine and one of the principle props upon which the grape grower leans is knocked from under him. A bad season has faced the grower, but his ability to save his crop in the shape of wine, saves him from downright ruin. Turning his crop into wine is the more easily accomplished from the fact that the grower, who is in **straitened** circumstances, is



Bulletin of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1918.

not burdened with the hardship of buying sugar for making his wine, as the wine we advocate does not require a particle of sugar in its manufacture. It is simply the pure unadulterated juice of the grape fermented to a point where it holds a non-intoxicating percentage of alcohol, and fermentation is absent.

Eighth, it may be questioned by the over zealous prohibition advocates why not make all these thousands of tons of otherwise wasted grapes into grape juice instead of wine? The answer is plain and simple, that a modicum of grapes are at the present time made into grape juice, and only a modicum, the reason being that grape juice is to very many neither agreeable to the palate nor stomach, while wine on the contrary, is practically universally agreeable to both.



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Ninth, truly ninety-eight per cent of Italians drink wine from childhood to old age, and yet, their longevity is proverbial and sobriety one of their cardinal virtues.

Tenth, there are three greatly used beverages; coffee, tea and wine, all equally harmless, all with a certain percentage of food value, but wine, it may truthfully be said, has the greatest food value of any. Then why, since all are equally harmless, should the one of highest food value be chosed as the one to be denied our people? Is such an act grounded on sober wisdom or is it because a great wave of hysteria has carried the American people off their feet?

Eleventh, the moment the war ends a great movement will be set on foot by the liquor interests for the restoration of alcoholic liquors, and joining this movement will be the whisky, brandy, gin and beer manufactures and drinkers, and should wine be prohibited during the war, then to these interests will be added the grape growers and wine manufacturers and drinkers.

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These will be reinforced by millions of our returning soldiers, who will return to our shores as confirmed wine drinkers as are their comrades of France and Italy. Should these returning soldiers return to a wineless America, they will at once clamor for their accustomed wine and be ready to join any movement, however, rash, that would restore to them their glass of wine at dinner; without which that meal would be as flat and tasteless as would be their breakfast without its cup of coffee. Let us be firm in this matter. Who is there would back a law which would deprive him of his morning coffee or his evening tea, knowing both to be harmless? Why then seek to deprive another of his mid-day or evening wine, he knowing fully well that his beverage is equally harmless?

Twelfth, returning to the post-war agitation for alcoholic liquors; if wine is permitted during the war, hundred of thousands of whisky drinkers will have become during this war period, too accustomed to wine, to return to alcoholic drinks. They, instead of joining the forces of the advocates of strong liquors will join the forces of the



Bulletin of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1918.

opponents, and they will be joined by the grape growers and present wine drinkers, and will be reinforced by the thousands of our returned veterans, who prize their wine; and these three great forces added to by the great army of moderates when taken altogether, will constitute such a tremendous force that alcoholic liquors will never again throw their baleful shadow over the happiness of our people.

Thirteenth, in submitting this somewhat lengthy statement, we do so with the respectful prayer that you will give it the consideration which the great issue at stake justifies. Should your wisdom decide that permission to manufacture wine during the war should not be denied and conclude that such action would result in the prevention after the war of a return in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, we feel satisfied, since moderation in all things, especially legislation, is the soul of wisdom, that your decision would be justified before the bar of the American people and the world. With sentiments of the highest regard, we subscribe ourselves,

Most respectfully,

F. Bragno, president, Ario Flamina, Sec'y.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1918.

President Woodrow Wilson,  
White House, Washington, D. C.

In the name of thousands of Italians, loyal citizens of this democratic nation that will save the world from all injustice, despotism, and militarism, we beg you to consider that one of the best industrial resources of Italy is the exportation of wine.

The same Italy which surprised the world by her heroism, sacrifice for the common cause of liberty and democracy, will suffer in consequence more than any other country, if the Prohibition Bill passes; because her economic resources are very limited.

As the production of wines requires neither coal nor food stuffs, we earnestly ask you to allow the manufacture and sale of wines.

Hoping your response will be in favor of our plea, we are proud to offer our fidelity to our country and our President.

(N. B. This letter was sent in the name of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago to all presidents of all Italian societies.)

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1918.

#### AGAINST PROHIBITION

On September 26, the Italian Chamber of Commerce held its monthly luncheon at the Montence Restaurant. At the end of the luncheon, President Bragno, opened the meeting with a discussion of the proposed law for the suppression of the wine industry which will affect Italy and California. He stated that California has a capital of 150 million dollars invested in the wine industry, the biggest part being held by Italians who enjoy a good reputation for enterprise and honesty.

In conclusion, he appealed to the Italian merchants in Chicago to draw up a protest to be sent to the Government in Washington making an exception to wine in the proposed prohibition law on the grounds that it is not an

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1918.

alcoholic beverage and is not detrimental to one's health.

Mr. J. Scales then spoke on the same subject, opposing the law which will strike at the individual liberty of citizens. Other speakers were Messrs. A. Russo, Pecci de Nictolis, V. Muggio, and J. Canini, all of whom were enthusiastically applauded.

A commission of the following individuals was formed - Messrs. F. Cuneo, Cuneo Bros., A. Russo, F. Bragno, F. Lavezzoni, E. Martini and L. Ceravetta.

This commission was appointed for the purpose of presenting effectively the protest of Chicago Italians to Washington.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, September 20, 1914.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXING WINE

The Italian Chamber of Commerce has forwarded a protest against the law's intention of imposing a twenty-cents tax on every gallon of wine.

The readers were already informed of the dispatch that previously appeared in L'Italia; that the American Government found it necessary to face a diminution of the income from custom duties.

To cover this deficit, the proposal of taxing beer and wine was advanced.

The application of this bearing tax, beside tremendously damaging the vinious industry, also strikes the buyer, who would have to pay twenty-cents more per gallon to continue drinking it.

The disadvantageous consequences of this law, were clearly explained in this protest forwarded by the Italian House of Commerce to the senators and congressmen, who represent Illinois in Washington

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 9, 10, -1914.

OUR PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED TAX ON DOMESTIC WINES.

In order to cover a shortage of custom duties caused by the European War, it was proposed in Congress to tax domestic manufacturers, especially on wines.

It is well understood that the Italian people, throughout the United States, are large consumers of this product, and a dealing in it is, in consequence, much practiced in every Italian quarter. In California one can say it is the only industry upon which thousands of Italians depend for their living.

Convinced that such a high tax as twenty-cents a gallon represents almost the cost of the wine itself, and it being that wine for Italian people constitutes an article of necessity, because of its being a long existing custom and national characteristic, and considering also that such a tax would only cause a light increase on the importation of the Italian wines.

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce at its last session voted to protest the proposed tax, and has sent copies to the President, Repre-

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 9, 10, - 1914.

sentatives, and the Senators who represent Illinois in Congress.

We reprint the original text of the protest translated into English.

Chicago, Illinois, September 11, 1914.

Whereas,- The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is contemplating the imposition of a tax on light wines; and, Whereas, The moderate use of such light wines is prevalent among many citizens of this country who are of Italian nationality and Italian parentage; and Whereas,- The drinking of such light wines is a matter of long standing custom and habit and is a national characteristic; and, Whereas,- The number of our Italian countrymen and especially on those in poor or moderate circumstances!

Now, therefore, be it resolved:- That the Italian Chamber of Commerce of the city of Chicago does hereby protest against the proposed tax on light wines, which we denounce as unjust and discriminating; and, Be it further resolved:- That the Secretary of this Chamber of Commerce is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Illinois, and also said Secretary is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York City, with the request that they take similar action on said proposed tax.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Volume VII; No. 7-8. July 17, 1914.

#### MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Cav. Cuneo. Emilio Longhi, vice president and members Malato, Davia, Merando, Bragno, Mastro Valerio, and Formuca were present. The minutes were read and approved.

Following the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce's suggestion and a motion made by Mr. Bragno, it was resolved to protest against the proposed law introduced by Congress which tends to prohibit the sale and consequently the importation in the United States of wines and liquors. It resolved to send a copy of this protest to the Congressmen and Senators of the states and to the President.



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The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Vol. VII; No. 7-8. July 17, 1914.

The resignation of two members were accepted and it was resolved to add to the membership list, the "Societa Americana Cantine Marchese Fassate di Poggibonsi" recommended by L. F. Boseo of New York.

A communication from the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, announcing the tour of Professor Orlando Fontana of Torino in the United States for propaganda purposes, was discussed.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 22, 1914.

ITALIAN SOCIETY PROTESTS AGAINST BURNETT BILL



On the proposal of Lawyer J.B. Calo, the Giovane Puglia Society, at its meeting of February twenty-second, resolved to send a telegram to President Wilson, protesting against the Burnett Bill, which tends to impose a restriction on immigration.

The telegram reads as follows:

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,  
President of the United States of America,  
White House,  
Washington, D.C.

The Giovane Puglia Society, an Italian organization located in Chicago, Illinois, desires to go on record as protesting against the Burnett Bill, known as the Literary Test Bill, and hopes that you will use all your power to defeat said bill.

(Signed)

Vito Gemmati  
Guiseppe Montesana  
John B. Calo  
Joseph De Bellis

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L'Italia, January 18, 1914.**AGITATION AGAINST THE BURNETT BILL IS BEING FELT IN WASHINGTON.**

As we mentioned in an earlier edition, the agitation against the proposed Burnett Literacy Test Bill has made itself felt in Washington, nor has it abated with the passing of time. Messages protesting against the passage of the bill have been sent to congressmen from all districts.

In the name of the Italian Colony, the publisher of L'Italia - who is a member of the committee recently formed for the purpose of going to Washington to solicit Wilson's help on the question of freer immigration - last Monday, sent two messages to Congressmen Madden and Sabath, asking that they use their influence and prestige, in the defeat of the bill. The message read as follows:

Chicago, Illinois  
January 12, 1914

Congressman Martin A. Madden  
Congressman A. J. Sabath  
Washington, D. C.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

As a constituent of yours, I feel that I voice the sentiments of my friends, neighbors and townspeople in asking you to refrain from voting in favor of the Burnett Literacy Test Bill. My reason for asking you is that, if the bill is enacted into law, it will bar from our heretofore hospitable shores the honest and sturdy people still so sorely needed for the development of our immense resources.

Oscar Durante,  
Editor of L'Italia,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Congressman Madden answered as follows:

First District of Illinois,  
House of Representatives, U. S.  
Washington, D. C.  
January 13, 1914.

Mr. Oscar Durante  
Editor L'Italia  
Chicago, Illinois



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L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

Dear Mr. Durante:

I am in receipt of your telegram protesting against the passage of the Burnett Immigration Bill.

I beg to say in reply, that I am opposed to the enactment of this bill into law. I have always stood against the literacy test in all immigration legislation and shall do all I can to prevent the enactment of the bill when it comes up before the House.

Very truly yours,  
Martin B. Madden.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume V. 1912, No. 3.

OLIVE OIL, FREE OF DUTY!!!

Mr. L. E. Schoenfeld, member of our Chamber, has written a letter to the Honorable James R. Mann, congressman of the 2nd Congressional District of Chicago. Mr. Schoenfeld is one of our most active members and one of his greatest hobbies is olive oil. Not only is he sending this letter to the congressman of this district, but he is working on a great petition signed by all the importers and dealers of olive oil, which will be sent to the Tariff Commission. The following is the letter:

To The Honorable James R. Mann,  
Congressman, 2nd Congressional District,

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find an extract from my article, "Foreign Olive Oil,"

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume V. 1912, No. 3.

published in the Bulletin of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1912.

The logical deduction of this article is that there is no reason whatever why such a high rate of duty on olive oil should be appraised!

To protect the home industry? California does not produce today 10 per cent of the total amount of olive oil imported into this country

California will not be able to produce 20 per cent of the total demand of olive oil in 1925.

The only logical reason for keeping an exorbitant high tariff on this article is to aid a very few growers to enrich themselves at the expense of the people.

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume V. 1912, No. 3.

Olive oil is a necessary food, as necessary as bread, meat or sugar. It is also one of the principal drugs. Doctors prescribe it daily.

Why force the people to pay a higher rate of duty than the rich pay for diamonds, pearls and other luxuries, or force those of us, who cannot afford to pay the high price for olive oil, to use drying oils detrimental to the system.

Your Honor, I believe that this is one of the greatest injustices of our protective tariff, and I appeal to you as the representative of my congressional district to take the initiative, and use your great influence to either enter olive oil on the free list, or reduce the rate so as to put this necessary food and drug in the home of even the poorest individual.

Yours. truly,

L. E. Schoenfeld.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 20, 1910.

AN ITALIAN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF FIUME

The Italian patriotic societies are keeping alive interest in Fiume's fate by appealing to America's public opinion in the behalf of Fiume's annexation to Italy.

United States senators are flooded with telegrams sent by Italians. This indicates that now more than ever the public of their great attachment for their fatherland. The Volturmo and the San. Stephen of Castellani societies have sent two telegrams favoring Fiume's annexation to Italy to Senators Sherman and McCormic. For this we congratulate the directors of the two societies; Messrs. L. Di Silvestro; V. Di Ciccio; G. Di Silvestro; and V. Natardonato.

PA (H.L.) PROJ. 30215

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1908.



CHICAGO CHRONICLE.

The movement persists to have October 12, the date of the discovery of America, proclaimed a national **holiday**. It is promoted by the United Italian societies, a federation of twelve organizations for mutual assistance. It seems that a petition will be sent to Washington.

No harm done!

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, June 9, 1906.

**ITALIANS! STOP! NOW IS THE TIME!**

The Senate in Washington has approved the bill introduced by Senator Dillingham for the reform of the Immigration Law of 1903.

In this bill, Senator Dillingham has considered the immigration problem not as a clear and plain social phenomenon but as a real economic fact. In other words, the immigration question, according to Senator Dillingham, is a labor problem, and concerns the invasion by alien labor.

The Senate was loyal and agreeable to the American Federation of Labor and to the American Protective Association and many other associations who despise the immigrants in general, and the Italians and Catholics in particular. The American Federation of Labor is an organization that includes all the working people of the United States and they are against the immigrant workers. The American Protective Association is an organization so antagonistic to the Catholics that it would willingly renew the massacre of the Irish as in the time of Cromwell, or the tactics of the Inquisition of Spain.



La Tribuna Italiana, June 9, 1906.

The bill approved by the Senate must be passed by the House of Representatives. Every Italian society and every Italo-American citizen should send immediately, a telegram to the Congressman of his District and another to the Hon. Bennet (Congressman of New York) who is the champion of the immigration cause and who will fight strenuously against such reforms.

The text of the telegram to be sent to your Congressman should read as follows: "I would like to submit and register an urgent protest in behalf of ----- Society, against the preposterous and anti-American Gardner Immigration Restriction Bill, especially the so-called educational test. It is certain to arouse the just resentment of all loyal Italian-Americans."

The other telegram to be sent to Congressman Bennet should read as follows: "Both individually, and expressing the sentiment of business associates and friends in this state, I protest against the enactment of the absurd and malignant Gardner Bill for restriction of immigration. The so-called educational test is a mere pretext to cover intended discrimination against immigration from Italy and other Southern Latin countries."

Italians! Wake Up! Now is the Time!



### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

##### Societies and Influences

#### 2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies

Mens Italica, (Monthly), Dec. 1937.

CHRONICLES--JUSTINIAN SOCIETY OF ADVOCATES

Attorney Joseph Zaffina, one of the most intelligent and active members of the Justinian Society of Italian Advocates, was elected president of that organization for the year 1938.

The Justinian Society of Italian Advocates is composed of Italian lawyers of Chicago and is an auxiliary of the Bar Association of Illinois.

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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, May 1, 1937.

NEW LODGE



P.2--On Sunday, April 25, at Temple Hall on Marshfield Avenue, in the presence of more than three thousand people, a new lodge, San Rocco Di Valenzano, was installed in the Order of the Sons of Italy in America.

The ceremony was performed according to the ritual by Grand Venerable G. Spatuzza, assisted by Grand Secretary P. Lonero.

The Italian consul general, Mr. F. Fontana, and Mr. J. Disilvestro of New York, supreme venerable of the Order, were present.

Both delivered interesting speeches.

The grand council of the Order was also in attendance.

The Reverend R. Secchia performed the ceremony of the benediction of the flags. Mr. D. Cambio was the sponsor of the lodge standard; Mr. and Mrs. V. Berardo were sponsors of the Italian flag; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Pancotto sponsored the American flag.

Il Corriere Italico, May 1, 1937.



Grand Venerable G. Spatuzza delivered a stirring address.

Messrs. F. Cisternino, F. Giammaria, D. Mazzone, and D. Ferri were the organizers of the lodge.



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Il Corriere Italico, Mar. 20, 1937.

ITALIAN



BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE NEW CONSUL GENERAL, CARLO FONTANA

On Tuesday evening, March 16, a banquet was served in honor of the new consul general Carlo Fontana. The banquet was sponsored by the Dante Alighieri Society, whose purpose it is to spread the Italian language and Italian culture throughout the world.

Mr. Mario Palmeri, president of this patriotic association, acted as toastmaster. He presented the guest of honor by reading a decree appointing him honorary president of the Society and then introduced him to the guests. In his charming response Mr. Palmeri thanked all the members of the Society for this demonstration of esteem conferred upon him and congratulated them for the wonderful work performed by them in the diffusion of the Italian language in this country.

Major Barnes delivered an address extolling the valor of the Italian soldiers in the Ethiopian War, in which they gained the victory for Italy.

The orchestra of Maestro Aldo Demessier, assisted by Mr. McDonald, pianist, and Mrs. Savini, soprano, entertained the guests with a musical program.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. 8, No. 6.

A DAY AT THE ZOO SET ASIDE FOR THE ITALIANS.

The Chicago Zoological Society,  
Chicago, Illinois,  
June 1, 1936.



Mr. Frank D'Amico,  
Sons of Italy,  
201 N. Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. D'Amico:

As I stated in our telephone conversation the officials of the Chicago Zoological Park at Brookfield, Illinois, have set aside Sunday, July 26, as Italian day at the Zoo.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. 8, No. 6.



Admission to the Zoo will be free on this day and we hope to have a record turn out of Italian people that day. Your promise to cooperate with the Zoo authorities in bringing out as many as possible is deeply appreciated by us.

We believe that the hundreds of animal exhibits, several of them new this year, will give the Italian people an enjoyable day on July 26.

The day should be one on which the Italians of Chicago and surrounding territory should come out in family groups and make a full day of it. They are urged to bring their lunches as we have ample picnic facilities on the grounds where they can enjoy their meals in comfort.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. 8, No. 6.



For those who are unable to bring their lunches light meals are served at reasonable prices at the park.

Enough time will elapse before the event to allow you, if you will notify your members and their many friends of the plans for the day. You can through your meetings and notices, I know, bring thousands to the Zoo.

Our publicity department will undertake to aid in letting the people know that July 26, is Italian Day. We will give the newspapers interesting stories and pictures which will tend to create considerable interest for the occasion. In order that all might know how to reach the Zoo I am enclosing a copy of the directions to the Zoo.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am,

Very truly yours,

David A. O'Conner, director of special  
events. Chicago Zoological Society.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America - State of Illinois, Mar. 1936.

A BANQUET IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR EFFORTS

A banquet, the first of a series, which promises to become an annual event, will be given under the auspices of the Order Sons of Italy in America in the State of Illinois, October 12, to all the young men and young women of Italian birth, or descent, who will receive in 1936 a diploma from any university in America, providing they are residents of this state, Illinois.

The Grand Venerable, Chevalier George J. Spatuzza, having performed well and thoroughly the fundamental duty of assuring to the Order its financial stability, conceived the idea of the banquet and submitted it to the approval of the Grand Council at its meeting last February 24.

By it, in an unmistakable way, he gave expression to the high conception in which he holds the Order and for which he has coined a slogan: "The duties are reserved for the members. The benefits are extended to all the Italian community".

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America - State of Illinois, Mar. 1936.

In prospecting his idea the Grand Venerable added: "It is my earnest desire that the day to be fixed for the banquet should coincide with the epoch making one of the discovery of America: With that memorable day, which for us Italians is an inexhaustable source of pride, and for the rest of the valuable benefits that have been reaped from the inspired act of this, our great Italian genius. It will be our privilege and our cherished wish to affirm on that occasion, in the most solemn and befitting manner, that the solidarity of our race, cemented by adversities and triumphs, remains still unchanged as it has been unchangable throughout the centuries. And we wish to assert it on that day when, in the simplicity of his soul, the immigrant, recalling the memory of the greatest explorer of all times, through him perceives the numberless glories that are ours, and that no hostile and base propaganda can efface or contaminate.

And while the immigrant rejoices, hopes and prays that his Italy may always achieve everlasting glory, we, who have espoused his cause, will initiate with a symbolic send-off, his son or daughter into the social and political life of the country.

PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America - State of Illinois, Mar. 1936.

We also mean by this noble gesture inspired by a disinterested principle of brotherhood, to confer deserved value on that conspicuous contribution of Latin intelligence and initiative, that the offspring of the immigrant is ready to offer to this land so dear to us, because it is the land of Columbus, Vespucci, Verrazzano, Toriti, Vigo, Meucci, and many others, who are too numerous to be mentioned.

The suggestion was unanimously approved by the Grand Council which resolved to accept also, in that connection, another important suggestion made by the Grand Venerable which completes and enhances the previous one. It was resolved that on that occasion funds be raised for the endowment of one or more scholarships to be assigned to those students of Italian birth or extraction, who during the year have obtained the best average in their study at any high school of the state.

Of its own initiative and with the purpose of encouraging the study of the Italian language in our schools, the Grand Council also approved the conferring of prizes, (the nature of which is to be determined), to those boys or girls irrespective of their nationality, who have, during the year, obtained the best average in the study of Italian.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February, 1936.



THE (I. A. N. U.) PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AT 40TH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.  
FEBRUARY 2ND, 1936.

Two score years ago our society was conceived by a small group of Italian immigrants, who came to this distant land of promise in search of fame and fortune.

Strangers in a new world of people of many tongues and customs, longing for their dear ones and their ancestral home from which they were separated by thousands of miles of ocean, they were soon confronted with the hardships common to all immigrants, who came during the turbulent boom period of the early nineties; especially those who ventured as far as the Middle West which, even to the native eastern Americans, seemed to be one of the last frontiers.

Their difficulties accentuated their nostalgia; their contacts with the heterogeneous people of the United States made them conscious of the wonderfully rich historical heritage which was theirs; their daily social and business dealings with other nationalities, who were practicing the same natural tendencies, made them realize the keen necessity, that they, too, must unite with their compatriots for their mutual assistance and protection and



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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February, 1936.



preservation.

As we look back on nearly half a century of achievement we feel, with a just sense of pride, that we have lived up to the high ideals, concepts, and tenets laid down by the founders of our society; that we have unequivocally practiced Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Unity, Strength, and Protection. We feel also, that our motto, "God and Country," has spurred us to carry on, in a sincerely Christian and genuinely patriotic spirit, the good work of true brotherhood; that during these years our generous helpfulness has been accorded to our less fortunate brothers, and all needy people both here and abroad, and that our assistance and comfort has greatly helped, morally and materially, to ease the sorrow and want of widows and orphans of those who have departed from us.

We do not deem it essential to quote the actual figures of the several thousands of dollars which our society has contributed for charitable and welfare purposes, nor of the nearly two million dollars in claims we have paid, nor even of the several millions of dollars of insurance in force on our books. Figures and statistical tabulations are unromantic and are only interesting to a technical mind.

But we deem it necessary that the "Italo-American National Union" being based

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February, 1936.



on a scientific and thoroughly modern insurance foundation, be replete potential possibilities for the good of our people. What shall we do to develop these great possibilities? The answer is: Bring in the young people. Every organization, from the family to the nation, must have a sufficient flow of young blood to assure its continuity, therefore, since the usual replenishment of a society like ours is no longer possible, because of the restrictive immigration measures, we must enroll the children of our members and their offspring.

To those who have contributed to the past success of our society, we express our deepest sense of appreciation; to the ones who will cooperate with us in our future progress, we extend our sincere thanks.

Our growth can be assured, only, if we work together with one objective in mind. Let us strive to do in 1936 even better than the good work we accomplished in 1935.

Let us persevere always in doing the things that reflect honor to ourselves, our family, our country, our "Italo-American National Union."

P. L. D'Andrea, Supreme President.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy - State of Illinois, July, 1935.

THE TRUTH

(Editorial)

On July 13, 1935, an article appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune, the contents of which, among other things, was meant to convey the meaning that the Order Sons of Italy in America, took over the functions of old Fascist League of North America, that it is a Fascist organization; that it fosters a sort of dual allegiance to this country and Italy; that it stirs up war sentiment and that it promotes Fascist attacks on Ethiopia.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy - State of Illinois, July, 1935.



It is customary before any charges are made that there be a strict investigation conducted free of any bias or prejudice. It is apparent that such was not the case in this particular instance; hence the commission of an injustice.

Needless to state that if a fair and impartial investigation had been made it would have ascertained that the Order Sons of Italy in America, is a fraternal organization the scope of which, aside from sick and death benefits to its members, is to unite in one family all those of Italian birth or extraction residing in this country, inducing and aiding the non-citizens to become American citizens and to urge them to take an active interest in the civic, social, economic and political affairs of their newly adopted land, thereby bringing to the development of this great nation their highest contribution.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-State of Illinois, July, 1935.

The investigation would have further brought to light that the Order Sons of Italy in America, in the wisdom of its founders, laid down as a fundamental rule that it should not, as an organization, take sides with any political or religious question respect the political ideas and religious faith of its individual members and that, true to its doctrine, it has fostered and continues to foster American principles and American ideals, tends towards the social amelioration of its members and aims for a better future for the generation to come.



The investigation would have further ascertained that the Order Sons of Italy in America, from the day it was formed, a little over a quarter of a century ago, (therefore many years prior to the advent of Fascism) has maintained itself true to its program as above outlined, and, that on account of such, thousands upon thousands have come within its folds, thereby making this organization the largest Italian-American organization in America.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-State of Illinois, July, 1935.

It is extremely unfair and un-American to charge an organization such as ours of fostering a sort of dual allegiance. Such a charge or insinuation questions the loyalty of its members toward this great, glorious union, the United States of America. We strongly resent such, for in time of war, as well as in time of peace, we have shown our fidelity to the land of our adoption and that, as far as we are concerned, we owe allegiance to no country but the United States of America. If to nourish a spiritual attachment to the traditions of one's land of origin or extraction be construed as fostering a part of dual allegiance, then we plead guilty to the charge and in defense, thereto, we state that a person should be proud of the land of his nativity or the land of the nativity of his father and mother. He or she who is not, is not worthy of becoming a citizen of this great country.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-State of Illinois, July, 1935.

In the name of justice and decency is there any one who could truthfully say that the Order Sons of Italy in America, as an organization, has done a single thing to stir up war sentiment or that it has promoted the Facist attack on Ethiopia?

Or has there been a single act committed to show that it took over the functions of the old Fascist League of North America, or that it is a Fascist organization? My brother members know that the only answer to such an inquiry is a negative one and the world at large should know the same thing. False the charges or insinuations that have appeared in the article above referred to!



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy - State of Illinois, July, 1935.

It may be true that the Italians in Chicago and elsewhere have a certain opinion in reference to the Italian-Abyssinian situation, which opinion they may hold and express aiding their fellow-men without stirring up war sentiment.

The same holds true of those who direct the destinies of the Chicago Daily Tribune, but by this right and privilege that the Chicago Daily Tribune has, it is not meant that it should have the right to indict 280,000 Italians in Chicago, much less the great American organization known as the Order Sons of Italy in America, of things and matters unbecoming/Americans.

to





Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-State of Illinois, July, 1935.

The conduct of the Chicago Daily Tribune does not and will not, however, discourage us in our mission to unite under the banner of the Order Sons of Italy in America, all those of Italian birth or extraction residing in this country, but on the contrary it furnishes us with more proof, that a union such as ours is necessary for under it we may combat all the abuses hurled at our people, thereby affirming just rights and privileges for us and our generations to follow.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, State of Illinois, May 15, 1934.

TO OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Our Order, being a fraternal organization, is by necessity non-political, and accepts in its ranks members of different parties and creeds as long as they are believers in organized government, and in the Constitution of the United States. This is not to be understood that its members as individuals should not take part in the political life of their communities and of the nation. Both our by-laws and ritual are very explicit in this regard. On the contrary one of the purposes of our Order is (I am quoting from the ritual): "To spread among the brothers the conviction that active participation in the political life of this nation is a factor of social betterment. For this purpose the Order shall encourage, prepare and assist the brothers to acquire the certificate of naturalization and with it the right to vote."

In other words, while politics have no place in the Order, each member has the moral obligation to belong to one of the political parties of this nation, and through his activities in the party to work for the realization of the ideal of the Order - "the recognition of our racial element." And in this endeavor we who come from across the sea, cannot very well succeed without cooperation and support of the young generation of Italian-Americans now coming of age.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, State of Illinois, May 15, 1934.

They are our boys and girls, who have to bear the brunt of this struggle. We of the older generation had to contend with economic conditions upon our arrival on these shores. In the battle for the essentials of life we could not afford either time nor money for political struggle. It is the duty of our boys and girls to prove to the other racial elements that our race is second to none in intelligence and ability in the administration of public affairs.

In the last two decades members of our race have asserted themselves and won prominent places in the industries of the nation. In commerce they stand with the best: in banking, printing, manufacturing, etc. In every kind of human activity they have acquired positions of responsibility and importance. Everybody knows and admits the contributions to the arts by our painters, sculptors, musicians, singers, and writers. We will not even mention the victories of our athletes; victories which were certainly a surprise to those who considered us an inferior race. But in politics we are forced to admit that we have not done so well. Our position in this field is the lowest of all and out of proportion with the number of our votes, and the results are entirely different from those obtained in other fields and not in accordance with the tradition of our race.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, State of Illinois, May 15, 1934.

We have only a few congressmen in Washington and no senator or governor of a state belongs to our racial group. Very small is the number of our senators and representatives in the state assemblies. In only three cities of any importance is the mayor of Italian descent. Here in this State of Illinois, where we are about one-tenth of the total population, no position of responsibility is filled at the state capitol by any one of our race; neither have we representation of any kind on the numerous boards and commissions of the state government.

What are the reasons, may be asked, for such a condition of affairs? The answers are easy. First of all - the lack of unity among the different groups, and the lack of confidence in men who could assume leadership in a competent manner. This has caused misunderstanding among ourselves to the benefit of politicians of other nationalities, who after being elected to office by our votes, went to Washington to vote us out as "undesirables."

What are the remedies for this condition which is so humiliating and marks us as inferiors in comparison with those racial elements, who for number, culture, and tradition cannot in any way compare with us? First of all it is absolutely necessary that there should be unity in all the different groups, harmony among





Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, State of Illinois, May 15, 1934.

the leaders, a strong organization and, most important of all, that our boys and girls should take an active part in the political life of our communities. After all they are the ones that are going to be benefitted most in this struggle. It is for their sake that we, older men, are standing on the firing line today, so as to prepare the ground for them to achieve a victory tomorrow.

They should be convinced that the fact that they are of Italian descent should not be a deterrent from entering public life, but an incentive. Fiorello La Guardia, Mayor of New York City, has shown the way. His indomitable courage has made him the chief magistrate of the most important city of the world. With him as an outstanding example, our boys and girls need not fear failure. He has shown that even racial or religious antagonism can be conquered.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-Grand Lodge of Illinois, March, 1932. p. 1.

### THE AIMS OF THIS ORGANIZATION.

The Order, Sons of Italy, is founded on the principles of liberty, equality, and brotherhood.

On the basis of those principles it proposes to unite into one group the Italians in America, the Dominion of Canada, territories and dependencies and Italians who have the requisites desired by the Laws of the Order, wherever they may be found, with due regard for differences in religions, philosophic and political opinions.

To promote among these Italians moral, intellectual and material amelioration and thus, emancipate the masses from every prejudice and superstition.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-Grand Lodge of Illinois, March, 1932. p. 1.

To teach them the benefits of mutual assistance and humanitarian foresight, instilling in the mind of its members, principles in harmony with the modern conceptions of social unity and stigmatizing all that which has to do with privilege and favoritism.

To concur with all its force for the protection of each member, and operate so that in every colonial initiative or movement, the Sons of Italy, in unison, shall take the action suggested by the circumstances.

To perpetuate the flame of Italian culture and maintain in its integrity faith in the future of that culture, while at the same time to be generous with respect for the land which harbors us.



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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-Grand Lodge of Illinois, March, 1932. p. 1.

To spread the conviction that to take an active part in the political life of America is a leading factor towards social betterment. To that end the Order will encourage and assist those who are in the process of becoming American citizens.

To support any initiative for the diffusing of the Italian language in America by adopting it as the official language of the Order.

To give every assistance to projects for the benefit of Italians, and to jealously guard all monuments and memorials existing in America in commemoration of Italian heroes and geniuses.

To defend the conviction that the Italian has a mental capacity sufficient to be considered an effective factor in the social progress and greatness of this country.



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Il Bollettino Sociale, Dec. 15, 1930.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF DR. PINTOZZI

On Sunday evening, December 7, the Societies of Riciglianesi gave a banquet in honor of Dr. Nicola Pintozzi to celebrate his return from Italy. Dr. Pintozzi is the son of our popular friend Domenico Pintozzi. The banquet was held at the Hotel La Salle, and more than a thousand guests attended.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1930.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB'S LUNCH TO ITALY

A luncheon was given by the Cosmopolitan Club of Chicago in honor of Italy and the Italians at the Sherman Hotel on March 11.

Italian Consul Castruccio was the guest of honor. He spoke on "Mussolini and the Progress of Italy under his Leadership." Toastmaster for the occasion was Charles S. Peterson, treasurer for the City of Chicago, who spoke of his and America's admiration for Italy of today. The well known tenor, Paul Gasser, sang several operatic arias.

Many prominent Italians were present among whom were Marco Adrogua, president of Italian Chamber of Commerce; Chevalier E. A. Fiori, head of the Legal Department of the Italian Consulate; and the representatives of all foreign nations in Chicago.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.

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PROGRAM OF THE FEDERATION OF ITALIAN SOCIETIES AND  
CLUBS OF CHICAGO

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1) To elect an educational committee whose business it shall be to approach all the professional elements of the Italian colony, such as doctors, teachers of languages and of music, lawyers, sculptors, etc.

The said committee shall organize a series of educational lectures on hygiene, art, economic, politics, and labor. The committee shall lay stress on the education of women and shall exalt them as mothers and the first educators of the family.

2) To erect an Italian center with library, theater, an auditorium for lectures and classes, a gymnasium, a large field for baseball, football, and footraces, a swimming pool, and other attractions for young people.

3) The committee shall try to procure the use of Radio Station W. C. F. L. (the Voice of Labor) from the Chicago Federation of Labor and broadcast

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Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.

one hour a day artistic, musical and educational programs of interest to the working classes.

4) It shall urge societies and clubs to organize among themselves various athletic activities, music, bands, etc., in order to arouse the interest of the members in holding athletic contests among various groups.

5) It shall organize educational classes and award prizes to those who excel in study and in initiative.

This, in brief, is the program which the Federation intends to develop if it has the unanimous cooperation of all Italians who are actual members of societies and clubs.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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L'Italia, Aug. 24, 1919.

### NEW SOCIETY

On August 7, the Fiume Society, a national league for Italian citizens, was incorporated under the state laws of Illinois. The purpose of the organization is to increase the force and prestige of the Italian people and to give the Italian voters the influence and respect they deserve because of their ability and number. The Fiume was selected because it represents the symbol of glory and honor.

The members of this league are to pay \$1 and will receive an artistically designed certificate, the work of the Italian artist, Ceasare Benvenuti, and a button on which is written the word, "Fiume."

Italians who wish to become a member of the "ational Fiume League, call or write to the temporary president, Mr. Cairolì Gigliotti, 105 W. Monroe Street.

MPA (11) 1001 2075

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1929.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### COLONIAL ACTIVITIES.

A group of Chicago Italian Societies which were merged in one association, the Alleanza Riciglianese, were the Societa Agricola Ricigliano, San Vito di Ricigliano and the Circolo di M. S. Addolorata di Ricigliano. The event was celebrated at the Savoia Hall on the day of the "Birth of Rome." Italian Consul Castruccio was the guest of honor. The ceremony was presided over by Frank Serritella, assisted by the presidents and secretaries of the societies.

Among the speakers were Serritella, De Leonardis, Laurino, Atty. Parillo, Atty. Iacullo Iarusso, Leonardo, Dr. Taglia, Dr. Pintozzi, Dr. Serritella, Atty. Taglia, Barone and many others.

The ceremony was concluded after Italian Consul Castruccio was made honorary president of the Riciglianese Societies.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, March, 1927.



### ITALIANS AND SICILIANS.

In reading articles and correspondence which are published from time to time in certain Italian language newspapers, we note a tendency to keep alive that spirit of provincialism, which in the past has divided and scattered our community.

In Italy, where everybody from the Alps to Ethiopia and from the Sardinia to Fiume is bound by loyalty to the Duce, such foolish distinctions do not exist. In Chicago and other Italian communities of America, the effort has been made, for many years, by the more intelligent element to abolish such provincial distinctions. This attitude, really, is losing ground yet once in a while it is nourished by newspaper articles containing regional distinctions, which are doing much harm to the unity of our colonies.

The Italo-American National Union, since its inception, has adhered to a policy which looked with disfavor upon that attitude among its members (coming from all regions of Italy), and Italians in general. Twelve years ago we changed the name of our association to Italo-American National Union, thus

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, March, 1927.

abolishing the old name of Unione Siciliana under which it was organized, because at that time (1895) it was composed exclusively of Sicilians. We consider that a real Italian patriotic act, the object being the aim of closer unity among those of our race into one homogeneous group, which would be a credit to ourselves, to America, and to Italy.

Forget about such provincial tendencies which, today, are against any conception of harmonious civic life. Be united and abolish that false rhetoric. We are no longer Tuscans, Lombardos, Sicilians, Emilians, Abruzians, Sardinians, Calabrians, etc. We must remember that 10,000,000 Italians scattered throughout the world, and 45,000,000 Italians in Italy are proud of their Italian origin and ready to act as one man for the prestige of the Motherland and the Italian name in foreign countries.



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L'Italia, September 28, 1919.

### FIUME NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Fiume National League is not an institution which will end with the Adriatic Adjustment as some people erroneously believe because of its name. Once the league is enforced, it will remain for some time to come, and its affiliates will become members for life without further payments.

The name Fiume National League was given to symbolize all the Italian efforts made when there was no national organization strong enough to induce the American politicians to respect the Italian rights in America. The league has done and is doing an excellent job and is attempting to affiliate the Italians into a strong union for the recognitions of their rights in this country.

L'Italia, September 28, 1919.

Those who desire to be admitted to this organization must send their references with other information regarding race, birth-place, and \$1 for which they will receive a certificate.

Apply to the Fiume National League, 165 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, or its officials, Carioli Gighioth, president; and Domini Jacobellis, auditor; Room 1605, 105 W. Monroe Street, Chicago.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Sept. 8, 1912

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### A FEDERATION

Five societies, Arti E. Professien, Margherita, di Savoia, Stella d'Italia, Giovane Puglia, and Unita Italiana, have formed a Federation.

Other societies wishing to join this Federation may write to the President of the Federation, Room 308 Ashland Bldg., specifying:

1. Date of incorporation,
2. Number of active members,
3. Name and addresses of delegates,

L'Italia, June 8, 1912.

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ITALIAN

[ACT TO DEFEND TWO ITALIANS]



The Italian societies and political clubs of this city will meet Sunday afternoon at 2:30 P.M. in Smith's Hall at Hull House, on Polk and Halsted streets, to appoint a committee to raise funds for the defence of the two Italians, Ettore and Giovannetti, held in the Lawrence, Mass. prison, for the protection of the workers of that city during a riot.

That justice may be done to a countryman, we ask every Italian to take a part in this good work, so that the gates of prison may open for these two innocent Italians.



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L'Italia, Dec. 16, 1911.

### A BANQUET

The Sicilian Union Society gave a banquet today, in honor of Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

During the Italian Turkish War the Hearst newspapers and the New York Herald were in favor of the Italians, while all the other American papers were against them.

This banquet was a way chosen to show the sentiments of the Italian people for Mr. Hearst.



**L'Italia**, Dec. 5, 1908.**ITALIAN****UNITED ITALIAN SOCIETIES TO RAISE FUND FOR BUILDING**

**The Supreme Council of the United Italian Societies has decided to sell twenty thousand shares of stock in the society, for the purpose of raising a fund, to put up a building for the use of affiliated societies. The shares are valued at \$10 each, but for the first six months they will be sold at \$5 each.**

**The United Italian Societies will give their eighth reception and dance at the North Side Turner Hall, N. Clark St. and W. Chicago Ave.**

**The Fund Committee for this building consists of C. Ginnocchio, S. Rebera, G. Giovennoli, G.G. Raggio, G.B. Chisappe, and G. Bassi.**



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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 5, 1908.



BRUNO ANTI-CLERICAL SOCIETY.

On Sunday, March 1st, the Circolo Anti-clerical Giordano Bruno held its public forum as announced to refute the notorious clerical campaign organized by several Dunnes and Renzullis, against those Italians who do not mumble litanies and do not allow themselves to be flayed.

The forum was crowded, and reporters of the American press attended.

Mr. Marchese was chairman. Mr. Pecori spoke for the club in English, and comrade Joseph Bertelli spoke in Italian.

The speakers called attention to the quibbling of the Catholic clergymen who because of their sectarianism incite public opinion against honest citizens, accusing them of planning massacres,—only because one unbalanced individual, who never had seen Chicago, killed a priest in Denver, Colorado.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 5, 1908.



The forum was most orderly. It made such an impression on the representatives of the American press that their attacks, instigated by local priests, ceased to appear from that very day.

Four policemen, who were somewhat intoxicated, came to annoy the dancers. Have they nothing else to do?



La Tribuna, Feb. 22, 1908.

THE WHITE HAND SOCIETY

The White Hand Society of Chicago has established headquarters in the Masonic Temple Bldg., State & Randolph Sts., Room 1627, in front of the offices of the Italian Consul and the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Trevisinno, secretary of the White Hand Society will receive secretly all communications our countrymen desire to give the organization and who in turn will take immediate steps to give full satisfaction and protection.

All of our countrymen who receive threatening letters from the Black Hands, notify the White Hands and they will give you the necessary protection.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, November 9, 1907.



THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE ITALIAN  
SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs desires to print one number of his department bulletin to be published in the first months of 1908 with an index of Italian societies all over the world. The Italian societies of Chicago and vicinity are urged to send to the above mentioned office in Rome the following information:

1. Denomination
2. Year Founded
3. Number of Members
4. Local Residence
5. Aim of Society
6. Real Estate (Treasury Report)
7. Sundry Observations (if the society maintains a school, indicate whether male or female, number of grades, and number of students.

The index will specify benefit societies, Welfare, Medical Assistance, Education, Recitations and Recreation, but no political societies.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, April 28, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE UNITED ITALIAN SOCIETIES.

After overcoming many obstacles, a committee of our countrymen succeeded in combining into one brotherhood under the name of "The United Italian Societies", the above mentioned Italian organizations for the purpose of assisting and protecting the Italians of Chicago. A building will be erected to be used for meetings, dances, banquets and so forth.

To prove their brotherhood and solidarity, the twelve associations will hold a reunion with their respective flags on May 28, at the Coliseum Annex at 8 P. M.

For the past twenty years in Chicago, societies with perhaps one hundred members either because of jealousy, or the ambition of some factotum, have given their dances or pionios individually. The result was that on the same day, there would be three or more pionios or dances by as many different Italian societies. Since these twelve associations have united, these inconveniences will not occur again.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, June 18, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### AMERIGO VESPUCCI'S PICNIC

The annual pionic of the Amerigo Vespucci Society will take place Sunday June 19, at Reissigs Grove, 29th Street and Desplaines Avenue.

We also hope that at this pionic the members and guests will sign a petition, which will be sent to the Board of Education protesting against the changing of the name of Garibaldi for the school on Polk Street.

The officers of the Amerigo Vespucci Society for this year are: S.

Rohbora, president; and F. Marinelli, vice president.



L'Italia, Oct.-7, 1899.

[LEGIONE GARIBALDI]

At their last meeting, the Legione Garibaldi dismissed their president and secretary, because of disorderly conduct, and nominated the following temporary officers: Mr. D. Bacci, president; C. Zangrando, secretary.

This Society does not allow any of the officers or members to disgrace the society, nor to be jealous of one another. Anyone guilty of such offenses will be dismissed from the Society. What Mr. Luigi Boarini said in the Chicago Tribune about the people of Southern Italy was very strange and untrue. This we hope will be a lesson to the rest of the Colony not to say unkind and untrue things about your compatriots.

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L'Italia, March 25, 1899.

VESPUCCI EXISTS

Mr. Pietro Isnardi has been publicly accused of betraying the Columbian Federation by pretending to be a representative of the Amerigo Vespucci Society of Chicago. The accusers say that such a society never existed in Chicago, nor in the State of Illinois.

In the last Annual Convention in Collinsville, Illinois, Mr. Isnardi was representing the said society and was elected as General Secretary of the Columbian Federation.

The aforesaid accusers say that this society really does not exist, and refuse Mr. Isnardi's right to intervene at the Convention and declare that his election was illegal.

In spite of all, they forced his dismissal as General Secretary of the Columbian Federation.

All this is due to a misunderstanding. It is a fact that the Amerigo Vespucci does exist, by virtue of an incorporation act issued by the Secretary of the State of Illinois.



L'Italia, March 25, 1899.



Of this matter, this is what Mr. Isnardi writes to the Editor of L'Italia:

"(Chicago)

I would be very grateful if you would publish this Article in your newspaper. The false accusation made by Mr. A. Dapra against the Columbian Federation officers are without any reason.

Whatever Mr. Dapra publishes is not true, because the Amerigo Vespucci Society wrote a letter to the Secretary of State February 15, 1899, and on the 18th of the same month, asking for an incorporation act, which went into effect March 1, 1899, and was registered in the Chicago Record, March 1, 1899, at 10 A.M., Book 92, Page 24, and signed 'Robert William Simon, Recorder'.

If you are interested in the incorporation act duplicate of the Federation, you may look up Book 91, Page 614, signed 'James A. Rose', March 2, 1899, put on record March 3, 1899, at 9 A.M., signed by Robert W. Simon, Recorder."



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ITALIAN



L'Italia, February 23-24, 1895.

### Venetian Carnival.

In years gone by, the main social events for the Italian Colony were the dances given by the various Italian Societies. Then came the presentations of drama and song. But the most successful social event, since the founding of the Colony took place last Wednesday, when more than five hundred people, many Americans among them, made merry at the Venetian Club Italia at the South Side Turner Hall, 3143-49 S. State St.

The merry-makers were treated to an exhibition of strength given by Romolo, the young Sicilian Hercules. The Grand March was led by V. E. Maggi, costumed as a doge of Venice. Among the Italians present were Misses and Mesdames Cafferata, L. Gazzolo, L. Arado, F. Visconti, A. Equi, E. De Stefano, R. Romano., V. Antaro, E. Libonati, and many others too numerous to mention.

The festivities ended at 4 A. M. the following morning and the dance committee was satisfied that all had an enjoyable time. A special word of thanks to the Americans who attended this festival of which the Club may well be proud.



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ITALIAN



L'Italia, September 29--30, 1894

**"Political Workers' Society"**

Vittorio E. Maggi and Vincenzo Lamantia, after a long struggle, have finally organized a "Political Workers' Society" (Societa Political Operaia.

Members of this Club, generally known as "Sons of Labor", come from the Provinces of Aquila and Di Campobasso.

This Society is organized for the moral and material welfare of Workers.

It has been incorporated through the State Laws of Illinois, in order to assure the members of the rights given them.

The purpose of this Club is:

1. To organize the Italian Workers into a Fraternal Union.
2. To obtain work for the unemployed.
3. To assure a standardized wage.

ITALIAN



L'Italia, September 29—30, 1894.

4. To inform members, during the election of candidates, which will benefit them most.
5. To have interpreters for the benefit of those who cannot read or write.
6. To assure adequate compensation in the event of an accident while on the job.
7. To help its members acquire their citizenship-papers.

We urge every Italian Laborer to join this Union.

Where there is union, there is Strength.

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ITALIANChicago Tribune, Oct. 2, 1893.

## ITALIANS ADOPT THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The American flag was dedicated to the Italian Society, Di Mutuo Soccorso Trinacria Fratelanza Siciliana, by the Marquia Ungaro, Italian representative at the World's Fair, yesterday afternoon at Uhlich's Hall, North Clark Street. The hall was decorated profusely with the red, white, and green, the Italian colors, which mingled with the Stars and Stripes.

The Trinacria is a benevolent society, and was organized April 25th, 1893, the charter members numbering twenty. The membership has increased to two hundred and fifty. One of the principal objects of its formation was to inspire a higher esteem for and allegiance for the American flag and American institutions on the part of the sons of Sicily in this city.

Speeches were made in Italian by Count di Manassero, Italian Consul to the United



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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 2, 1893.

States, Sig. Russo, and President Vincent Formusa. Charles Triolo, who presented the flag to Marquis Ungara for dedication spoke in English, and among other things said: "A project now in contemplation of this society deserves a few words on this occasion. It has been proposed that steps be taken towards the erection of a public school in which Italian children can be trained in the English language, preparatory to entering our regular public schools. I hope this proposition will finally be acted upon, and such schools be erected.

The officers of the Trinacria are: President, Vincent Formuso; Vice-president, J. Zuccherro; Treasurer, Andrew Russa; Recording Secretary, C. Grmger; Financial Secretary, J. La Mantia; and Marshal, P. La Rocco.

In the evening a banquet was served at Uhlich's Hall, at which a number of speeches were made.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 21, 1892.

## THE ARTISTS AND WORKERS

Tomorrow at 2 P.M. at 6312 Cottage Grove Ave., there will be a meeting to start a new club called The Workers and Artists Union Club. The fourth century of the discovery of America will be celebrated. All Italians are invited to attend.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 14, 1892.

New Clubs.

Two new clubs have come to life in the Colony. One is called the Club Giovane Italia, the other, Club George Washington.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 19, 1892.

New Italian Club Incorporated.

The new "Club Mazzini" has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The aim and purpose of this club is easy to understand when one considers that it has chosen to name itself after Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian Liberator and free thinker.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, February 27, 1892.

"Alpini D'Italia."

The Alpini D'Italia will give its first annual dance, March 20, 1892, at the Garibaldi Dancing Hall. We wish the new society the greatest of luck.

The officials of this society are as follows: L. Bergamo, president - G. Rosania, vice-president - A. Nicastro, recording secretary - G. Rango, secretary of finance - S. Semese, treasurer, and Dr. G. Rongo, doctor.





L'Italia, February 6, 1892.

Dance.

Sunday night, February 7, 1892, the Oliveto Citra Principe Di Napoli Society will give its 5th annual masquerade dance at the Garibaldi Hall. Prizes will be given to those having the best costumes.



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L'Italia, Jan. 30, 1892.

DANCE GIVEN BY THE BERSAGLIERI SOCIETY

The Bersaglieri di Sovaia Society gave their fourth annual dance, which turned out to be a success. This dance was given at Turner Hall. The Military Exercises proceeded under the supervision of Captain Anthony Greco. The two musical bands were under the direction Mr. Ettore Gualano and John Bafetti.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 16, 1892.

Another Dance.

The Society Bersaglieri di Savoia is giving its fourth dance the night of January 28, at the North Side Turner Hall.

ITALIAN



L'Italia, January 9, 1892.

**New Officers of Society Basilicata V. E.**

An election of officers was held by the Society Basilicata Victor Emanuel. The following were elected: Andrea Dinelli, Pres; Guiseppe Marinelli, Vice-Pres; Rosario Quagliano, Sec., Rec.; Guiseppe Iummetto, Fin. Sec.; Rocco V. Angarola, Treas.; Paolo Raimordi, First Committee -Man; Dominico Galassi, Second Committee-Man; Gaetano Summati, Third Committe-Man and Pietro Armanti, Fourth Committee-Man.



L'Italia, Jan. 1, 1892.

DANCE AT BRAND'S HALL

You are invited to attend the dance given by the society for Unity and Brotherhood (La Societa di Unione e Fratellanza), of which Giovanni Cella is the president.

A large gathering is expected since all the members and families of this, the first Italian society of Chicago, are to be there.

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L'Italia, Aug. 9, 1890.

DANCE GIVEN BY THE MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA SOCIETY

This Society, which is so loved by the Colony, will give a dance the 20th of December. We wish it to be a great success. The Colony is cordially invited.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3627

L'Italia, April 18, 1889.

**Proposed Federation of Italian Societies.**

The ReItalia Society has made the first move towards the organizing of all Italian societies into one group, by appointing a committee whose function shall be to present this idea to the presidents of all Italian political and social groups. A federation of all Italian societies will strengthen morally and materially the position of the Italian Colony in Chicago.

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

##### Societies and Influences

#### 3. Commemoration of Holidays

##### a. National



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October 1936, Vol. X, p.3.

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#### THE BANQUET OF OCTOBER 12.

The appeal launched by our Order for a banquet to appropriately commemorate Columbus Day, which was legally declared an official holiday by the founders of the organization, received enthusiastic support from our members and many Italians of Chicago. Guests of honor were the 1936 graduates of Italian birth or extraction from the colleges or universities of our country. All the graduates are residents of Illinois.

Grand Venerable, Cavaliere George Spatuzza, spoke in English of the event that was being commemorated. He said: "We are gathered here this evening under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois of the Order Sons of Italy in America, to commemorate the 444th anniversary of the discovery of the Western Hemisphere by Christopher Columbus.

"We are also here to initiate what we fervently hope may become a yearly event in the history of the activities of our people within the commonwealth of Illinois - honoring the 1936 university and college graduates of Italian birth or extraction residing within the confines of our state as a symbol of appreciation and rejoicing for their achievements in the field of learning, and as an expression of good wishes on the part of our community in the undertaking of

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the respective duties that their particular profession or degree of learning calls for."

Cavilere Spatuzza at the end of his speech presented the first orator of the evening, Mr. Mario Palmieri, who is head of the Chicago section of the Dante Alighieri Society. Mr. Palmieri gave a resume of the main historical events which occurred after the discovery of America by Columbus.

Other speakers were Michael Rosinia, City Prosecutor of the City of Chicago and Giovanni di Silvestri, Supreme Venerable of the Order. Both Mr. Rosinia and Mr. Silvestri spoke of the increased prestige of the Italians throughout the world, because of Mussolini's admirable conquest of Ethiopia.

In introducing the Italian Consul, Dr. Mario Carosi, Mr. Spatuzza said: "I take great pride in addressing our greetings to Dr. Carosi, Italian Consul in Chicago. My relations with Dr. Carosi in his capacity of agent for the Italian government in Chicago have been very pleasant. I have admired him since his first day in Chicago. Besides being cultured and courteous, he has a clear understanding of the needs of the Italians in America. I have asked him to speak tonight and proudly present him to you, not only as a representative for Victor Emmanuel

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and Mussolini but also as our very good friend."

Dr. Carosi spoke on Italy, past and present; on Mussolini and the reawakened spirit of national unity with which Italy is today inspired.

The last speaker was Dr. Ermelinda Mastri, one of the 1936 Loyola graduates. Her speech was followed by a musical program in which Nicola Berardinelli, of the Berardinelli School of Opera, Frida Savini, and John Pane-Gasser sang several operatic arias.

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ITALIAN



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, May, 1934.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF ROME. DINNER-DANCE AT SHERMAN HOTEL.

The banquet sponsored by the Italian colony of Chicago, in commemoration of the birth of Rome, was held the evening of April 22, in the grand ball room of the Sherman Hotel.

The banquet room was crowded. Hon. Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois, delivered a wonderful speech in which he paid a tribute to the Consul General, Dr. Joseph Castruccio, for the new honor which was bestowed upon him by the Italian government which nominated him "Commendatore" of the Order of the Crown.

Hon. Imburgio, our Supreme President, acting as toast-master, introduced the guests of honor and the speakers of the evening.

Hon. Michael Rosinia, city prosecutor, representing the mayor of Chicago, Hon. Kelly, delivered a speech with a verve which distinguishes him as an expert orator, and he was followed by Prof. C. Decaro, teacher of languages at Northwestern University.





Bulletin Italo-American National Union, May, 1934.

Chev. Dr. A. Pagano made, in his speech, a brief review of the merits and military and diplomatic career of our popular Consul General, Dr. Castruccio.

At the end the new "Commendatore," Dr. Castruccio, moved by the tribute paid to him, in thanking everyone, expressed his gratitude to the Italian colony of Chicago and closed his speech extolling the king and the duce.

During the banquet the well-known orchestra of Tony Nuzzo of radio station K.Y.W. entertained with a selected musical program. Mrs. Frida Savini sang a number of operatic arias. Tony Cabooch, well-known star of N.B.C. entertained with popular songs.

The banquet was followed by a dance.

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II B 2 d (2) Bulletin Order Sons of Italy - Grand Lodge of Illinois

II B 2 d (3) July 1932, p. 2.

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### THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL

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II C Throughout these United States, in many of the larger cities and

I C in few of the smaller is found a memorial erection in honor of

I G Christopher Columbus.

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No greater tribute can be paid to this world famous hero than a simple memorial to which people may gather about so as to keep alive the story, the fame, and glory of the son of the Genoese wool comber, who disregarded all advice and dared the journey in search of a shorter route to the Indies.

In Chicago, the World's Fair less than a year away, the Italians could do nothing finer than to contribute a memorial in honor of Columbus to be erected within the Fair grounds. Through the suggestions and tireless efforts of our Italian Consul, Chev. Uff. Dr. G. Castruccio, a monument



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy - Grand Lodge of Illinois, July 1932, p. 2.

is now under way to procure a fund to build such a memorial. All Italian clubs, societies and fraternal organizations have pledged a quota to be raised among their members. It is a worthy cause and even in the days of great distress we are sure and certain that every Italian will respond.

We leave the members of our organization free to contribute as they see fit. Those who cannot dispose of any large sums are asked to contribute as few cents as possible.

We are certain that this project will add honor to the Italians of Illinois and hope that as always the Order Sons of Italy in America, of the state of Illinois will rank the foremost in contributions.



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Il Bollettino Sociale, Nov. 10, 1930.

ITALIAN



### COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Italian royal consulate Columbus Day was again celebrated this year.

The vast auditorium of the Navy Pier was filled to capacity, and every Italian society of Chicago was represented in the audience.

The Governor of the State of Illinois was present, and the official speaker was the Reverend M. T. Kelly, president of Loyola University.

On that evening two thousand guests attended a banquet held at the Hotel La Salle.

Judge Borrelli acted as toastmaster, and the speeches were delivered by Attorney Gualano, Judge Allegretti, Professor Italo Volini, Judges Lupe and Sbarbaro, Professor G. Benson Hewetson, Dr. Lagorio, Admiral W. S. Crosley, and Mr. Ferme, representing the Italian consulate.

The orchestra was provided by Maestro Costantino.



Vita Nuova, October 1930, p. 7.

THE WHOLE WORLD GLORIFIED COLUMBUS.

The universal echo of this great epic, the celebration of the great Genoese, whose gigantic figure shines with an eternal light in the cycle of history and of whose example of mastery and glory our race can well be proud of, is a testimonial, in most solemn form, that no foreign fabricator of charming stories or fantastic fables can contest the Italian claim to Columbus as a son of that noble land that, "Appenines divide, the sea and the Alps surround."

The bust, erected by this cosmopolitan metropolis to the famous "Leif Erickson" pretended explorer of these lands, is born out of the folklore of the Swedish people. It was placed there to satisfy the fanaticism envy and jealousy of those people impelled by an incontrovertible spirit of hatred for everything Italian.

It was a perfidious act; and perfidious were all those who groping in the dark, search for other discoverers of this great nation or else dispute the Italian

Vita Nuova, October 1930, p. 7.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

origin of the bold Italian navigator.

Books of historical facts, manuscript, public and private acts, photographs, authentic documents, accumulated with diligent care and research by our government and by valiant writers prove without a doubt that Columbus belongs to the glory of Italy.

The entire world has spoken and the universal celebration held in every corner of the earth rings with reproaches and protests against those who would dare to create a doubt and soil the true story.

It is a perfidy that Herbert Hoover first citizen of this great nation has cancelled with a noble and historic telegram to Chevalier Confessa, president of the Sezione Colombiana of New York which we reprint:

"The White House,  
September, 1930.

Dear Mr. Confessa:

The story of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus will never lose the fascination that it has for us, not because it relates to us

Vita Nuova, October 1930, p. 7.

events which made possible the actual existence of this nation but because the example of his enterprising life, the energy, patience, resourcefulness and courage has been very influential in keeping present those qualities before the eyes of our children as traditions that should be followed.

Cordially yours,  
(signed) Herbert Hoover.

It is a perfidy that His Excellency, Giacomo De Marino, Italian Ambassador to Washington has erased with his message to all Italians.

With the Columbian celebration the Italians also celebrated the two thousandth anniversary of the death of Virgil the great poet.

For the occasion Gov. Louis Emerson of Illinois made a very interesting speech. The celebration was held at the Navy Pier. More than seven thousand Italians were present.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, September 1930, p. 27.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL TO ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE ITALIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

"Mister President, it is my privilege to inform you that Sunday, Oct. 12, at 1:30 P.M., the Columbian and Virgilian celebration will take place at the Navy Pier. The Governor of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago, General Parker, Admiral Crosley and other officials will attend."

"As President of the General Committee, I beg you and all the members of your Association, with your society flags and banners, to attend this celebration."

I am sure that the Society which you represent will respond to this appeal of Italianism and will cooperate for the success of the said celebration in the interest and for the dignity of the Italian Colony.



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Bulletin, Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, June, 1930. p. 18.

## THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

We have received the following communication from the Consul's office:

"The people of the United States are preparing to solemnize in 1932 the two hundredth anniversary of the American Revolution and George Washington, and, acting upon a resolution which was voted upon and approved by the American Senate, a committee has been formed for the purpose of planning the celebration. One feature of this celebration will be the contributions of foreigners and foreign peoples to the celebration of the American Revolution.

"Undoubtedly you can see the importance of the celebration of 1932 and what an opportunity is given us to unite the names of Italians with those who were most active in this country's fight for freedom.

"I bid you, therefore, to join me with every means at your disposal in bringing to light the names of the simple pioneers of civilization in America that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin, Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, June, 1930. p. 18.

they may be recorded and worthily illustrated and glorified together with those of Italian explorers, missionaries, and fighters for American freedom.

"I am confident that you will give this matter the time which is required for an undertaing of this sort. Forward all data to me promptly."

We send this appeal to our members and friends: their cooperation, even though modest, will be highly appreciated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Oct. 15, 1929.

CELEBRATION

An elaborate dance to commemorate the battle of Viterbo Veneto, the march on Rome, and the birthday of His Majesty the King will be given at the armory at Michigan Avenue and Sixteenth Street on the night of November 10 by the National Veterans' Association and the Fascio Giorgio Moriani under the auspices of the consul general, G. Castruccio.

We are confident that the Italian community, as in the past, will approve of so patriotic an undertaking and will once more affirm their appreciation of these events which form the most glorious pages of modern Italian history.



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Il Bollettino Sociale, Oct. 15, 1929.

ITALIAN



### A COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION

That powerful organization, the Italo-American National Union, again took the initiative this year in the celebration of Columbus Day, October 12, with a patriotic demonstration at Navy Pier.

Mr. C. Vitello, the indefatigable first supreme vice president, along with other officers of the organization, worked hard for the success of the celebration.

The Hon. Bernard Barasa, president of the organization, acted as chairman. Speeches were made by the Italian consul general, by Professor W. L. Bullock of the University of Chicago, by Professor John Landescu of Northwestern University, by the Honorable F. Allegretti, judge of the municipal court, and by Professor Albachiara of Crane College.

The musical program was rendered by the Ianu Band under the leadership of Maestro Tersulli.

On this occasion the organization's hymn, composed by Dr. Sebastiano Ingrao, was





Il Bollettino Sociale, Oct. 15, 1929.

sung for the first time. The ceremony was attended by members of forty-seven lodges of the Italo-American Union and by representatives of other societies, by clergymen, by the Knights of Columbus, and by a large number of Italians from all parts of the city and from surrounding towns.

This Columbian celebration was a great and important success and evinced once again the patriotism of the Italians of Chicago.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1929.

### COLONIAL ACTIVITIES

On April 18, at the Fascist Popular University located at Loyola University, Attorney Lauro, Trustee for the Fascist Party in Chicago, commemorated the birth of Rome.

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ITALIAN (SUMMARY)  
WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, Nov. 1924, Page 7.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

One thousand guests of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago met in the Hotel La Salle to commemorate the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Armistice Day and the (Fascist) March on Rome.

All Italian societies were represented and many Americans of the business and art world of Chicago also attended. Italian Consul, Commendatore Zanini in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, presented the following decorations:

Commendator of the Crown of Italy to Samuel Insull, Public Utilities Executive of Chicago; Giorgio Polacco, Art Director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company; Chevalier Official Pietro Cardiello, Italian Consul in Detroit;

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ITALIAN(SUMMARY)

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the Cross of the Chevalier Official of the Crown of Italy to John M. Handley, publisher and secretary for the Italy-America Society; and the Cross of the Chevalier of the Crown of Italy to the prominent businessman, Mr. Barto Chiappe.

The main speakers of the evening were Commendator Zanini and Commendator di Silvestri, Supreme Venerable, Order Sons of Italy in America.

The banquet was followed by a dance, Maestro Luigi Quaglia and his orchestra supplying the music. Telegrams of congratulation were sent to King Victor Emmanuel and the Honorable Mussolini.



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1922, p. 9.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CHICAGO COMMEMORATES ARMISTICE DAY  
AND  
KING VICTOR'S BIRTHDAY.

In commemoration of Armistice Day and King Victor's birthday, the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago gave a banquet in the grand ball room of the La Salle Hotel, last Sunday, November 12th.

All the most prominent Italians of the colony as well as many American political and financial leaders were present. At 7:30 P. M. the playing of the Italian Royal March announced the arrival of Commendatore Zunini, Italian Consul for Chicago.

Emilio Longhi, president of the Chamber was toastmaster and introduced the speakers of the evening, the first of whom was Chevalier Italo Canini. He was followed by Commendatore Zanini, who, in the name of the King of Italy, presented the decorations to seven Italians of Chicago and vicinity. Both speakers stressed the importance of the Italian victory in 1918.

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago  
September, 1921, Vol. IX, p.3.

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 600th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF DANTE.



The Navy Pier was the scene of a banquet in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the death of the great Italian poet, Dante Alighieri, on September 11, 1921.

Italians and Americans filled the vast auditorium to capacity and listened to speeches made by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, Senator Medill McCormick, and Commendatore Guido Sabetta, Charge D'Affaires at the Italian Embassy in Washington and at one time Italian Consul in Chicago. Dr. Judson spoke in English and Commendatore Sabetta in Italian. Both eulogized the great poet and also spoke of the great progress made by Italians in America.

Following his speech, Commendatore Sabetta, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, presented Mrs. Catherine Briggs with a medal and Marquis Eaton with the distinguished "Commenda Della Corona d'Italia" which conferred on Mr. Eaton the title of Commendator of the Crown of Italy. The new Commendator was honored for his good work, as head of the American Red Cross in Italy, among Italian soldiers in the World War.

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago  
September, 1921, Vol. IX, p.3.



A guest of honor was Giuseppe Bottai, a young deputy from Rome. He spoke of the mission that had brought him to America, to raise money for the Italian soldiers blinded in the World War. A subscription was started which showed promise of acquiring large proportions.

An orchestra under the direction of Maestro Vecchione supplied the music for the evening.

Cavaliere Antonio Ferrari was in charge of organizing the celebration.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1921.

MERRITT STARR'S LETTER TO PROF. LUIGI CARNOVALE.

Immediately after reading the exhortation to the directors of all Italian American newspapers and to all Italians living in America, Merritt Starr, who presided and who opened the commemoration of the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death with his talk, "Dante Six Hundred Years After," the evening of January 3, 1921, at the Chicago Literary Club, wrote Prof. Luigi Carnovale the following letter:



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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1921.

Chicago, Illinois.  
February 24, 1921.

My Dear Sir:

I am honored in receiving in 'de luxe' edition your very complimentary notice of the celebration by the Chicago Literary Club of 600th anniversary of the completion of Dante's life. I cannot say "and of his works" for though he rests from his labors, his works exert an influence which eternity alone can measure.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1921.

It is eminently fitting for the upwards of two and a half millions of people of Italian blood who live in America, and of whom I estimate that above 80,000 live in Chicago, and the similar and even greater numbers of the American people who have read Dante with exaltation and found him their spiritual hero should unite to commemorate this anniversary. If the small group of scholars and lovers of literature who meet at the Chicago Literary Club may have promoted such commemoration in any degree, its members will be greatly pleased, and I gladly indorse your proposal that the President be urged to proclaim September 14, 1921, a holiday to be known as Dante Memorial Day. I am with regards,

Very truly,

(Signed) Merritt Starr.

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L'Italia, October 10, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CELEBRATION OF COLUMBUS DAY.

Columbus Day will be celebrated by the United Societies, presided over by Judge Bernard P. Barasa. These societies will hold a meeting at the Italian Hall, Clark and Erie Streets, where their members will have the opportunity of listening to a few speakers.

The committee who organized this celebration is composed of the following:

Messrs. G. Barasa; N. Gualano, the lawyer; P. Pieroni; P. Nanni; A. Di Giulio; S. Grannelli; S. Weissi; V. Guarno; Joe Vango; P. Magatti; and I. Insalata, the lawyer.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 15, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

COMMEMORATION OF SEPTEMBER 20TH.

The campaign launched by the Italian press to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Proclamation of Rome as a capital of Italy, has received favorable approval by the Italian colony.

The committee has received many supporters and encouragements. This inclines us to believe that there will be not even an Italian absent from the commemoration. September 20th, will be observed worthy of its significance. In order to meet the expenses for this demonstration, the committee makes a fervent appeal to patriotic Italians for contributions.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 27, 1920.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

To those who bemoan the lack of Italianism in our colony we will demonstrate the fallacy of their assertion when innumerable Italians will meet to celebrate July Fourth.

The Lega Nazionale Fiume, has wanted to pay a debt of gratitude to Senator Sherman, for his support of Italy in a critical period and has invited him to ~~participate~~ at the celebration of American Independence, coupled with the anniversary of the birth of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian national hero. In order to make an impressive showing, the Lega has sent invitations to all Italian associations. A large number have already sent word that they will take part in the demonstration. Those who have given no indication cannot accuse the Lega of playing favorites.

The Lega Nazionale Fiume has done much for the Italian cause. It has contributed a great deal to the creation of an atmosphere favorable to Italy's aspirations

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L'Italia, June 27, 1920.

in the U. S. Senate and checkmating its opponents. It does not need publicity, but a certain quietude, in order to develop its program of Italianism and sincere Americanism.

The Lega has decreed that any one using its name or the organization, to further his own personal ends, shall be expelled from membership. This clause was inserted in the regulations to block any attempt on the part of unscrupulous persons to hide their ignoble purposes under a mantle of false patriotism. Since the Lega is not aiming at personal ambitions, why does its existence inspire so much envy? Only in existence ten months, it has a membership and vastness of program that make it respected in the colonies throughout the U. S. Success will not fail to smile on its efforts for the Fourth of July. It will again be demonstrated that the Italian masses are still inspired by faith and patriotism. The program for the day is varied and interesting and will be carried out with competence. Senator Sherman and Miss Italia Garibaldi, will be guests of honor and those who attend, which should be all the Italians in the colony, will not regret having been present.

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L'Italia, June 27, 1920.

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The Republican presidential candidate, Warren G. Harding, who is a sincere friend of Italy and of the president of the Lega Nazionale Fiume, writes as follows: "Although I cannot accept your kind invitation I assure you that it would have given me much pleasure had it been possible for me to be present." The reason why Mr. Harding cannot accept the invitation is that the Republican National Committee, which has charge of the campaign, does not want to arouse any antagonism by having the candidate accept certain invitations and refuse others. In the preceding election, Hughes was beaten in California for that very reason. Senator Harding will speak only from the front porch of his home for the entire campaign, thereby avoiding any charges of partiality.

The banquet will be held in the Red Room of the Hotel La Salle, an ideally cool place for this hot weather. Toastmaster for the occasion is the lawyer, Stefano Malato who will be assisted by Mr. Vincenzo Tomabene. Among the speakers, besides the guests of honor, will be Edward Brundage, Attorney General for Illinois, and Senator Medill McCormick who is the other senator from Illinois.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 16, 1920.

ITALIAN DAY.



The Garibaldi Legion, one of the oldest organizations in our colony, is planning a celebration for the patriotic date of September 20.

It was the initiative of the Garibaldi Legion that not long ago erected the monument of the hero of two worlds which is located in Lincoln Park. The following is the Legion's appeal for the cooperation of other associations in favor of September 20:

Dear Mr. President:

We would like to remind you that September 20, of this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Rome as the capital of Italy. The Garibaldi Legion which aims to keep the love for the mother-country in the souls of our people, resolved at the last meeting to celebrate this occasion with a big celebration which will mark another page in the history of our colony as a gloriuous event.

The society that you represent is invited to attend a rally which will take place Sunday June 13, 1920, 2 P. M., at the offices of the Italian Chamber





L'Italia, May 16, 1920.

of Commerce, Room 1612 in the Masonic Temple, to discuss in further detail the celebration of the patriotic date of September 20, and at the same time to nominate the Executive Committee.

We very much desire that you be present at this rally and will give your full cooperation.

I Remain  
Joseph Bacci, of the Legion Garibaldi.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 22, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FOR THE WAR DEAD.

Sunday February 22, the birthday of George Washington, the great hero of liberty and independence, diplomas of honorable mention, sent by the French government will be given to the families of the American soldiers who died in France, at Washington D. C.

On this memorable and patriotic occasion, solemn funeral services will be celebrated for all the soldiers who heroically gave their lives for their country, at the Italian church of the Guardian Angel, 717 Forquer street, at 10:30 A. M.

The sermon will be given by Reverend Michele Favero of the San Carlo Missionaries, a lieutenant in the Alpini Corps and who took part in many battles of the last war. The entire church choir will assist.

L'Italia, February 22, 1920.

In the center of the church a magnificent catafalque is being erected before the statue of the Madonna del Carmine, on an altar. During church services a pamphlet with the names of the eleven of the parish who gave their lives, will be distributed to those present. The Chicago Italians who died on the field of horror and glory, number seventy-six out of 2,047 Chicagoans given by our city as tribute to the God of War.

The societies and anyone else are cordially invited to take part in this patriotic and religious ceremony, given through the initiative of Mr. Antonio Forte.



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II D 1 Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1919.

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FOR COLUMBUS DAY

A banquet was given on October 12th, Columbus Day, in the Morrison Hotel. More than five hundred members of the United Benevolent Association were present, as well as prominent American and Italian citizens of Chicago, among whom were:- Attorney General E. Brundage, Chief Justice R. Crowe, who was very much applauded when he spoke in favor of Italy and Fiume; Captain C. Merriam, who spoke against the defamers of Italy, the one-time candidate for mayor, Sweitzer, who was very much applauded when he said that the city had named a park after Columbus, and that a monument is to be erected to this great Italian, and Harry B. Millier, who represented Mayor Thompson, and expressed the Mayor's regret at being unable to attend the banquet. A. Gualano was the official Italian speaker of the evening. Judge B. Barasa, president of the United Italian Societies was master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1919.

The predominant note in the evening's speeches was "D'Annunzio and Fiume," and all the speakers spoke on the attitude and treatment of Italy. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This celebration adds more glory to the United Italian Benevolent Association and to the Italian colony of Chicago.

Nicolo Lo Franco sub-editor of L'Italia, was noted amongst those present.

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III H Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1919. p. 19.

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ITALIAN



### ITALIAN DAY

A luncheon given by the Italian Chamber of Commerce, commemorated the patriotic date of September 20, at the Verdi Restaurant. During the serving of dessert speeches were made praising the glorious gestures of D'Annunzio. The speakers were Messrs. F. Bragno, the lawyer; G. De Grazia, Judge B. P. Barasa, and our colleague Ario Flamma. All were enthusiastically applauded.

It was decided to send President Wilson a telegram to remind him of the desire of the people of Fiume for a union with Italy, at any cost. Much enthusiasm followed after the reading of an inspiring letter written by the Italian Consul, Count Guilio Bolognesi, who could not attend because of illness.

The Italian press was represented by N. Lo Franco for L'Italia, and A. Ferrari for L'Idea. A. Mastrovalerio of La Tribune could not attend.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1919.

COMMEMORATION OF ITALIAN CONSTITUTION DAY.

On Sunday, June 1, Italian Constitution Day was solemnly observed at the offices of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, and a vermouth party was given for the Chicago Italians, who received the insignia of the Commendator and the Cross of Chevalier of the Crown. The guests of honor were Dr. A. Lagoria, Dr. C. Volini, S. Malato, Judge B. Barasa, (absent), G. Rigali, O. Durante, and P. Russo who were raised to Commendators and received the title of "Chevalier of the Crown."

Count G. Bolognesi, Italian Consul, gave a brief but eloquent speech, recalling the heroic sacrifices of Italy during the war, the generous cooperation of the whole colony in Chicago and especially the newly decorated members toward the fatherland and ended:

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1919.

"That the inviolable aspirations of Italy should be sanctioned by the Paris Conference, which is the desire of all the Italians commemorating Constitution Day, which signifies the seal of the Unity of Italy realized today with the redemption of Trento and Trieste and we firmly hope of Fiume."

Dr. A. Lagoria then spoke for the members who had been honored. At the suggestion of Mr. C. Palamba, secretary of the Chamber, a telegram was sent to the King of Italy.

"His Majesty, The King of Italy,  
Rome, Italy,

"On commemorating statue day by those who received honors, the Italian Chamber of Commerce sends to the heroic King wishes for greater victories."

F. Bragno, president.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1919.

The local press was represented by A. Mastrovalerio, A. Ferrari, and N. La Franco. Mr. Vecchione, who was unable to attend because of illness, sent a letter to the secretary in which he congratulated the new officers. Mr. Canini, vice president, was also absent because of the recent death of his mother.

In answer to the telegram above sent by the Chamber of Commerce to His Majesty, the King of Italy, the King replied:

"President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce,

"His Majesty, the King is very thankful for the kind thoughts, and for the patriotic votes."

Mittioli.

L'Italia, July 28, 1918.

PLAN BIG DEMONSTRATION OF FRATERNITY FOR SEPTEMBER 20.

The Roman Legion of America, a very strong and patriotic organization with branches all over the United States, made an appeal to every one of its delegates to promote for the next September 20, a national holiday for the Italians, with a big celebration of fraternity among the Italo-Americans.

True to its program, the Roman Legion does not fail to celebrate any historical event, thus giving the opportunity to every citizen of Italian descent to consecrate again their sentiments of love and loyalty to this great country and to show their determination to cooperate, with every means, to the common victory. The Roman Legion of America is organizing a public demonstration to display our complete acquiescence to the democratic ideas of President Wilson. The noble enthusiasm and the ardent love of the Italian people for Italy and the United States will, without any doubt, lead them to respond to the appeal of the Roman Legion of America.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1918.

THE CELEBRATION OF MAY 24TH AT THE MUNICIPAL PIER.

On the evening of May 24th at the Municipal Pier, a large number of Italians celebrated the third anniversary of Italy's declaration of war on Austria.

Stefano Malato, brilliant Italian lawyer, presided. The American and Italian press had much to say of the celebration which turned out to be a real confirmation of national Italian spirit.

All the Italian colony literally covered the Municipal Pier. A very large flag, with the glorious "Sabando" emblem covered one side of the large hall. The American Marine Band played the National Italian and American Anthems. Italian bands took part in the celebration, arousing admiration and cheers from the audience.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1918.

The speakers of the evening were introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Malato, and were: Ralph Hayes, Secretary of War Department; the Italian Consul, Mr. Bolognesi, Clarence Darrow, who was the official speaker and the Hon. Barasa.

The evening of May 24th, will mark a glorious page in the history of Chicago, and Mr. Malato, president and the members of the Committee can be proud of their great success.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1918.

FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF MAY 24TH.

Commendator Dr. Anthony Stella of New York, sent a message to President Bragno, Italian Chamber of Commerce, begging him to take the initiative and cooperate in organizing a celebration for the recurrence of May 24th in Chicago.

President Bragno in the name of this Chamber of Commerce answered Dr. Stella thanking him and assuring him that the Italians of Chicago have already organized a big celebration for the third anniversary of Italy's declaration of war on Austria.





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Chicago Chamber of Commerce, (Italian) June 1918.

MAY 24th.

This date, as did the Renaissance, and the Rebirth of 1870, make a new era in the history of Italy. On May 24, Italy spontaneously without any secret pressure but by the will of the people, declared war on her secular and object enemy, Austria.

The Italian Colonies of America cannot be apathetic on the recurrence of such a memorable day. The third anniversary of the war was celebrated in Chicago and in the United States with a fervent patriotic spirit.

The apostle of democracy, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed this day as "Italian American Day."

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June 1918.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, for this occurrence held a banquet at the Victor House. At the end of the dinner, Mr. Gualano, lawyer, was asked to say a few words on the occasion, and delivered a very patriotic speech. He fluently spoke of our beautiful mother country, land of martyrs and heroes; he praised the strenuous resistance made by Diaz Army at the bloody battle of Piave and closed wishing for an early victory to our and the allied armies.

Arso Flammo was the official speaker of the evening, his speech being much appreciated and bringing applause.

At the suggestion of the Vice President Canini a subscription for the Red Cross was opened and \$125 in cash collected.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June 1918;

Two telegrams were sent by the suggestion of Mr. Cararetta, one to President Wilson; and the other to the Italian Ambassador in Washington. After the banquet all the members of the Chamber of Commerce went to the Municipal Pier to attend a patriotic rally of Italians.



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L'Italia, May 31, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

### MEMORIAL DAY PARADE

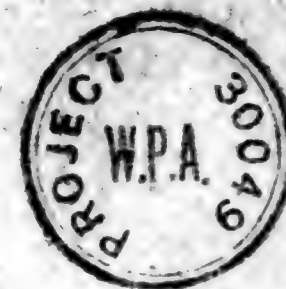
Ten thousand persons will take part in the Memorial Day Parade. Of the Italian Societies three military organizations will take part. They are the Reali Cavarinieri, the Bersaglieri, and the Marinai.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 12, 1913.

### COLUMBUS DAY.



The honors our colony pay as a tribute to the great sailor.

The Italian colony of Chicago will celebrate Columbus Day this year with its customary enthusiasm, and in an even more dignified and genteel way.

This year the energies of our colony have gathered around the powerful organization of the Unione Siciliana to celebrate in a sumptuous banquet, the great day of October 12th.

The parade will also take place but within smaller proportions.

The banquet will take place Sunday in the largest hall of the Sherman Hotel. The Italian Consul, Conte Guilio Bolognesi, will be among the thousands of guests expected to attend.

All leading members of our colony will be there. The hall will be decorated with the Italian and American flags. There will be an



L'Italia, October 12, 1913.

orchestra to entertain. The program will follow with commemorative speeches made by the most prominent Italians of the colony. The banquet will take place at 7 P.M.

Following an old tradition the Stella D'Italia will also celebrate this great day with an imposing banquet. So as not to conflict with the banquet of the UNione Siciliana, Stella D'Italia Society has decided to celebrate Columbus Day a day later, October 13th, with a banquet in Louis XVI Room at the Sherman Hotel, at 6 P.M. An orchestra will play Italian hymns. The program will include several speeches on this occasion.

The parade in which the Italian societies will take part will be held Sunday from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

The parade will begin at Halsted and Randolph Streets.

At 10 A.M. they will parade down Halsted Street to Jackson Boulevard and Jackson Boulevard to Michigan Avenue to 14th Street, then marching back to Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue, and there the parade will

L'Italia, October 12, 1913.



scatter.

To avoid confusion the societies will be divided into sections and will meet at points near the place of starting. The parade will use the following guide: First division: with Marshall Mr. Polumbo and police, on horse back Reali Carabinieri Societies in Uniforms, meeting point on the South West corner of Randolph and Halsted Streets.

Second Division: Society Apricola di Ricigliano; meeting point North West corner of Randolph and Halsted Streets. Marshall Marsico appointed by the Sant' Antonio Society.

Third Division; Trinacria Fratellanza Siciliana, meeting zone; South East corner of Randolph and Halsted Streets, Marshall, Tommaso Macolirio.

Fourth Division; Rende San Fili and Sant' Antonio Cacciottolo; meeting zone; North East corner of Randolph and Halsted Streets, - Marshall Francesco Ferraro.





L'Italia, October 12, 1913.

Fifth division; Madonna della Zotta, Madonna della Catena, Sant' Alfio, and the Columbus Knights Marshall Fiandaca Salvatore; meeting zone; East of Halsted Street Randolph Street.

The most attractive part of the parade will be the allegorical floats.

Drama;- Christopher Columbus at the Illinois Theatre.

Even the Americans have prepared an imponent commemoration of "Columbus Day."

The spectacle will start at 2 P.M.; the initiative of the celebration is taken by the Knights of Columbus.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

COMMEMORATION OF SEPTEMBER 20TH

Under the auspices of the Giordano Bruno Club, the 20th of September, was celebrated in Hull House.

At seven-thirty P. M., a musical program was given by the Fusco Orchestra.

Prof. A. M. Lewis spoke in English on the significance of the 20th of September. He proved himself a very erudite speaker, and a profound scholar on the Roman Catholic Church. He was applauded when he stated that, had Spain driven out the priests, it would today be one of the progressive nations.

He congratulated the members of the Giordano Bruno Club for their initiative and said that they would undoubtedly work for the good of the Italians in Chicago.

He was followed by Dr. A. Molinari, who recalled the historic epilogue of the Breach of Porta Pia (Rome). He deplored the modern patriots who did not give rightful recognition to this historic day in order to avoid hurting the clerical-sabandist (sic.) capitalist order.

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

He said that patriots in good faith deluded themselves when they believed that with the fall of the temporal power of the popes, the clerical power was also destroyed. He spoke of the black-frocked party in Chicago which is insidiously spreading its propaganda in the schools, of its "pious" deeds, and of the need to fight this peril. He thought the Giordano Bruno Club was best fitted to fight the black-frocked propaganda.

The evening was brought to an end at a late hour with dancing.

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L'Italia, Aug. 17, 1913.

ITALIAN

ITALIAN CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION



The Italian Social and Educational Club, presided over by the energetic and intelligent Vincenzo Pappalardo, will take part in the celebration of the Italian Constitution Day program. This club will demonstrate the great events of history and will attempt to teach the Italians so that, like our forefathers, they will know how to break the secular tyranny of a church dynasty.

After the commemoration, a bronze historical shield will be dedicated, at the club's headquarters, Polk and Sholto streets. The author of the inscription on the shield is Senator Nicolo Lazzaro, Director of the Gazzetta Ufficiale Regno of D'Italia. On the shield are inscribed a number of famous deeds, in order to awaken in the hearts of our children the honor of an eminent country rich in heroes, poets, and genius, and resplendent in the sun.



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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

He was followed by Dr. A. Molinari, who recalled the historic epilogue of the Breach of Porta Pia (Rome). He deplored the modern patriots who did not give rightful recognition to this historic day in order to avoid hurting the clerical-sabandist (sic.) capitalist order.

He said that patriots in good faith deluded themselves when they believed that with the fall of the temporal power of the popes, the clerical power was also destroyed. He spoke of the black-frocked party in Chicago which is insidiously spreading its propaganda in the schools, of its "pious" deeds, and of the need to fight this peril. He thought the Giordano Bruno Club was best fitted to fight the black-frocked propaganda.

The evening was brought to an end at a late hour with dancing.

III B 3 a  
II A 3 b  
II A 3 c  
III B 2

ITALIAN



L'Italia, June 10, 1911.

CONSTITUTION DAY COMMEMORATION

Only in the last few years has a certain decorum manifested itself in the colony's celebration of historic days and birthdays of Italians. The commemoration of Constitution Day, by the Circolo Dante Alighieri, was free from the banality that one has found in like affairs in the past.

The gathering took place at Drill Hall in the Masonic Temple, and though the crowd was not heavy, perhaps because of the intense heat, those present found much to their liking in the musical part of the program which had a violin solo by Vincenzo Gulotta, and one by Miss Varesi, who sang an aria by Puccini. The brilliant lawyer, Paolo Parise, gave an interesting speech which was much applauded.

All through the evening the Commemorative Shield by the sculptor, Romanelli, was on display in the hall. A copy of the shield was sent to Rome to be placed in the Pantheon, in the name of the Italian Colony of Chicago.

III B 3 a

II B 1a

II D 10

II D 3

III A

III H



La Parola dei Socialisti, July 10, 1909.

### A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION

A committee chosen from the Italian colony of Chicago recently organized a patriotic festival in the vast Bowen Hall of Hull House to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Solferino and San Martino. The festival was given for the benefit of Columbus Hospital and the Italian Womens' Welfare Society. The promoting committee was composed of persons who were liked and esteemed by the colony, and the hall could not have been more suitable in size and locality. No expense was spared in making the announcements; the program was most attractive; and the admission fee of twenty-five cents was ridiculously small. And yet, out of 70,000 Italians living in Chicago barely a hundred came to the celebration. Why?

Let us first make an unbiased statement of facts. The music was good; the artists of both sexes, introduced by their Maestra, Mrs. Boetti, demonstrated their excellent training; the lecturer, Mr. Luigi Ferraro, is an orator of rare elegance; and Mrs. Elviva Remondini is a marvelous reciter. But the public was absent. Why?



La Parola dei Socialisti, July 10, 1909.



The first thing that one noticed upon arriving was the number of empty seats, and the second thing was the decoration of the stage. Three enormous American flags covered two thirds of the background while on one side there was a single, small Italian flag hidden by the Stars and Strips. We feel sure that Mr. Mastrovalerio, our charming fellow-journalist, though of the opposition who planned the festival, did not purposely arrange such a display of flags. Instead, we are convinced that he rummaged all through the colony in order to find an Italian flag of size and appearance adequate for the occasion. But he did not find it, and he could not find it, and that single little tri-colored flag, smothered by the three big American flags on a stage where the Italian fatherland was being glorified, was elected to be the index of Italian patriotism in America, - vanquished and scattered by the utilitarianism of the colony.

The Italian royal march and the national anthem did not arouse much enthusiasm in the audience, for they are both expressions of one fatherland, one's own. Garibaldi's hymn was warmly and unanimously cheered, for that is the hymn of the soldier of all countries, of the hero who offers his sword to all who are oppressed. When the band played the Marseillaise, it was applauded with great fervor, even by the ladies in the audience; it is the hymn of revolution. Nearly all the members of the committee which promoted this festival were naturalized American citizens. If you should ask them how they were under solemn oath to renounce all duties and rights as Italians and to adopt another fatherland, they would all reply that it was a matter of self-interest.

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 10, 1909.



Very well. But if self-interest justifies the abnegation of one's patriotic ties, why should it not also justify the internationalism of socialist working-men?

It was well to extol the beauty of our mother tongue on that evening. But why is it, then, that the children of ninety-nine percent of the Italians in America do not know how to speak correctly one word of Italian? Why, then, do these same Italo-Americans feel a sacred solidarity with the 100,000 Italians of Trieste who refuse to speak German while they remain indifferent toward their children's ignorance of Italian? Moreover, there are two millions and a half of us over here, and comparatively few Italians live in Austria.

We Socialists feel and proclaim our internationalism. You fellow-countrymen of ours, on the other hand, cherish the delusion that you are not internationalists while all your actions point to the contrary. You plan a patriotic manifestation, and it demonstrates merely that Italian patriotism is lacking in America, - which is a good thing. This is evident when we see that even prominent Italo-Americans try to conceal their origin, that most of them display the clean-shaven upper lip of Americans, and that their offspring remain absolutely ignorant of their mother tongue.



III B 3 a  
II B 2 d (1)  
I E

Il Proletario, Philadelphia, July 21, 1907.

[GARIBALDI CENTENARY CELEBRATION]

If Garibaldi could have arisen from his grave and seen how he was profaned by the commemoration which the Italian officials of Chicago celebrated today, Alas! how he would have laughed.

For two months previous to the recurrence of the centenary, the two Italian weeklies, L'Italia and La Tribuna, under the auspices of the Italian Consul Sabetta, proclaimed this celebration with soundings of trumpets inviting all Italians to participate.

A meeting was held in Lincoln Park at the foot of Garibaldi's Statue. Early in the morning the members of our Socialist branch, who did not participate in that celebration, believing it better not to mingle with such dumb sheep, betook themselves to the Garibaldi monument to lay on it a wreath of red flowers on which was written, "The International is the Sun Rise of the Future."



Il Proletario, Philadelphia, July 21, 1907.

The Italian Socialists of Chicago not very long after our ceremony was ended, hung an effigy on the statue by means of a ribbon with a sward-like wreath.

Poor Lion of Caprera!



III B 3 a

II A 3 c

III B 2

II D 1

II D 6

III E

IN COMMEMORATION OF GUISEPPE MAZZINI AT CHICAGO.

La Tribuna Italiana, July 15, 1906.

ITALIAN



The commemoration of the birth of Guiseppe Mazzini took place last Friday evening at the Hull House Auditorium.

The Societa Giovane Italia conducted the evening. A bust of the great Genovese was given to the Hull House by the above society to be used for the occasion.

Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Marir De Biase, and Mr. Rodighiers, president of the Giovane Italia, delivered speeches on Guiseppe Mazzini.

III B 3 a

II D 6

III H

ITALIAN

The Chicago Chronicle, July 8, 1905.

### ITALIANS HONOR MAZZINI

Italian residents of Chicago met last night at Hull House to celebrate the birthday of Mazzini, the first apostle of a united Italy.

They were joined in their exercises by Miss Jane Addams and others of the Hull House. Italian national airs were sung and addresses were delivered by prominent Italian-Americans.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

II A 3 b

IV

ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, June 17, 1905

### G. GARIBALDI'S COMMEMORATION

Many Italians were detained at home because of the rain from attending Garibaldi's Commemoration held last Saturday evening at the Hull House.

The valorous band, Regina Elena, directed by Mr. Luigi Quglia, started from 133 Ewing Street, towards the Hull House playing the Garibaldi hymn and leading a throng of people. The commemoration took place in the Women's Club Hall.

The hall was decorated with flowers. The Italian flag crossed with the American flag on the platform in back of Garibaldi's bust, loaned by Mr. Oscar Durante, editor of L'Italia.

III B 3 a  
III H

-2-

ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, June 17, 1905

The public that attended Garibaldi's Commemoration consisted not only of Italians, but also of Americans, Rumanians, French, English, and Greeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Galvani, Singer Sewing Machine agents, sent thousands of small fans to be distributed among the crowd that attended this great feast.

Through the care of the committee, five hundred copies of the Garibaldi's hymn were distributed among the crowd. Mr. Marchese delivered a beautiful speech on the life of Garibaldi.

This great evening ended with a dance which lasted until midnight.



III E 3 a

III B 2

ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, June 4, 1904.

### GARIBALDI COMMEMORATION

Under the auspices of Circolo Italiano, the commemoration of the birth of the hero of two worlds took place in the Hull House gymnasium last Thursday evening. A large number of Italians was present and the celebration was very successful.

Mr. Micola Palitta, an architect, delivered a very patriotic speech and after a few national songs, a dance followed until midnight.

**ITALIAN**

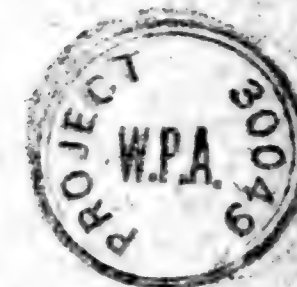
III B 3 a  
II B 1 c (1)  
II B 1 a

**L'Italia, May 21, 1904.**

**Italian Constitution Day.**

Constitution Day will be honored by many Italians at the Hull House Auditorium, through the kindness of Miss Jane Addams.

'Italy and the Constitution' will be subject to a talk by the Rev. Tovello. Some dramatic presentations and music by the 'Banda Garibaldina' are also scheduled for that day, June 5.



III B 3 a

II A 3 c

III B 2

II A 2

II D 1

II D 6

III E On the evening of July 7, the Giovane Italia Society commemorated the birthday of Guiseppe Mazzini, famous Italian Liberal, at Hull House. Miss Jane Addams, director of that institution, gave a talk in English. The society then presented Hull House with a bust of Mazzini, with pedestal, made by the Bartoli Statuary Co., 127 Milwaukee Avenue.

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 23, 1903.

MAZZINI HONORED



III B 3 a

III B 2

III H

ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 8, 1902.

FOR THE KING'S BIRTHDAY



Various Italian societies of the city will join in a parade and dance to be given at Garibaldi Hall tomorrow in honor of King Victor on his 33rd birthday.



III B 3 a  
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 3, 1899.

CONSTITUTION HOLIDAY

The anniversary of the Italian Constitution will be celebrated at Hull House, located at 335 S. Halsted Street, tomorrow night, June 4, with musical entertainments.

Dr. C. Violini will speak for this occasion.

The Italian Colony is cordially invited.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 7, 1893.

[ITALIAN DAY]

Thursday October 12th is the day dedicated by the Columbian Exposition Committee of Chicago to the Italians of America so that they may celebrate officially the memory of Christopher Columbus. We must say that it was very kind of the committee to offer the Italian Colony this day of remembrance to the glory of civilization.

More than four centuries ago on the 12th of October, Christopher Columbus discovered the American Continent. Thursday is a day of consecration to the Italians. Hurrah! for Columbus, and Hurrah! for the Chicago Exposition. We hope this event will be a success.



III B 3 a  
II B 1 c (3)  
I C

ITALIAN



L' Italia, October 7, 1893.

### ITALIAN DAY

Italian Day will be celebrated October 12, 1893, on Columbus Day. The parade will start on Market at 9 o'clock. The Italian Societies of the city are all invited to be present at this patriotic gathering.

The parade will then go up Michigan Ave. to Grant Park into the Columbian Exposition where the statue of Columbus is located.

The Mayor of Chicago, C. B. Harrison is expected to make a speech in honor of Columbus Day. We urge every Italian to be present. We will give a full detail of the festival in our next issue.

III B 3 a  
III B 2  
I J

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 3, 1893.

#### OUR MILITARY SOCIETIES AND MEMORIAL DAY

Tuesday the American patriots went to place wreaths of flowers on the tombs of their loved ones who died on the battle fields during the war for Independence. At 3:00 p.m. the great parade started from the center of the city and met **with** the strongest enthusiasm from the thousands and thousands of citizens who filled the streets. There were about 8,000 people who took part in the parade, and in this great crowd the two Italian Military Societies of Chicago formed a beautiful setting. These two Societies made the Italian flag fly proudly beside the stars and stripes of the American flag.

3 (11) PROJ. 30275



III B 3 a  
III B 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia. June 3, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MEMORIAL DAY

The two Italian military societies of Chicago, the "Bersagliers", Luggi Spizzini, Major, and the "Genova Cavalleria", Raffaele Valentine, Major, have accepted the invitation to take part in the parade on Memorial Day.

We are proud to have Italian presentations in this great American patriotic celebration.

III B 3 a  
III B 2  
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ITALIAN

L' Italia, September 24, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE PARADE

The two groups of Italian Societies which had considered holding separate celebrations on Columbus Day have decided to combine forces. They are the following: Custofero Colombo, Unione Fratellanza, Umberto I, Bersagliere di Savoia, Legione Garibaldi, Agricola Operaia di Riagliano, Red Italia, Principe di Napoli Oliveto Citra, Basilicata Vittorio Emanuele, Umana di Baragiano, Corte Liguria I. O. F., Ornamental Plasterers, San Custoforo di Ricigliano, Aiutanti Mosaicisti, San Michele Arcangelo di Sala Consilina, Corte General Garibaldi I. O. F., Club Italiano Indipendente.

It is estimated that about 2,000 Italiandexcents will be represented in the parade. All of the other societies which have not yet decided to attend, will ple ase notify as soon as possible Mr. Giocanni Garibaldi, 81-83 S. Wells St. or the L' Italia office, 101 E. Harrison St.

III B 3 a  
III B 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 2, 1892.

FOR CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

The Christopher Columbus Patriotic Club will hold a meeting the 27th of the month. The purpose of this meeting is to make plans to commemorate the fourth century of the Discovery of America, made by our immortal hero, Christopher Columbus.

We also ask the rest of the Italian Societies of Chicago to take part in this important task.

III B 3 a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 15, 1887.

A DANCE GIVEN BY THE UNITED SOCIETIES COMMEMORATING  
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The dance was held at Turner Hall. There were from 500 to 600 people attending, all of whom were Italians from practically every part of Italy. This is an old festival which the Italian Colony celebrates once a year, in honor of Cristopher Columbus and the discovery of America.



III B 3 a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 8, 1887.

A WORD OF GREETING FROM THE ITALIAN COLONY TO  
THE PRESIDENT

We have the honor to render to your Excellency, the tribute of affection from the entire Italian Colony of Chicago. This is a great day which the city should keep in memory.

The Colony sends its most profound greetings and respects, and honors with pride the President of the United States.

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

##### Societies and Influences

#### 3. Commemoration of Holidays

##### b. Religious

L'Italia, July 21, 1912.ITALIAN[RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL]

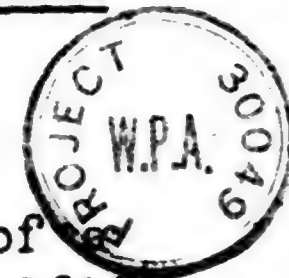
The space of Barber Street, in between Union and Desplaines Sts. is blocked by a huge altar, erected by the Italians for the Feast of Saint Rosary. The altar which is illuminated by hundreds of electric lights, is fifty feet tall. Two hundred and fifty dollars were spent for its construction. It was projected by Mr. Antonio Stangarone.



III B 3 b  
III C  
IV

Vita Nuova (Monthly) March 19, 1929, p. 23. ITALIAN

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CELEBRATION



The Waldensian Presbyterian Church, 2506 W. Superior St., was the scene of celebration in commemoration of the heroic day, Feb. 17th, which day, in 1848, marked the beginning of religious freedom for the Waldensian (Protestant) Church in Italy.

Mrs. E. W. Schaufler spoke on "The Israelites in the Alps". Other speakers were our Director, the Rev. P. R. De Carlo and Rev. E. G. Merlanti. The Rev. Alfred H. Borr, D.D., presided.



III B 3 b

III C

I C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 2, 1904.  
Christmas Party

About 1700 Italian children were guests of the William Randolph Hearst League, at a Christmas Party. The party was preceded by an attendance of High Mass at the Church of the Guardian Angels on Farquer Street. The children had taken part in the Mission at the church during the year.

A Christmas tree was loaded to capacity with presents for all present.



III B 3 b  
I B 4  
III C

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, August 19, 1894.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL FOR OUR LADY OF ASSUMPTION

The Italian Colony honored Our Lady of Assumption with a festival and bazaar. Celebrations were held in various sections of the Colony. Buildings and stands were decorated with brightly colored silk handkerchiefs, images of the Madonna, flowers were strewn everywhere, sweets made especially for this occasion were on sale everywhere.

All in all the celebrations were reminiscent of similar festivals in the old country. They lasted for four days, beginning with last Sunday and through Wednesday.

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

#### Societies and Influences

#### 4. Conventions and Conferences

III B 4

I A 1 a

I A 1 b

II D 1

I C

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Oct. 1, 1937.

SUPREME CONVENTION OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF ITALY.



The Supreme Convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America will be held at the Medinah Club from October 22 to October 26.

This shows that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, headed by Grand Venerable G. Spatuzza, is held in high consideration by the grand lodges of the eastern States, where the Order has been firmly established for the last thirty years.

The convention will be attended by delegates from every State in the Union and from Canada by the grand venerables of the State lodges, and by such distinguished personages as Attorney S. Miele of New York, supreme venerable, Judge Alessandrone of Pennsylvania, Attorney Catinella, and Judge F. Pecora of New York.

The lodges of Illinois are cooperating with the Grand Lodge for the success of the convention, on the outcome of which depends the future development of the Order.



Il Corriere Italico, Oct. 1, 1937.



The Grand Lodge of Illinois is organizing a program of entertainment for the supreme officers and delegates in order to make their short stay in Chicago enjoyable and to alternate work with pleasure.

The official banquet will be served on Sunday evening, October 24, at the Medinah Club and will be honored by the presence of the Italian ambassador, S. E. Suvich, the Governor of Illinois, the mayor of Chicago, and a representative of the Federal government.

On that evening every student of Italian extraction who has graduated in 1937 in Chicago or its vicinity will be an honorary guest.

III B 4

II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 c (3)

III C

IV

ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, July-August, 1927.

THE REV. PASQUALE R. DE CARLO.

The Aurora of Philadelphia, in its issue of June 25th, had the following to say about our very dear director the Rev. P. R. De Carlo. We cite the main points of the article:

We are pleased to make known to our readers that ten Italian ministers are attending this year's Northern Baptist Convention. They are, Basile, Buffa, Cordo, Di Domenica, Franconi, Mangauo, Panizzoli, Saltarelli, Silvestri, Solimene, The Rev. Pasquale R. De Carlo, Presbyterian pastor of that city (Chicago) and Field Secretary for the Presbyterian Church Extension Society, honored the ten Italian ministers with a dinner at an Italian restaurant.



Vita Nuova, July-August, 1927.

During the course of the dinner, the writer of this article gave a short speech in which he sketched briefly the missionary career of our brother De Carlo, whom he has known for thirty years, praising his gifts as missionary, pastor, field secretary and organizer on a large scale in the ecclesiastic field, as well as in the field of Italian-American journalism.

In the latter field, years back, he published a weekly, Il Cittadino, which at that time was considered one of the best Italian-American publications in circulation. Because of his ministerial duties, he was forced to discontinue it, and when it passed into the hands of others it soon went out of existence. At the present time the Rev. De Carlo is publishing a monthly review called The Vita Nuova, well set-up and well edited with a



)  
Vita Nuova, July-August, 1927.

very artistic cover. He has the collaboration of eminent Italian and American writers. The Rev. Dr. Mangano also talked and praised his kind host.

The Rev. De Carlo with unequaled modesty thanked the brothers, Di Domenica and Mangano, for their beautiful testimony, and assured them that he is kept informed of the work done among Italians by other denominations, following with interest their conquests for Christianity. He related the story of an Italian who came to attend the Eucharistic Congress of Chicago, the past year, and had been converted to the Gospel after reading the Bible.

After a vote of thanks given to De Carlo, the ten Italian ministers went back to the Coliseum where the convention was being held. They were much satisfied at having attended because they had learned much to pass on to their congregations. The following year this convention is being held in Detroit, Mich., one week before the Baptist World Convention which is being held in Toronto, Canada.



III B 4  
I E

ITALIAN



L' Avanti, Dec. 15, 1918.

AN ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

At its last session, the executive committee of the National Council of the Italian Socialist Federation resolved to call together all Italian Socialists of Chicago to a great general meeting on January 1st, 1919.

The executive committee announced that the order of the day will include the most urgent problems of the Party, several entertaining speeches covering a period of a few hours, and delightful orchestral music which will certainly be enjoyed by the audience.

The program will end with a small reception. Italian Socialist Sections take note and prepare accordingly.

III B 4  
II A 2  
III H  
IV

L'Italia, Sept. 29, 1912.

ITALIAN



#### ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On October 4th to October 9th Chicago will receive as guests 500 or more delegates, who have participated in the fifth International Congress, of the Chambers of Commerce. Mayor Harrison has issued a proclamation encouraging the citizens to expose their flags. On Oct. 5th the Chicago Association of Commerce will give a banquet at the Congress Hotel in the Gold Room in honor of our guests.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago will also give a banquet in their honor at the Sherman Hotel October 7th. The Italian Consul Conte Bolgnesi will be toastmaster for the evening. Speeches were made by Andrea Russo representing the Italian Chamber of Commerce, president of that organization and Dr. Lagorio representing the Italian colony.

III B 4

III C

L'Italia, May 2, 1915.



ITALIAN

AT THE EVANGELICAL CONVENTION

At the convention of the Association of Evangelists which took place last week at Naperville, Ill., various ministers were picked for the Chicago district. Among them were two Italians: Rev. G. Busacca, who is to work in the North Side Italian quarter, and Rev. Bucaletti, who will be on the South Side.

L' Italia Feb. 25, 1911

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MEETING

The colonial Committee of Chicago, for the first Congress of Italians in the United States, will hold their final meeting, Sunday at 3:00 P.M., to discuss the following routine:

1. Report of the President.
2. Minutes of the last meeting.
3. Nomination of Delegates for the Congress to be held, March 27, 28, 29, 1911.
4. Proposal of Mr. A. Ferrar on the Italian-American Congress to be held in Washington.
5. Various other questions.



III B 4

III B 2

III W

IV

L'Italia, Apr. 4, 1908.ITALIANMEETING TO SELECT DELEGATES TO THE  
COLONIAL CONGRESS IN ROME

A meeting to organize the local consistory for studies and the selection of delegates for the Colonial Congress in Rome, took place in the Drill Hall of the Masonic Temple, last Sunday. It was prompted by the Italian Consul.

About two-hundred people were present, among them representatives of forty-two Italian societies of Chicago and vicinity, and several individuals of the colonies that were personally invited. The R. Consul presided and Mr. Borletti, secretary for the "Commercial House," and Attorney Trivisonni, secretary of the "White Hand" acted as temporary secretaries.

The assembly deliberated the following points: The forming of a legal committee of presidents and delegates of all the adherent societies. The committee will be formed of twenty members nominated by the R. Consul and by the Region Consular Agents depending on the district of Chicago. The following were nominated: Lawyer Barasa, Mr. Bonelli, from Cleveland, Ohio,

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Apr. 4, 1908.

Mr. Costa, Mr. Capera from Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Oscar Durante, Mr. Garibaldi John, Lawyer Gualano, Mr. Gugliotta di, Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Lagonia, Mr. Longhi Emilio, Lawyer Stefano Malato, Mr. A. Mastrovalerio, Mr. Mirabella, Mr. Bigali, Mr. Russo, Mr. Silvaggi of St. Louis, Mr. Steffano Spaggiari, Mr. Vellotta from Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. C. Volini and Mr. Zucca.

2. A directive committee was also nominated by the R. Consul. They are: Cuneo Frank, Dr. Lagorio, Mastrogiovanni Modestino, Rigale John, Russo Andrea, Violini, Dr. Camillo and Zucca John.

3. That three delegates be forwarded to Rome at their own expense, and if unable to do so, a voluntary contribution will be raised among the members. Other delegates may inquire, and then determine, whether or not they go at their own expense.

4. That the office, printing, and other expenses be taken care of by the society and adherent members with a contribution which will soon be established.

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Apr. 4, 1908.

Delegates of several societies that were considering this contribution discussed the subject for a long length of time.

The meeting finally came to the following decisions: From Mr. Di Cupua, that the R. Consul, Chal. Sabetti, be elected president of the Central Committee. From Mr. Sante Varco, a vote of thanks and greeting for the wonderful way the R. Consul carried on his work in the assembly. From Mr. Gazzola, a brotherly salute and greeting for the out-of-Chicago representatives present at the assembly.

The meeting finally ended at 5:30 p. m. with the agreement that the temporary secretaries would take charge of the work, until the offices for the elected committee would be constructed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

II D 10

II A 2

II D 7

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IV

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 16-17, 1895.

TO ASSIST NEEDY ITALIANS

Convocation of Leading American Welfare Workers and Italian Business Men

A meeting of combined American Welfare Workers and Italians of Chicago was held at the Auditorium Hotel last Sunday, to determine ways and means of assisting needy Italians, but more than anything else to break the hold of unscrupulous political and labor bosses on the Italian worker.

Although more than 150 Italians had been notified of the meeting, there were few in attendance. Among those present were Oscar Durante, V. E. Maggi, F. De Rosa and the Italian Consul, Rozwadowski, who was made Honorary President.

Some of the speakers were Jane Addams, Julia Lathrop and a Miss Henrotin, Mrs. Mary Wilmarth presided. It was decided to establish a bureau similar to the one existing in New York. The initiation was set at \$3.00 and a temporary office will be opened at 335 S. Halsted st.



III B 4

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

II D 1

IV

L'Italia, October 6--7, 1894.



ITALIAN

[WELCOME TO THE ITALIAN DELEGATES FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC]

Welcome! Delegates from the Atlantic to the Pacific! The second convention of the Italian Federated Societies of the United States will be held next Tuesday, October 9th, in Gazzolo Hall, at 2 PM, where more than fifty societies will be represented.

The President of the Federation, Carlo Bonino of Hurley, Wisc., will preside, with his Secretary, Guisepppe Brighenti of Pence, Wisconsin.

We trust that our Italian Societies will co-operate with the Federation, in order that we may gain strength and fraternity.

The Italia is the official organ of the said Society, and Mr. Oscar Durante is the Honorary President.

We strongly believe in the idea of the General Federation, and prophesy that all the Italian Societies of the United States will soon amalgamate with the Federation, as exchange of ideas from the East to West will lead to victory.

Come Delegates, one and all, to our Queen of the Lakes, and we will assure you a hearty welcome

III B 4

III B 2

II D 1

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Sept. 9, 1893.

### THE ITALIAN CONVENTION

A conference of the Italian American Societies will be held the 10th of October. Delegates of all Italian Societies in the U. S. will meet in Chicago. Bring with you, standards and flags. Tuesday, October 10, the great Italian-American Convention will take place in Chicago. This is for the purpose of uniting all the Italians of America in a Confederation of the Italian Societies of the United States.

The conference will take place at Congress Hall. All delegates are urged to bring with them the flags and symbols of their society. The societies which are unable to send delegates should send flags, standards and badges as representations of their respective societies.

Italians of the U. S., remember that the 10th of October will be the first time in the history of the Italian Colonies of America that they are all united in one Congress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 32116

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### C. National

#### Churches and Sects



Vita Nuova (Monthly), July 1931, p. 23.

"WORDS OF PRAISE FOR OUR DIRECTOR."

From the annual report we read and gladly reprint in Vita Nuova the wonderful words pronounced by the Rev. Henry S. Brown, D.D., Superintendent of the Church Extension Board of the Presbytery of Chicago, referring to our director Rev. P.R. De Carlo: "Two other major building enterprises gladden all our hearts. A \$10,000 addition now going up at Palos Park, and the wonderful St. John Italian Church, which was first used in April 1930, and which was dedicated May 1930." On Palm Sunday at this church which was packed, 40 people were added to Christ during the service. This church represents a value of at least \$40,000, over \$7,000 of which came out of the Loyalty fund and \$30,000, of which Mr. De Carlo raised by his own personal solicitations. The major portion that Mr. De Carlo solicited came from one devoted friend of the Board's work. With all the other burdens that Mr. De Carlo so ably carries, this latest accomplishment of him is a remarkable piece of work and for it he should forever be held in honor.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

"A Solemn Celebration."

Vita Nuova, June 1931, pp. 19-20.

One year ago, the week of May 18, 1930, an event took place, in an embrace of fraternal faith and immeasurable joy, among the members and the congregation composing the Presbyterian Church of St. John.

The echo of those beautiful days in which we installed ourselves in our new temple erected to the Glory of God over which flies the standard of the Gospel of God, is still vivid in our minds,

It was a week of celebration in which a beautiful and varied program of divine worship, propaganda talks, vocal and instrumental entertainment was held, attended by all members and many of their friends.

The sacred day of that celebration could not remain neglected, therefore, we have remembered it the evening of Sunday, May 31st., which marks the tenth

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ITALIAN

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June 1931, pp. 19-20.

anniversary of the founding of the Church, which at first was located in the Garibaldi Institute, 1208 Taylor St., and at present carries on its work of faith and conversion in its new temple at Harrison St. and Hoyne Ave.

All this is the fruit of the accomplishment of the tireless activities of Dr. Pasquale Ricciardi De Carlo, Pastor and Director of the Church where Italians have found every resource for help and guidance be it spiritually or materially within our means, And where, in large numbers, they have been converted to the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

In this new temple our work has born fruit and we have been able to set up and maintain a school for the teaching of: English, Italian, American citizenship, a Sunday School for adults, youths and children of both sexes. An extensive social service program and educational entertainments which are supported by the Ladies Aid, Christian Endeavor Society and the Givolamo Savonavola Club are also important features of the work.

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Vita Nuova, June 1931, pp. 19-20.

Church services and divine worship take place on Sunday morning and evening and every Wednesday.

The celebration, therefore, was very timely and it was an affirmation of faith and honor for him who has the rule of the flock in our church, that is, Dr. De Carlo, whose mission is not a lucrative profession but a true and sincere apostolate spent in the glory of God and for the benefit of the Italian people. It would be superfluous to repeat all his good deeds in the field of his activities whether as a Pastor, publisher or upright citizen.

More than three hundred people filled the church in order to hear a varied program on this anniversary, rendered more attractive because of the participation of Maestro Giuseppe Sirignano and his concert orchestra composed of picked musicians from the leading theatres of the city. Their names can be found on page 24, English section.

Dr. De Carlo took his place at the pulpit surrounded by distinguished personalities

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ITALIAN

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Vita Nuova, June 1931, pp. 19-20.

of the Presbytery and the guests of honor, among whom were Dr. Furno and the Messrs. Duncan, Hills, Bellavia, Knickerbocker and C. Meola. He received a warm reception after he had given a talk explaining the purpose of this solemn celebration. He then presented Maestro Sivignano who proceeded with his part of the program. The orchestra played the "Overture" of Guarany with perfection of rhythm and colorful melody and the rendition was accorded much applause. - - -

The Church Choir then rendered the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from Tannhauser accompanied by the orchestra.

Our tenor Enrico Clausi sang a selection from "Martha" and the "Traumerei" of Schumann.

Presented by Dr. De Carlo, Bellavia spoke on the work of the Church during the past year. He was followed by Miss Knickerbocker, Director of Garibaldi Institute, Dr. Peter Furno and the prominent attorney, Mr. Hills.



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ITALIAN

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Vita Nuova, June 1931, pp. 19-20.

The congregation then sang the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza" and the hymn "America the Beautiful." The rest of the program was played by the Orchestra.

Rev. Dr. De Carlo then spoke to Mr. Carlo Meola representative of L'Italia. He congratulated Chevalier Oscar Durante for his recent appointment as Vice President of the Board of Education. He was influential because of his position, in instituting the teaching of Italian in the High Schools of Chicago.

Mr. Carlo Meola, after revealing his collaboration with Rev. De Carlo on an Italian newspaper of many years ago Il Cittadino, mentioned something about De Carlo's work during their years together. He remembered very distinctly that he had donated more than thirty-five thousand lire to an orphanage in Turin, Italy, despite the fact that it was a Catholic institution.

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"Original Letter."

Vita Nuova, May 1931, pp. 10-11.



Mr. P.R. De Carlo,  
Editor, Vita Nuova,  
1111 Blue Island Ave.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. De Carlo:

Unfortunately and by mishap, a publication of which you are the editor has fallen into my possession. I have, for some time been familiar with your work having heard of you from many Evangelists who know something of your qualities.

But since I read the March-April issue of your Vita Nuova, in which appears your article "The Eternal Question," I have come to know you very well and I congratulate you since that which you write is worthy of you, Pasquale De Carlo, and I feel it is my duty to write to you the following:

You say to us, sincere Protestants, that we do not believe that in Italy there exists freedom of religious discussion. You fanatical zealots! We, who know that

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Vita Nuova, May 1931, pp. 10-11.

the contrary exists, that Italy does not have religious freedom, call you, and those who think like you, Parasites.



Let us agree for your sake, that the concordat between Papacy and Fascism gave to the Papacy only a small state insignificant as to size, but, that which the Church of Rome in the 1116 years of its temporal power, could not obtain by excommunication or force of arms from princes, jealous of the political independence of their states, has been obtained from a ruffian who holds an entire nation in slavery and derives his power from infamous acts to execrable betrayal.

This lying and ignorant despot who, by right, belongs in an insane asylum, raises his squat and obscene figure, against civilization, freedom and the progress of the century to place on the head of the gagged and conquered Italian people the leaden hood of the theological code of the Council of Trent in 1545.

You say that faith must be sincerely felt, bravo Mr. De Carlo, tell me frankly, have you ever had sincere faith? Tell me, why has "hero" Mussolini, whom you laud,



III C

Vita Nuova, May 1931, pp. 10-11.

accepted and imposed on the Italian people in the twentieth century, that canonical law, so conceived and decreed that even the Spanish Inquisition refused to ever recognize it? He surely did not do it to give the Protestants the freedom of spreading the Gospel and create that faith in the hearts of men.

For us, sincere Evangelists (you are excepted) the fall of the temporal power signified the crowning event of the "Risorgimento" and the fight for national unity. It signified the beginning of an era the sum and principles of which were liberty, equality and justice.

No, instead, through the efforts of this miserable and many times criminal Mussolini, the Pope is, not only sovereign of an "insignificant" State, as you say, but also the spiritual father of the Italians through the observance of that canonical law. Again, Mr. De Carlo, do you consider the obligatory teaching of the false Catholic religion in the schools, freedom of worship in Italy - the fatherland of Bruno, Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Mameli, Cairolo, Savonarola?

Come, come, Mr. De Carlo, tell me honestly, how much do you receive each month from the Fascist party for printing such lies and for calling sincere followers of Christ like us, fanatics, I ask you, "Can a mule give birth to Lambs?"





Vita Nuova, May 1931, pp. 10-11.

You refer us to the writings of the "Valdese Romano." What can it or any other paper published in Italy, say? Does a press exist in Italy? No! and if it does not exist, how can an Evangelical review express itself freely? Have you seen a single word contrary to the Concordat in the newspapers coming from Italy even in an Evangelical review?

No, they cannot do it, and if they did, a prison or an island concentration camp would be their lot. Therefore, whatever we receive and read from Italy is only that which is allowed to be printed and not the truth. Remember, in Italy tyranny rules and the things which they write are the things which tyranny permits.

If I say that you are false and that you are spreading falsehoods, it is because I can prove it.

On Sunday, March 22, in an Evangelical Church of this city, a brother member, recently returned from Italy, where he had gone in the autumn of last year, gave a talk. This man, because of the vile and prostitute Italian press of North America was a Fascist. While in Italy he visited Rome and many other cities.



Vita Nuova, May 1931, pp. 10-11.

Wherever he found himself he visited the Church, of which he was a member of thirty year's standing. He asked no one's opinion as to the position of the Evangelical Church nor to what extent it was allowed to proselyte. He said the faith is in the hearts of our brothers. He made the statement that to our religion, proselyting is not permitted. I cannot repeat his talk word for word, all I can say is, that though he was a Fascist when he went over, he returned an Anti-Fascist. According to him, the Protestant Religion in Italy, thanks to the government which you so highly praise, finds itself in the position of a smuggler who attempts to enter his country between two rows of Internal Revenue men. And you say that there is freedom? For shame, "Iscaiot!"

His statements were verified last week by that mountebank, Barzini, of the Corriere, who said:

"The Resto Del Carlino observes that the progagandists of the Methodist Church travel the country districts carrying a permit, ostensibly, to sell cakes and caramels, but actually they pass out religious tracts. The newspaper concludes the article by saying: that these distributors of sweets run the risk of a beating at the hands of these husky peasants after they have accepted and eaten the sweets.

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Vita Nuova, May 1931, pp. 10-11.



The provocation of the courteous Bolognese newspaper against the propagandists of the Methodist Church is on a par with the "most noble" doctrine of the reformers of Italy who it seems are inspired by the maxim: "abuse and thrash."

Do you see, De Carlo, how free is the discussion of our religion which, in order to propagate it, places our brothers (you are excepted, because I repeat, you are a parasite) under much risk?

Mr. De Carlo, it is a great shame to know that you are an Evangelist but so was Judas an Apostle of our Lord, Jesus Christ. He betrayed the Lord for thirty pieces of silver. You are an Evangelist who is paid for being that, but it would not surprise me to know that you would betray thirty Christs for one piece of silver.

Your work is well known and registered, the day of reckoning will come and you shall receive the reward you deserve.

For Truth, Justice and Freedom,  
The Protestant, Ettore Chiarini,  
4449 Ellery St., Detroit, Mich.



SCIENCE AND FAITH

The echo of the spiritual message transmitted by the Pope over the radio to the entire Christian world is still vibrating in the souls of the people, and glowing comments are being made on the deep significance of this great event, which opens a new era in the history of the Catholic Church.

The message was devoutly heard all over the world by civilized and even by barbarous nations.

For about an hour during the transmission of this message every private house or public place equipped with a radio set was transformed into a temple, and people of all creeds listened reverently to this prodigious voice which, enunciating Latin phrases, seemed to come from another world.

The millions listening in felt inexpressible emotions. They saw in imagination the progress of the suggestive ceremony in the Vatican City; they beheld Guglielmo Marconi committing to the hands of the Holy Father the marvellous devices of the radio broadcasting station, which the Pope officially inaugurated on this occasion.





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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 3, 1931.

A gesture of homage made by science to faith and by faith to science!

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ITALIAN



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"Garibaldi Institute and St. John Presbyterian Church."

Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.

It has been said that all great movements are centered around a great personality. This is particularly true as regards the great work of those two Christian Americanization institutions, known as Garibaldi Institute and St. John Presbyterian Church.

Wound in and out of every activity stands the personality of Rev. Pasquale Riciardi De Carlo. For forty-one years Mr. De Carlo has been a minister. He has been editor of an Italian and English magazine published monthly. In addition to the duties involved therewith he is actually engaged as field representative of the Church Extention Board, Presbytery of Chicago.

Mr. De Carlo Dream.-

Before him constantly is the dream of seeing his Italian people gathered in unity



Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.

of purpose serving one God the Father of all mankind, through but one intercessor, Jesus Christ.

He saw the Italian people gaining high places of honor in education, in music and in art.

He saw them in all their natural generosity, kindness and affection caring for those more unfortunate than themselves.

He saw them leading exemplary lives as fathers, mothers and children.

Obstacles in the way. -

How could such a dream be realized when parents of Italian children were entirely separated from their children's interests by lack of education, language, and knowledge of American ways; when parents depend upon their children for the interpretation of life; when their children get into all sort of trouble with the laws of the country, securing for themselves the names of criminals, gangsters,

Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.

racketeers, etc.

Steps Necessary for Progress -

1. The parents must learn the English language.
2. Parents must become American citizens.
3. Parents must receive an education and training fitting them for the responsibility of helping to mold the character and well being of their children.
4. Parents must cast aside their superstition and open their minds to seeing plain facts built upon knowledge.

The Children.-

1. The Children must be taught to respect the parents' background, feeling that they have a heritage to be proud of.







Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.

2. The language of the parents should be acquired and spoken correctly.
3. They must understand that the laws of the country are made for the benefit of all, and must be observed by every individual and that money cannot pay for every infringement.
4. They must be taught that truth and honesty are treasures to be sought after. What has been done about it?

Mr. De Carlo started the working out of his dream in Connecticut. He was called from there to take charge of the Italian work in Detroit, Mich.

His unique, outstanding Christian character and work created attention and admiration.

Sixteen years ago he was called by the Church Extention Board of the Presbytery of Chicago to come and organize the Italian work in Chicago. He left the Detroit work in able hands, accomplishing just such things as he had dreamed of originally, and like the Master, he moved to the greater need in the large city, Chicago.

Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.



Here he saw the terrible poverty, suffering and oppression of his people and he set himself to work immediately in trying to alleviate it.

Italian Christian Institute -

At 567 Taylor St., the Italian Christian Institute was opened. The work soon outgrew these quarters, and the old Lessin Club on Taylor and Racine Ave. was bought and remodeled to take care of the work. Into this building moved the organized church of St. John Presbyterian Church, with its 58 charter members, and was duly recognized by the Chicago Presbytery in the year 1920.

Garibaldi Institute -

Mr. De Carlo has always advocated the social recreational and educational needs of the people being cared for by the Church. Under the name of Garibaldi Institute all these activities were housed and built upon the spiritual foundation of Jesus Christ.

Into this work were called young men and women of high scholastic achievement and

Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.

Christian character to take on the different responsibilities that require supervisory capacity. Garibaldi Institute presents the following activities.



Kindergarten for children, in which they are prepared for entry into the public school with special nurses and case workers.

Older children in health classes.

Girls in cooking and sewing classes.

Vocal and instrumental lessons provided for those who revealed the best talent.

Athletic games and showers.

Mother Club -

Every week the mothers with babies in their arms and small children following behind them meet for instruction of various kinds, social hour and refreshments.



Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.

The children are cared for in the nursery, giving the mothers the opportunity of recreation free of responsibility.

The New Church Building -

Worship as a necessity to the soul life of the individual is emphasized, and it was only fitting that the organized church at Garibaldi Institute should wish to be housed in its own edifice. In 1929 out of the heartfelt gratitude and loyalty of the members of the St. John Presbyterian Church, the present structure at 2101 W. Harrison St. was erected. Beautifully simple in all its architectural features, it is complete in every detail, tending to give the worshiper the feeling of reverence and peace. In the pulpit stands the present day prophet, Mr. De Carlo, pleading with his people to see the desirability of such a life as he presents to them. To the right of him sings a choir of twenty voices, earnest, clear eyed, aspiring young people, calling themselves "Endeavorers" for the same cause for which their leader is giving his life.



Vita Nuova, March 1931, pp. 20-21.



Americanization -

Following out the steps necessary to complete the dream, there are classes in the new Church. In the night classes for Americanization there is an average of 130 individuals. These individuals are made up of the parents, young people and children.

Social Service Department: -

As Director of the Social Service Department Mr. De Carlo follows out another of the Master leader's admonitions, caring for the poor, the sick, the discouraged and despairing, trying to make them understand that there is One who cares for them - "God the father of all mankind."

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ITALIAN



"The Dedication of the Italian Presbyterian Church of St. John", Vita Nuova (Monthly), June, 1930, pp. 5-8.

A great and memorable affirmation of Christian faith and Italianism took place during the official celebration for the opening and dedication of the new Presbyterian Church of St. John, located at Harrison Street and Hoyne Avenue, of which the Director and Pastor is our well esteemed Editor, Rev. R. P. DeCarlo, untiring apostle with faith and heart sincerely Christian, never forgetful of his sentiments of devotion for the land of his origin and for this generous, great and hospitable nation.

Forty years of missionary work as a promoter of Christ's Church and supporter and propagator of sentiments of patriotism and as missionary and publisher, make him worthy of our indelible gratitude.

The dedication of the new church constituted an event, which met with the sym-



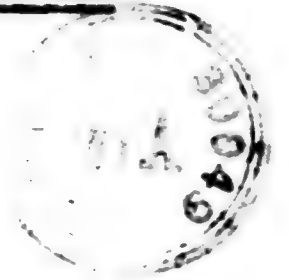
Vita Nuova, June, 1930, pp. 5-8.

pathy and approval of our countrymen. In fact the week, May 18 to 25, of the dedication, has been a pilgrimage and a long procession of admirers and visitors, besides a large number of congratulatory messages and congratulations from outstanding Italo-Americans of different social status.

Everyone, who participated in our services and heard all the speeches delivered by notable personalities, was greatly enthusiastic and favorably impressed by the educational teaching, that we all receive.

All the orators, introduced by the Rev. DeCarlo, one after the other, on the days listed in our program, had words of praise and encouragement for Dr. DeCarlo's efforts as a promoter of the Christian faith and as an Italian.

Among so many testimonials of esteem, the most important was that made by Hon. Frank J. Loesch, great jurist and distinguished American citizen, appointed by



Vita Nuova, June, 1930, pp. 5-8.

President Hoover as a member of the commission against crime, who classified this event as one of the most important promoted by the Italian colony of Chicago. Worthy of praise were the speeches delivered by Edward R. Hills, attorney, by professor Alfred H. Barr, D.D., Dean of the Theological Presbyterian Seminary of Chicago, admirer of Dr. DeCarlo for the past 26 years, and by Rev. Henry S. Brown, who is very well-known all over the nation, and who, at present is General Superintendent of the Supreme Council of the "Presbyterian Church Extention Board of Chicago".

The celebration has attracted the attention of various local daily newspapers, which have kindly commented on our activities and to which we extend our thanks:

L'Italia, official organ of the city, (Oscar Durante, Director).

Corriere D'America, large national daily, (Luigi Barzini, Director).

Il Progresso Italo-Americano, large national daily, (Hon. G. Pope, Director).





Vita Nuova, June, 1930, pp. 5-8.

La Tribuna Transatlantica, Chicago weekly, (Chev. A. Mastrovalerio, Director).  
La Tribuna Italiana of Detroit, Michigan, (V. Giuliano, Director).  
L'Auroradi Filadelfia of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (Rev. A. Didomenico, Director).  
La Vita of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, (J.M. Somerndike and R.A. Hoptchison, Directors)  
Chicago Daily News, Chicago Evening American, Chicago Herald and Examiner,  
Chicago Tribune, Illinois Presbyterian News Letter, The Chicago Presbyterian,  
and others.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 7, 1930.

FOR THE CHURCH OF SAN CALLISTO



A useful organization is the Political and Catholic Club, which is supported by a thousand Italian families and is making progress in settling disputes among the parishioners of San Callisto's Church.

A committee submitted its reports to Judges Francis Allegretti and Philip Finnegan at the general meeting of February 26.

On the basis of these reports Cardinal Mundelein promised to send a new Italian pastor to San Callisto's Church on DeKalb Street.

A committee was appointed to organize a reception to welcome the new pastor, thus ending all disputes and controversies that were detracting from the good name of the Italians.

Judge Allegretti, president of the Holy Name Society, deserves praise for being a real friend of the organization and for his interest in settling disputes.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, (Monthly), Jan., 1930, pp. 17-18.

"Masonry And The Church."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

The taking on of Masonic obligations by ministers of the gospel, other religious leaders, and prominent laymen, and their active participation in the labors and other activities of the order speak, in unmistakable terms, of the cordial relationship existing between the order and the church. These men are not reluctant to appear publicly at a convocations of the Masonic institution or to parade in the sight of the multitude and in the brightness of day, wearing the apron of the Master Mason. There have been times in history when it was neither diplomatic nor prudent for a leader in religious work to become known as a Mason, and the fraternity was, perforce, much more secret a society than it is now.

Vita Nuova, (Monthly), Jan., 1930, pp. 17-18. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502/5

Why should not the church and Masonry be in the most intimate relationship? The ideas of each are the same, they inculcate the same virtues and are both laboring for a better humanity, leading better lives.

They are natural co-workers in a broad field which needs their labors. There is nothing in Masonry which can prevent any person from being a good churchman, and nothing in the teachings of the church which are inimical to those of Masonry. Exception, of Course, must be made to the Roman Catholic religion, to which as a religion, Masons have no objection but which itself opposes Masonry as godless and subversive of all good.



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ITALIAN



"St. Calisto Parish Riots. Church Closed," Vita Nuova (Monthly),  
June 1929, p. 12.

A scene which recalled a comedy by Goldoni, is that which took place among the Catholics of St. Calisto church, the epilogue of which was published by the Corriere d'America, which we transcribe.

For the past eleven years the pastor of St. Calisto Church, at DeKalb St., has been Father William Murphy, an Irish priest educated in Rome, who was devotedly respected and admired by his parishioners for his sacerdotal virtue and his charitable acts.

But lately his health has been failing and somebody insinuated that the priest was drinking excessively.

A few weeks after Easter the pastor absented himself from the church for a few days, and among the Italians of that parish, the rumor began to circulate that the assistant priest of St. Calisto, Father Puleo,



"St. Calisto Parish ....., " Vita Nuova, June 1929, p. 12..

had given Father Murphy something in his coffee to kill him and thus have the opportunity of becoming pastor of the church.

This terrible gossip was spread and intensified after Father Murphy stated, two Sundays ago, that he would leave the church to go in a sanatorium for his health and that Father Puleo would be the new pastor.

Then a tumult took place and the leaders of the riot closed the church and refused to listen to Father Puleo, threatening to kill him if he showed himself again.

The archdiocese of Chicago sent two other priests, but even they were maltreated by the mob in spite of the intervention of the police.

On the following Saturday another Irish priest tried to re-open the church, but without success, and he came in as near as to being lynched by the mob.



"St. Calisto Parish ....., " Vita Nuova, June 1929, p. 12.

Then Father Murphy was recalled temporarily, to try to placate the irate people. He was received with flowers and applause, but as soon as he stated that he had come back only for a short time, the mob started a new riot and again the police were unable to check it. The mob closed the church again and a notice was nailed to the door saying: "Closed till Father Murphy will be back."

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1929, p. 16.

### COLONIAL ACTIVITIES

Solemn mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Phillip by Rev. Father Louis Giambastiani, in honor of the pact of conciliation between the Church and Italy. Father Giambastiani, a member of the Servants of Mary, also delivered the sermon.

After the service, and standing on the church steps, Italian Consul Castruccio, having been called upon to give a speech, made a short and inspiring talk.



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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova (Monthly), February, 1929, p. 9.

"AT THE GARIBALDI INSTITUTE"



The Women's Missionary Association, recently organized to make a steady missionary propaganda in favor of the Presbyterian Church of St. John, held its first meeting, Sunday, Feb. 3rd, at 4 P. M.

It was an interesting session. Various committees were appointed to carry out the program.

We expect a great deal from this organization with its nobility of purpose. We are very confident that the untiring efforts of the intelligent President, Mrs. Adele Bualetti, with the assistance of Mesdames R. Piermattei and M. Ventrella, will insure new successes for the triumph of the faith in the Gospel.

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ITALIAN



santini, Rev. E., "Does the Reawakening of Roman Catholicism Interfere with Our Work?" Vita Nuova (Monthly), Oct. 1, 1928, pp. 14-16.

To speak upon an assigned subject has always been difficult for me. If I had the privilege of speaking upon a subject of my own choice before a gathering such as this, surely my theme would not be the one assigned to me here. However, I have made an honest effort to solve this problem and have solved it to my own satisfaction and I hope to the satisfaction of some of you at least.

The question as phrased in the program brings to my mind most forcibly the abiding tragedy of religious confusion. Exchanging the bird's perspective for the frog's is a fair example of the fall from the clear doctrine of the Gospel to the infinite pile of dogmas of the Papacy. To think that a political organization, known through the ages as the Roman-Catholic Church, may in any way interfere with the coming of the

Vita Nuova, Oct. 1, 1928, pp. 14-16.



Kingdom of Jesus Christ is to say the least, absurd!

How any one can conceive of an elephant's interfering with an eagle, of the straw's interfering with the wheat, of an illusion's interfering with reality, lies entirely beyond my power of comprehension.

Yet I have no trouble whatsoever in discovering the source of such pertinent questions as, Is the Italian Mission a failure? Do the restrictive immigration laws render our work unnecessary? Are Italians not self-supporting? Why not let the Italians remain Roman-Catholic?

It is a hard saying, but I think that I am justified when I declare that the one who propounded the above questions must be someone not at all conversant with the true doctrine of the Roman-Catholic Church, someone who has had little or no contact with the people who come from the so-called Roman-Catholic countries.

If we compare Christianity as it appears in the Gospel with the Roman Catholic Church of the last seventeen hundred years, it does not take a genius to discover that the name of Christian has survived, but its meaning has vanished.

Vita Nuova, Oct. 1, 1928, pp. 14-16.



One wonders just what is meant by the reawakening of Roman Catholicism. It may mean any one of a hundred things. For instance, it may mean the Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago two years ago, followed by a crime wave which finds no parallel in the annals of any nation nor in the criminal records of any city of ancient or modern times. It may mean the ably planned, careful, and relentlessly pursued policy which would exclude the Holy Bible from our public schools. It may mean the candidacy for the office of President of the militant governor of New York. It may mean the assassination of President Obregon of Mexico at the hand of a faithful instrument of the Jesuits. It may mean the proposed return of the High Anglican Communion to the fold, and it may mean the breaking away of seventy-six per cent of the people of Czecho-Slovakia from the papal dogma a kind of Unitarian doctrine. It may mean the kissing of the toe of the Pope by the handsome Mayor of New York, and it may mean the burning of hundreds of copies of the Holy Bible placed by that gallant Gideon's Band in the hotels of America and removed by the Knights of Columbus, who delivered them to the Bishop of Boston to be sprinkled with holy water and subsequently destroyed by fire. It may mean the last papal encyclical De Vera Religionis Unitatis Fovenda, which appeared on the sixth day of



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last January, and in which we read that "Christ our Lord instituted His (the Roman-Catholic) Church as a perfect society," and that "the Apostolic See cannot on any terms take part in any assembly having for its object meeting on equal terms with other churches."

It may mean the ever-increasing interest of the Roman-Catholic Church in the parochial school system, and it may mean the resolution passed unanimously by the Knights of Columbus at their annual convention in Philadelphia demanding that the President of the United States withdraw diplomatic recognition of the Government of Mexico. Yes, the reawakening of Roman Catholicism may mean any one of these things and many others that could be added to the list.

But let us observe for a moment one or two of these various manifestations of the possible reawakening of the Church of Rome. Take the last one on our list. What seems to be the trouble with the Roman Catholic Church beyond the Rio Grande River? Are the Mexican people mad? Is the so-called persecution of priests, monks, and nuns due to their religious fervor? Was the conflict between the Roman Catholic clergy and the government

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born of the clergy's passion for saving the people from their sins? The answer is that the present conflict is only for political control. The cause of all trouble, we are told, is the adoption of the new Mexican constitution. Up to this time the Catholic Church had demanded that the constitution of Mexico should provide that "the religion of the Mexican nation is and shall perpetually be Roman Catholic Apostolic. The nation will protect it by wise and just laws and prohibit the exercise of any religion whatsoever." Now this devilish article has been replaced by one more modern and more spiritual. It reads as follows: "Every one is free to embrace the religion of his choice and to practice all ceremonies, devotions, or observances of his own creed, either in places of public worship or at home, provided that these do not constitute an offense punishable by la bang, bang, bang!" The Pope refuses to submit to the enforcement of a national constitution and issues his mandate to a nation, calling upon his spiritual subjects to disobey the laws of their country. And he has done this in the most sweeping terms. The document concludes with these words:

"Thus we make known to the faith in Mexico and the Catholic Universe that

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we energetically condemn every decree that the Mexican government has enacted against the Catholic religion, against the Church and her sacred ministers and pastors, against her laws, rights, and property, and also against the authority of this Holy See. We raise our pontifical voice with apostolic freedom before you to condemn, reprove, and declare null, void, and of no effect the said decree and all others which have been enacted by the civil authorities in such contempt of the ecclesiastical authority of this Holy See, and with such injury to religion, to its sacred ministers, and to illustrious men."

This is an expression, to be sure, of the reawakening of Roman Catholicism, and it cannot be over-emphasized that the Vatican is not half so much interested in the coming of the Kingdom of our Lord as it is in claiming the right to a voice in the temporal affairs of nations.

In former days the Pope compelled the German Emperor to stand for three days in the snow of Canossa, but today because his influence is waning with the progress of civilization, and because the government of Mexico turned a deaf ear to the Pope and actually punished those priests and



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nuns who deliberately refused to obey the laws of the land, the Church of Rome ordered the assassination of President-elect Obregon just as in former days it ordered the assassination of that brave soldier of the Cross, William of Orange. That is one expression of the reawakening of Roman Catholicism.

Let us focus our attention on just one other possible expression of such a revival. Let us take for our observation the tremendous parochial school building program. It is because the Roman Catholic Church is so enthusiastic about education? Is it not true that wherever the Roman Catholic Church has had full sway, illiteracy and superstition and poverty abound? Who dares to deny that the largest groups of illiterates are to be found in Russia, in Spain, in Latin America, in Austria, and, until recent years, in Italy?

Could it be that the Roman Catholic Church, which up to yesterday had condemned education in all its forms, is now making an honest effort to follow in the footsteps of the Protestant Reformation by ushering in a new era of learning?





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There has been a series of articles on the Roman Catholic Church in the Atlantic Monthly from the pen of an American Roman Catholic clergyman of more than national prominence, as the Atlantic itself informs us, adding: "For over thirty years he has ministered to his large flock with gentle devotion and untiring zeal. Renowned for his intellectual attainments, he has held high and responsible positions in his church."

This clergyman, in his article entitled "The Heresy of the Parochial School," writes:

"The truth is, the activities of the Catholic Church in America have been diverted from their proper aim. Education has supplanted religion in its own sphere. The Church has become so institutionalized that it has been commercialized. It is already top-heavy. The financial burden is becoming almost unbearable to many. To support the ever increasing number of institutions, the martyr spirit is developed in the people. Poor souls, who must pay the public school tax and at the same



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time meet the private school assessment! It is unjust, they are told, yet they must bear it manfully. The excellence of their Catholic school is continually dinned into their ears. Nevertheless many are growing skeptical. They are beginning to apply Christ's test, "By their fruits ye shall know them." They are beginning to ask wherein these children, who are nursed in the lap of Mother Church, excel. None can maintain that they are more pious, more religious, than the children of generations which attended the public schools ..... There are just as many criminals .... We are already reaping the whirlwind sown in our schools. Many thoughtful priests are disturbed by the failure of the system, but they are the victims of circumstance. They may not, unscathed, voice their fears and doubts. They see the new generation drifting away from the practice of religion."

Why, it sounds almost like a Protestant of the K. K. K. school summing up the situation, and yet he is a Roman Catholic clergyman of more than national prominence!

Listen to him some more: "The priest submits humbly, abjectly, if he

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would maintain his standing. But many there are who rebel at heart. The world would be astounded did it know the number of priests with the desire to remain faithful to the forms of ecclesiasticism while their very being cries out against the system. These are not the frivolous, not the careless, not the negligent or the unworthy, they are those who have broken through the fanatical wall that was built about them during the years of their seminary training. They are men who have burned the midnight oil and through travail have come to know the glorious privilege of independent thought.

Such clergymen see clearly that religion in the Catholic Church today has become a complex and intricate mass of laws, dogmas and practices that little resemble the simple faith of the early centuries.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, tell me, can anything like that interfere with our work? Of course the largest number of our American friends have trouble in understanding even the simple language of this Roman Catholic writer. But I have no trouble at all. I still remember one little story which I read when I was being intellectually nursed by a saintly Roman

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Catholic priest. The story is from a little book entitled, "The Little Flower of St. Francis." Here is the story:

"Once St. Francis received twelve boys who wished to become friars, and to test them he called them to the garden and gave them a set of little plants to be transplanted, and he told them: 'Look at me and do just the same thing that I am doing.'

"And he began to make holes in the ground and to put in the plants in this queer way, with the branches buried in the holes and the roots sticking up out of the ground. The boy who was next to him was shocked at this way of planting, but remembering his instructions, he made a hole in the ground and put the branches of the plant in and left the roots out. The next boy did the same, and the next, until one of them said: 'Father Francis, I am the son of a farmer and know how to plant these plants, and the way to plant them successfully is to put the root into the ground and leave the branches out.'

"'Oh my boy,' said St. Francis, 'go thy way. Leave the monastery at once and return to the farm of your father. You may be a good farmer, but you



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would never be a good friar.'"

It is possible in this day and generation that anything like that will interfere with our work? Shall I continue now to describe one by one the various manifestations of the reawakening of Roman Catholicism, such as the burning of the Holy Bible, the candidacy of Mr. Smith for the presidency, the Eucharistic Congress with its results? Only he who does not wish to see it could fail to see that all these manifestations of reawakening cannot interfere with our work for the simple reason that our work is in the field of religion, while theirs is in the field of politics.

So let us not waste any time in argument about anything's interfering with our work and especially about the reawakening of Roman Catholicism's interfering with it, but let us consecrate ourselves anew to the task of saving souls. We know that we can release that fresh life which comes only from a renewed vision of God and a clearer understanding of our Christ. One who along the lines that Christ laid down has in his own



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life overcome doubt and mastered the inward struggle, becomes by his mere presence a source of creative power to those among whom he lives. Why do we know so much more about the life of Francis of Assisi than about the life of Goldoni? The answer is that while Goldoni made many plays all of which we have, Francis of Assisi made only one play. The play of his life, presented with all the temperament of an artist, was the pattern and example of Christ.

Let us not forget that a Bunyan writing in an unspeakable English prison, a George Washington kneeling at Valley Forge, or a Sherwood Eddy seeking the presence of God in all our human relationships will do more to deepen the spiritual lives of men than any great spectacle, however widely noted and successfully exploited by a sensational press.

Let us not forget that we are ambassadors of God to a bleeding world crying from the depth of its suffering for the redemption of its body and its soul.

We are heralding in the Kingdom of the Lord of Glory, messengers of



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reconciliation. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto the Italians, "Your God reigneth!"

This precious Gospel of ours cut its way through centuries of enthroned heathen superstition and heathen morals. I can do it again if only it is proclaimed by those who know it to be true because they have lived it themselves.

That wonderful man of God, Robert N. Sneer, the present Moderator of the General Assembly, in an address given on the evening of the Student Volunteer Convention at Detroit said: "One is our Master, even Christ, and we have His clear command:

"Go out and make disciples of all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."



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"It was His intention to release forces which would stir and overthrow the world of sin, destroying injustice and inequality, polygamy and slavery, child marriage, infanticide, and the oppression of the poor wherever these things, or anything else that is evil, should be found. And whenever they are found the Gospel of Jesus Christ (and the reawakening of Roman Catholicism) turn a pitiless light upon them and work to remove them. Our mission is not a cultural mission nor the offer of another religion. Our mission is the fulfillment of a trust, the offer of the only religion, the religion of Christ the Son of the living God."

As for me, I consider it my sacred duty to offer to every Roman Catholic his only Savior and mine, Jesus Christ. The Jesuit fathers upon landing at Ellis Island proudly stated, "We have come to make America Catholic." That is their business. One morning the great English architect, Sir Christopher Wren, while St. Paul's Cathedral was in process of construction, passed among his workmen, most of whom did not know him,



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and of three men engaged in the same line of work he asked the same question, "What are you doing?" The first answered, "I am cutting this stone." The second one's answer was, "I am earning three shillings and six pence a day." But the third man straightened up, squared his shoulders, and holding his mallet in one hand and his chisel in the other proudly replied, "I am helping Christopher Wren build this cathedral." Our business is to help God build His Kingdom.

Of course there is nothing more futile than the attempt to make a prediction concerning great religious revivals. But I know that there is one coming very soon among our own people. When will it begin? Where will it be started? Who will lead it? What means will be employed?

I have no suggestions to make, but I do know positively that the way of God in history may be likened to the course of those rivers which flow underground, breaking forth at last in astonishing volume and

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strength and when this happens, the gates of hell shall not prevail.

Does the reawakening of Roman Catholicism interfere with our work?  
The answer is to be found in the 23rd chapter and the 28th verse of  
Jeremiah: "The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and  
he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully. What is the  
straw to the wheat? saith Jehovah. Is not my word like fire?"



### III C

### ITALIAN

La Fiamma (Monthly), Aug. 1, 1923, p. 6

WPA (ILL : PRO) 30275

#### "SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOODY ITALIAN MISSION"

##### Our Field.

Our field is in what is known as the lower North Side of our city, an area of about a mile and one-half long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Bounded by the Chicago River on the South, North Avenue on the North, Clark Street on the East, and the Chicago River on the West, this territory houses over 20,000 Italian speaking people, a colony made up from as many elements as there are provinces in Italy. Also differing in knowledge, habits and character very materially.

As a rule the people are law abiding, industrious and frugal, but a small but vicious element casts a shadow of bad repute on the entire colony. As unjust as that might seem, it is a fact nevertheless.

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The spiritual condition of these people is as deplorable as any South American or Southern Italian city.

If it is not atheistic materialism, it is fetish materialism of a pagan origin. Image worship and spiritism holds sway over the majority of them. In fact, ten yearly processions in honor of some saint or Madonna take place during the summer. These cost thousands of dollars, money the poor people can ill afford to lose. Needless to say, such feasts, as they are called, are nothing more than sensual orgies with music and fireworks, which often end with another procession to the cemetery and occasionally a march to the jail.

#### A Brighter Picture

It is in the midst of death that God has been pleased to manifest the life of His dear Son, and cause His light to shine in this dark place. "But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound."



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Twelve years of Gospel preaching has made a great change in the people. God has honored His Word in the conversion of over four hundred souls. Apart from that, the people behave much better than before this Gospel work began. The dramas of brutal murders in real life are enacted as yet, but with a longer intermission between. The former prejudice and bitter persecution against the Gospel is not evident any longer, and the majority of the people look upon the Mission as a benefactor and a power for good.

#### Our Arena - The Open Air

A few converters in brother Procopio's home began the present work by giving their testimony in the open air. Gradually the open street became our arena where the good fight of faith was waged. Today the pulpit that draws the largest audience is the rough curb-stone. There the spirit of God has time and again convicted men of sin. It is a known fact that the Parish Priest

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has at times led mobs of violent persecutors to break up such services, but last summer the tables were turned. While a meeting was being conducted in the heart of the colony, a large crowd was reverently and attentively listening to the various speakers. A solemn hush seemed to be upon the crowd when, unexpectedly, there appeared the Priest of the Parish Church who interrupted the meeting by saying to the people, "It is wrong for you to listen to such preaching". To our amazement the unusual took place. God moved upon the people not to fear their false leader, but rather to disregard his conduct against us. Instead of dispersing the crowd as he had intended, on the contrary, their interest grew stronger as they gathered up closer to hear more of God's word and of the saving power of the Lord Jesus Christ. Blessed be His Name for the victory of faith. Thirty-one open meetings were held last summer, and approximately ten thousand people heard the Gospel message. One hundred and fifty came to the workers for spiritual advice and fourteen professed conversion.

#### Meeting the People Where They Are

The house to house visitation affords us an opportunity to meet and deal with

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the people where they are more apt to open their hearts to us. Last year one-thousand one hundred and thirty-four homes were visited with scripture reading and prayer as the main features of the call.

The following is a typical visit as reported by Mrs. Rocca:

Upon visiting a home just a few days ago, I offered a woman some Christian literature. With piercing black, shining eyes and countenance which was all but a pleasant one, she said: "No, I shall never accept literature of such kind. I have holy books of my own to read, and furthermore I must observe the religion which my father taught me to observe." After having spoken for a moment, I told her that we are not responsible to God for the observance of any particular religion, but rather we must be saved by faith, through the blood of Jesus Christ our Lord. She was touched. Her countenance changed and immediately she invited me into her home. Soon I was brought before an image under which a light was burning. Many pictures of different saints hung on the walls, but she seemed more interested in the former one. "See how devout I am", she said.

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After such a statement I read to her Psalm 115, after which, in brief, the way of salvation was explained to her. By this time she became calm and serious. The eyes, that at the beginning looked piercing, now had a kindly, sweet expression. Just before leaving she said: "Signorina, do you know that according to my religion I have committed a sin for speaking or allowing you to speak on these things? I must therefore confess it all to the Priest, because we are not even allowed to speak to Protestants. But it has been through courtesy that I have admitted you into my home and allowed you to speak to me of such things." More encouragingly she invited me to call on her again.

Praise God for these open doors, where people are willing to admit us notwithstanding their false spiritual leaders.



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ITALIAN

Buono, Rev. P., "General Report for the Year 1922-1923"

La Fiamma (Monthly), Nov. 1, 1923, p. 8.

I wish to present to the readers and friends of the La Fiamma, a brief history of our work. We quote from the North-Western Christian Advocate the following article published in last February's issue.

On Sunday, Dec. 10, 1922, Superintendent Polemus H. Swift of the Chicago southern district, organized the quarterly conference of the Third Italian Methodist Church of Chicago, the official name being the Church of Our Saviour.

This organization is housed in what formerly was the Second German M. E. Church, 2801 Princeton Avenue. This new development promises to become one of the best Italian churches in the city. The work was started a year ago by the organization of an Italian class in the Princeton Avenue M. E. Sunday School, where the Rev. J. J. Rankin was Pastor. This was in charge of the Rev. P. Buono, who still directs the work. He has put himself into the work body and soul. He is ably seconded by his wife

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and a number of devoted friends. Soon an Italian Sunday School was started, followed by an evening preaching service and later a regular prayer meeting.

At the time the quarterly conference was organized, the Church was formally recognized with twenty-four full members and twenty-eight preparatory members. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 125 pupils with an average attendance of sixty pupils. The Junior Epworth League now forms a considerable feature in the work. Stewards, trustees and other officers were elected. One of the strongest Italian congregations in the city will, at no distant day, be found on this corner.

Our Church membership has increased to sixty-two. The meetings are well attended. We praise God for all his blessings bestowed upon us this year. The Junior Epworth League has kept up the spirit of loyalty both winter and summer.

The Daily Vacation Bible School, held for four weeks, has given us a new vision for the future. Almost a thousand children attended and received

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La Fiamma (Monthly), Nov. 1, 1923, p. 8.

Bible instruction this summer.

For two weeks we held revival meetings, in which many came to the knowledge of Christ and of His saving power. We had the privilege to have with us one evening, Dr. Louis Bucaletti, and on another evening, the Rev. A. F. Scorza. We closed the revival meetings with the Lord's Supper.

Our prayer meetings are well attended, all taking part with prayer and testimony.

We are sorry to lose our District Superintendent, P. H. Swift. He was compelled to retire on account of his health. This came out at the last day of the Annual Conference of the M.E. Church. Dr. Schultz has been elected to his place. We expect a great deal during the coming year from Dr. Schultz. He has promised me to come to our Church the first Sunday of December and hold the first quarterly conference for this new conference year.

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Massimino, L., "A Model Church", La Fiamma, June 1, 1923.

Through the untiring efforts of the charitable man of God, the Rev. P. R. De Carlo, a new church named the Italian Presbyterian Church of St. John, was erected in the most populated Italian quarter of this city.

This church, which has an enrollment of fifty-eight active members, and a Sunday School attended by one hundred boys and girls, is without question a model institution.

I, as a member, can affirm with pleasure, that all members of this church belong to the real Christian faith. I have heard them in their prayers and in the various religious ceremonies and have read in their faces the revelation of their souls. I have watched the uneducated woman and learned man and saw no contrast because their faith was one, their hearts beat in unison.

In admiring that sublime sight, I enjoy knowing that this new church is destined, like a bright beacon, to enlighten the thousands of our countrymen,



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La Fiamma, p. 3, June 1, 1923.

who I deeply admire the fecund efforts of the Rev. P. De Carlo, his activities and patience in spreading the Holy Gospel, and the happy accomplishment of his marvelous and holy achievements.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 1922.

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FOR THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL OF THE HOLY GUARDIAN ANGEL.

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In reading the financial statement for the year, 1921 of the Italian Church of the Holy Guardian Angel of Chicago, 717

Farquer Street, we would like to mention, briefly, the splendid religious, humanitarian and educational work accomplished by the missionary fathers of the church in behalf of our colony.

We point with pride to the work of Dr. Manlio Ciufoletti, head of the Scalabrinian missionaries and pastor of this church.

The contribution to the church fund was \$915, without counting the private donations on hand. During 1921 through the efforts of the Pastor, the associated Catholic Charities of Chicago dispensed to the needy parishioners \$4,181.61. About 192 families, composed of 143 adults and 773 children received this assistance. Of 42 of these families, the mother is dead; in eight of these families, the father is dead; and six were deserted by the fathers.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 1922.

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To assist the Associated Catholic Charities in favor of our needy, 180 letters were written and 400 telephone calls made.

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IV Those figures show the effort and interest taken by the Fathers of Holy Guardian Angel Church, in behalf of their parishioners in need of material and financial assistance.

Besides the humanitarian work it is worth while mentioning the education given to the children. In 1920, the Rev. Ciufoletti erected a beautiful school building which is used by 400 children and divided into six classes with ten nuns as teachers. Besides English they teach Italian, music and singing.

The debt of the school, at the beginning of 1921 amounted to \$66,367.73. During the year it was reduced by \$6,367.73. For the management of the school the sum of \$5,544.14 was spent for ordinary and extra expenses.

The teachers are not paid for their work. The class-rooms are well lighted and very clean, and are furnished in accordance with hygienic and didactic

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 1922.

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We wish to see the efforts of the Fathers of the Holy Guardian Angel Church esteemed and appreciated by Italians of Chicago.

The Rev. Ciufoletti, very well known in our colony for his activities and for his spirit of Italianism, will not stop with his first success of this educational, religious and patriotic mission from which the Italians of Chicago are receiving many benefits.

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IV Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May-June, 1920, Nos. 5-6;

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ITALIAN

### THE READING OF ARIO FLAMMA

Ario Flamma gave a reading of his drama William Kent in the English Room of the Congress Hotel, May 22.

Among those present were the Italian Consul; Conte Bolegnesi, Vice-Consul G. Dall'Agno; Miss Gina Varesi; John Barrymore; F. Bragno; V. Arimondi; Mrs. Garibaldi; Mrs. Romanelli; Miss Bonfanti; Miss M. Morino; A. Mastrovalerio; Mrs. N. Lofranco, A. Ferrari; R. Decarlo; Dr. Gino, and Mr. Mazzaresi.

Ario Flamma in his drama William Kent, revealed himself as an expert dramatist, a deep psychologist and character creator. William Kent is an assured success. The Excelsior Dramatic Company has done well to choose it for a New York premier.

(Ario Flamma was at the time, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago. Translator's Note).

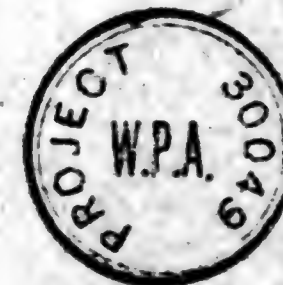
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 30, 1917.

WHO WAS MOTHER CABRINI?



Mother Francesca Laveria Cabrini, the founder of the Order of Sisters of the Sacred Soul, passed away last week at Columbus Extension Hospital, one of the many hospitals founded by her. She was endowed with exquisite qualities, intelligence and kindness of soul.

F. Cabrini, was born in Italy on July 16, 1850. She founded the first Order of the Sacred Soul in Codogno 1880, obtaining spiritual support from the Pope Leon XIII. She came to New York in 1890, where she founded the first orphanage.

In America, there are fifty seven institutions founded by her. Among them, hospitals, orphanages and schools. Mother Cabrini was an authority, not only in ecclesiastic, but also in political circles. Those who were fortunate to meet her know that she was a wonderful woman, full of energy.

### III C

L'Italia, April 29, 1917

#### A CHURCH MOVES TO A NEW LOCATION

Because of the enlarging of Roosevelt Rd. the Catholic Church of San Francisco of Assisi located at the corner of Roosevelt Rd. and Newberry Ave. will be moved to a different location from the one now occupied. The church weighs about 8,000 tons, and has a tower of 185 feet high.

ITALIAN



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L'Italia, December 31, 1916.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF FATHER TOM.

A pious priest who spent all of his energies for the moral uplifting of the Italian immigrant, celebrates the 50th anniversary of his ordination today. Father Tommaso Moreschini, known as Father Tom, is revered in many parts of the United States for his work among the needy. On the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, he will be honored with a High Mass, at the Assumption Church of which Rev. Father F. Angelucci is the rector. In these functions which will start at 10 a. m., a great many faithful Italians, and various prominent American Catholics will take part.





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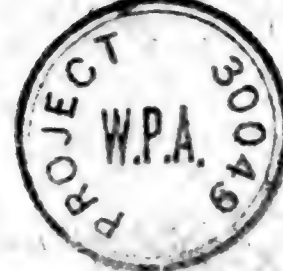
L'Italia, December 31, 1916.

Father Moreschini was born in Coster Madam, near Tivoli on the 1st of March, 1840; he is 76 years old. He started his theological studies at 18, and was ordained in 1866. He came to live in Chicago in 1875, and soon made himself known and liked for his tireless work among the poor of his parish.

He made possible the construction of several Italian Catholic churches, with his support. He was head of the Assumption Church until six years ago when he retired to give the place to Father Angelucci.

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L'Italia, Mar. 8, 1914.



ITALIAN

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF MISSIONARY SISTERS

During the month of March will occur the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in America. This event will be celebrated with festivities at which Mother Francesca Saveria Cabrini will be present. For this occasion Mother Cabrini will be presented with the donations given to the funds by the Italian Colony of Chicago for the enlargement of the Columbus Extension Hospital which has now become too small for the growing needs.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 10, 1914.

THE INFILTRATION OF THE BLACK-FROCKED SECT  
INTO THE HULL HOUSE



Until yesterday we believed, with many others, that this philanthropic institution, called Hull House was really a "free institution" as some ladies like to call it.

We are sorry to say that we have made a mistake. We have lost our illusion since it was openly told to us that Hull House does not want to sever the friendship with the Bishop of this Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church by allowing admittance to anti-clericals. I was commissioned by the Club Giordano Bruno, of which I am a member, to rent Bowen Hall, in Hull House. The club planned to hold an affair in that hall in commemoration of "February 17," in honor of the great martyr for whom the club is named. I went to Hull House to carry out my commission. I was told that Miss J. Addams was sorry to refuse the use of the hall to the club, but the Catholics of Hull House were against the club and would not tolerate its presence. Because Hull House has classes in which aliens are taught to read and write, and classes

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in manual training for the young; because they sponsor a strong philanthropic organization known as the "Juvenile Protection Association;" because they have a public library branch, open every day; a theater which is rented to anyone; several meeting rooms also rented to anyone; because many organizers of foreign groups are taking advantage of these opportunities and are always using Hull House whenever they feel like it; and because Hull House is located near the foreign colonies in order to help and lead the newly arrived immigrants seeking an education and a better life; for these reasons, priests (with or without the white collar) are trying hard to control activities in Hull House and promulgate their ideas. This infiltration of the clergy was a subtle task which took a long time but was in the end successful.

And now that they are in (allow us to say so, mesdames of the Hull House), yours is no more a free institution, because no institution in the world can be free under the domination of the clergy. Is it necessary to quote history? You have studied and are supplied with a vast background of culture, experience and knowledge. It seems to me that the experience of 18 centuries has taught





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you nothing, because not only do you tolerate the imposition of the Roman Church in your home, but you also take it in good humor. Your resolutions have changed with the years. Where has your liberal spirit gone--that spirit that urged you to erect Hull House on Halsted Street, among the foreigners, in order to help them?

I am speaking to you, most distinguished and venerable Mesdames Addams and Starr, to you who pretend to be liberals and progressives, to you who are very cultured and who should remember what shameful infamies the Roman Catholic Church has perpetrated; the most atrocious crimes which history records. You naively believe that the Church may reform itself, and for that reason you acknowledge it. You believe that it is necessary for the people to have a religion, but you will soon realize that the Roman Catholic Church is not a religious institution, but a political party.

Behold, your effort at the beginning was commendable, because you had good intentions, and in good faith accepted persons of any religious or political creed; you tolerated everything and everybody. But now that the priests are among you and the Church is imposing its will upon you, you no longer

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tolerate what the Church refuses to tolerate and you accept the impositions of certain bigots who influence you.

The priests told you that the Club Giordano Bruno is not constructive--but destructive toward what the Church has built.

Some fanatic women have told you that the Giordano Bruno Association of Rome is fomenting hatred against the Roman Catholic Church, and that the Club Giordano Bruno of Chicago is affiliated with this association, thus it is to be dreaded and driven out from Hull House. You believe and accept the tale without any personal investigation or without making any effort to seek the truth.

Well, you did wrong, because they have deceived you. The members of the Giordano Bruno Association of Rome, Chicago, or elsewhere, are not fomenting hatred, nor are they criminals or fanatics. They are all men who are interested in the welfare of humanity.



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The organization which has fomented hatred among men and still is doing so, is the Roman Catholic Church.

They said that our Club is destructive rather than constructive. But--please--explain what it is that we may destroy or construct?

It is true, we want to destroy, but what we want to destroy is superstition, that insolent fanaticism and damaging fear of eternal punishment, which the Church, for her own profit, has throughout the centuries impressed on the minds of the people; yes, we want to destroy. We want to destroy the darkness created by the ignorance in which humanity is kept by the Church.

We will construct afterwards, little by little, strong consciences in the breasts of free men, and we will make them free to believe in God as they see fit, if they want to believe in some God.

Is it unjust to quote history for evidence of infamies perpetrated by the Church or others?



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And if we find history tell us that the Roman Church has been tyrannical, cruel, and unjust, is it our fault?

But your informers are bigots and fanatics and that is why they hate us.

Soon the Bishop will tell you to refuse the use of the Hull House to the Jewish people, then to the Protestants, and you will obey--in order to keep his friendship.

If you accept my "suggestion," you will avoid many troubles in the future, and besides, you will get not only the friendship, but even the blessing of the Bishop.

Place a Crucifix over every door of Hull House, and in place of the Stars and Stripes, wave the flag of the Pope.

Hull House will then be frequented only by clericals, and you will not be





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compelled to say what you have said to me, "I am sorry but you cannot enter here. Rome does not permit it."



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 22, 1913.

### THE GIORDANO BRUNO CLUB

One single appeal launched by a comrade has found an echo in a hundred breasts whose owners are ready to sacrifice the years of their youth, to mortify, to abandon the pleasures of life in order to fight the most shameful institution, the most profound plague that afflicts all humanity: the falsehood of clericalism.

The appeal was received with unexpected enthusiasm, and an organization named after Giordano Bruno, the great liberal martyr and precursor of modern science, is an accomplished fact. The club Giordano Bruno now begins its fearless work, and with the torch of civilization and truth, will clear the maze and lay bare the outrages of which the priests are the perpetrators and the suffering public, the martyrs. The organization, supported by a nucleus



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 22, 1913.

of youths strong in ideals, shall contend against the already numerous clerical organizations, and bring a ray of comfort and hope to the Italian colony of Chicago.

The club, until the work of organization is fully completed, will hold its meetings in the Men's Club of Hull House, every Friday evening at seven-thirty.

Every anti-clerical is under a moral obligation to join this organization, and to sacrifice some of his free hours for the edification of the uneducated in this Italian colony. Anyone desiring information may write or come in person to: 1044 West Taylor St.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 8, 1913.

### HOLY MESSES



Once more we have the opportunity to unmask to the ingenuous and honest public, the shameless hypocrisy of Reverend Teta and his satellites. For some time, the clerical element in this ward has busied itself soliciting donations in order to raise \$2,000, which, added to the \$8,000, promised by Monsignor the Bishop, would be sufficient to cover the cost of enlarging the church of St. Michael.

We have occupied ourselves at other times with the unfair methods used by the unscrupulous local clergy in spearing from the pockets of the ingenuous public, some of those pieces of money which Reverend Teta loves with all his heart.

But let us come to the point. For the past few weeks, we have noticed placards announcing; "Grand bazaar and raffle for the benefit of St. Michael



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 8, 1913.

Church, from Monday October 6, to October 11,--1913; five valuable prizes will be awarded."

Naturally curious, we hied ourselves to the hall, where we could be spectators to the dishonest drawing of the prizes. One prize, a piano,--still in the factory-, had the good fortune, by the will of God and the Committee, to be won by Father Giangrande, pastor of the Church of Saint Phillip Benizi. The second prize, a diamond ring, was won by the lady organist and director of the choir of this [same] church. Third prize, a lavalier, was won by a reverend whose name escapes us. Before this evident mystification, the audience justifiably remonstrated to the committee. The priest, in words that were far from dignified, answered that luck so wished it. The man who had been extracting the winning numbers was removed and another put in his place. The last two prizes were then won by people other than priests, and so the public was satisfied. During the first nights of the bazaar, the attendance was rather heavy, and consisted of the faithful and devout, with



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 8, 1913.

but, unfortunately for you, we are always ready and on hand to unmask your underhanded actions.



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a following of young girls and boys drawn by the dancing which the priest had wisely made a part of the attraction of the bazaar. The hall was transformed for the occasion into a shop for the sale of church items, such as [replicas of] madonnas and saints, and other objects the committee had acquired by begging for funds among the zealous and devout of the colony.

All these things were being raffled during the dance by certain young ladies of the church, the priest having been advised by someone with experience that this was the best method of acquiring contributions from youths who might otherwise be reluctant to contribute. Eh! bravo Father Teta; we must acknowledge your shrewdness and astuteness in this matter; you are not like your predecessor of bad [reputation] who, unwilling to adapt himself to the exigencies, bravely stripped saints and madonnas and went in search of a more profitable flock. You, instead, show yourself more humble and benign towards your sheep in order to better shear them.

Truly, these are the tactics which you ought to use in all your enterprises;

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 8, 1913.

but, unfortunately for you, we are always ready and on hand to unmask your underhanded actions.





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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 11, 1911

NEW CHURCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Last Sunday a new church erected in honor of the Lady of Pompeii was inaugurated. It is located on Vernon Park Place and Polk Street. The Reverend P. Langtande will be head priest.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 20, 1908.

ITALIAN

APOSTOLIC LARCENY AND SWINDLING OF IMBECILES.  
(Continued from the issue of February 25)



The sessions at 256 West Grand Avenue are still notorious. The cunning G. Lombardi, who gave up work in order to undertake the more profitable vocation of making the Holy Ghost descend into the bodies of his proselytes, is doing a big business. The dignified and obese Francesconi, acting as sacristan, continues to expand and to mumble, "May His holy name be praised!" The simpletons and their money are flowing into the shop which the Holy Ghost visits every day.

Two weeks ago a poor woman made her way into this sanctuary, armed with a revolver, and threatened to commit a massacre unless they would let her son alone.

This young man, ensnared by these up-to-date apostles, was giving them his money while he loafed, said prayers, and left his family destitute.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 20, 1908.



On the 17th of last month the daughter of the old "garibaldino" Iorio (one of our dearest friends) demanded the arrest of her husband, Pasquale Capone; for he too, ensnared by the apostles, prays and speaks in the language of Pentecost, and gives his money to the venerable Lombardi, neglecting his wife, who has taken refuge in her father's house with her two children.

Policeman Longobardi has been entrusted with this matter, and it is to be hoped that the indecent comedy will soon end.

However, we shall continue to fight for a complete exposure!

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ITALIAN

La Parola die Socialisti, Feb. 25, 1908.

MIRACLES OF THE HOLY GHOST-APOSTOLIC LARCENY-  
AND SWINDLING OF IMBECILES.

At 256 West Grand avenue two Italians have leased a shop, adorned its windows with the legend, "In the Name of Jesus," and painted it entirely in white, lighted it with white lamps, and furnished it with some fifty chairs and a speaker's platform.

Every other day hundreds of Italians gather there, and strange rumors have been circulated regarding the bizarre ceremonies which are performed there.

On last Sunday, the 23d, accompanied by some of our friends and co-workers, we went to the mysterious temple and attended the ceremony, disguised as gullible devotees.

The hall contained about one hundred and fifty persons, half of whom were women, many with small children or nursing infants on their laps.



La Parola die Socialisti, Feb. 25, 1908.

Howling at the end of the hall was a man about thirty years old, dressed like our laborers and wearing a large, thick, drooping, brown mustache; his face showed the emaciation of tuberculosis, and in his eyes burned the fire of madness.

His voice had the characteristic hoarseness of the consumptive and at fixed intervals its pitch varied from high to low. He kept reiterating the same eight or ten phrases: "Repent! The eternal chastisement awaits us! God has called us!" and so on, and every sentence was punctuated by the same refrain: "May His holy name be praised!" In the meantime a goodly number in the audience would respond by beating their breasts, sobbing, and howling. Then the old fox would feign inspiration and would shout, "Oh!" several times, shaking his head madly, twisting his torso, and fixing his round, burning, feverish eyes on those of one or another of the faithful.

At the entrance a gigantic fellow stood on guard, whose countenance revealed a mixture of wickedness, stupidity, and brutality.

La Parola die Socialisti, Feb. 25, 1908.

We noticed during the ceremony that this man had the double task of watching the entrance and of giving volume of sound to the howls of repentance, the sobs, and the inspired prayers of the faithful.

The whiteness of the bare walls, the white lights, the extraordinary heat of the stove, the air foul with the breath of the sick and the stench of filthy, heated garments, the cadence of the orator's voice, the incessant monotony of his shouting and that of his victims,- everything put together was affecting our nerves and making us realize with horror, by how powerful a hypnotic spell that gathering of unfortunate semi-illiterates must be bound.

At the end of his effusions the speaker asked everybody to kneel on the stone floor, and he turned his back to the audience. Having intoned a prayer, he announced that the meeting was over and asked all to leave except the initiate. Two of us reporters mingled with these and remained.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 25, 1908.

What a scene! Again we listened to shouts and the howls of the tubercular invalid, which were gradually augmented by the cries of the audience. "May His holy name be praised!" was repeated again and again.

Then a young man about twenty years old leaped to his feet, his face drawn with epilepsy. He began to twist his body and to shout unintelligible words, in the midst of which he would interpolate the phrase so often repeated by the speaker-- "May His holy name be praised!"

A woman who for a whole hour had been sitting in silence next to me fell down and indulged in contortions like those of a serpent.

A white-haired old man with an idiotic expression was shaking his head at the ceiling and praying that the Holy Ghost would visit him also.

La Parola die Socialisti, Feb. 25, 1908.



Here lay a girl in a faint, there a man in convulsions; everywhere the wailing of children. Above all the noise rose the persistent, shrill, maddening refrain of the tubercular leader: "May His holy name be praised!"

We could endure it no longer. We suggested to the mad or crafty villain that he call a doctor for the ailing persons. He replied that they were not ill, but that the Holy Ghost had entered their bodies!

When we insisted and raised our voices, a group of furious and excited women interfered, which made it necessary for us to leave. Otherwise we should have had to defend ourselves against the demented and the diseased.

Outside we suggested to a policeman that he attend to the matter. He replied that he could do nothing.



La Parola die Socialisti, Feb. 25, 1908.



Moreover, two weeks ago a laborer gave to this exhorter at 256 West Grand avenue, the sum of four hundred dollars, which must have represented many a sacrifice. The laborer said that the Holy Ghost had ordered him to do so. Last week another Italian contributed a thousand dollars, likewise commanded by the Holy Ghost.

We have vowed to unmask this fraud and to care for the sick, whether they are willing or not.

However, let our comrades take note of how much work there is to be done for those who are willing to do it.

III a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 20, 1907.



[CHURCH FAIR]

A church fair for the benefit of the Italian Mission of the West Side, was held at Marquette Council Hall, 390 Dearborn St., on the 11th of April. Many young Italians freely gave their time as salespeople. Among them were the following Italians: Kathryn Fornacieri, and Isabelle Fiancheri. The pair netted a considerable profit.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 2, 1907.

### A CHURCH JUBILEE

Rejoicings are in progress at the Assumption Church of the North Side. Tomorrow, Sunday, February 3, the Italian colony of the North Side will celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Church of the Assumption, between Franklin and Orleans Streets.

The celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of the Church of The Assumption are in honor of its being the second sacred edifice of the Italians in Chicago. The first celebration was in 1880, when Father Moretti bought the ground where the church now stands. Work was begun immediately. The dedication took place Sunday, April 17, 1881.

This church at first was a humble building that only faintly resembled a place of worship.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 2, 1907.

In 1884 the church was enlarged and was blessed by Monsignor Feehan, August 15, 1886.

In the meantime, the Italian Colony was moving away in large numbers, spreading to different parts of the city, and the necessity was felt for new Italian churches in those localities.

Father Moretti, founder of the Church of The Assumption, and first Italian priest in Chicago, died in 1892. His successor, the Rev. Tommaso Moreschini, dedicated his energies to the betterment of the sacred temple, decorating the interior with holy pictures and statues imported from Italy.

Rev. Pellegrino Grangrandi, priest in charge, contributed a marble altar, which is to be dedicated tomorrow.

WITH (111) PROJ. 30775



PA (ILL) PROJ 3023

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 2, 1907.

For this event great festivities have been planned. There will be a High Mass and Benediction at the new altar.

La Trinuna Italiana, Aug. 5, 1905.

THE FESTIVAL OF MELROSE PARK

(Editorial)

The religious festival of Melrose Park this year, had a shameful result. Everyone knows under what coercion the Society was established in this town, and the annual festival always has created disputes and ill feeling.

The religious fanaticism, the ignorance and the superstition created by the church, which the Italians have demonstrated is a disgrace to our name. The sponsors, priest, and racketeers, have always promoted festivals with which the real religious spirit has nothing to do. It is more than a disgrace for the Italians, especially if we consider that our colony has not a charitable society for the welfare of the needy of our race. This year the festival has created, as usual, litigation between the priest, the congregation, and the society. When are we going to put a stop to this outrageous system?

La Tribuna Italiana, Dec. 3, 1904.

THE CHURCH OF S. S. MARIA INCORONATA

The new church, S. S. Maria Incoronata, situated at Alexander Street near Wentworth, will hold a solemn Benediction tomorrow, December 31. H. E. Monsignor Quigley, archbishop of Chicago, will officiate.

This church is under the care of R. R. Missionaries of the order of S. Carlo Borromer and directed by Rev. Riccardo Lorenzoni.

Many of these missionaries from all over the United States will be present for this occasion in Chicago. Among which will be Rev. Father Pio Parolin, of New York, a relative of His Holiness Pius X, who will start the mission.

Music will be furnished by the Garibaldi Band. The Italian colony is cordially invited.

La Tribuna Italiana, August 20, 1904.

THE CHURCH OF S. S. MARIA INCORONATA

The corner stone of the Church of S. S. Maria Incoronata, Clark near Alexander Streets, was laid last Sunday.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



L'Italia, May 28, 1904.

NEW CHURCH

A new church is being built in honor of S. S. Maria Incoronata. It is to be of brick and stone. The pastor will be the Rev. R. A. Lorenzi.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 10, 1904.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED

Last Sunday, at Alexander Place near 22nd St. Archbishop Gingley celebrated solemn high mass at the dedication ceremonies of the new church constructed in honor of Santa Maria Incoronata.

About \$50,000 have gone into the building, to date.



III C

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, Aug. 20, 1904.

THE CHURCH OF S. S. MARIA INCORONATA

The corner-stone of the Incoronation's Church at Clark near Alexander Streets was laid last Sunday.





L'Italia, July 18, 1903.

NEW CHURCH

The Professor, Rev. A. Ercole, has formed an Italian Catholic Church, under the name of "Addolorata", which will be open August 27. It is located on Grand & Peoria St. On August 30, there will be a Solemn Mass, conducted by Arc. Quigley.

Italian societies of the vicinity:

Saint Vencenzo Di Paola, Saint Rocco, Saint Luigi, Madre Cristiane, and Figlie di Marie, will also be there to celebrate this solemn occasion.

All good Italian Christians are urged to attend.



L'Italia, March 19, 1904

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"A Statue"

A statue of the Blessed Virgin, bought with funds subscribed by residents of the Italian Colony, was donated to the Church of S. Michael Archangel.

The Committee which made possible this statue was composed of Messrs. S. Leoni, A. Gumtola, and G. Balasseroni.

III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 1901.

"A NEW CHURCH"

A new church, under the name of "Madonna del La Incoronata" will be built at 19th and State Streets.

It will cost \$15,000. Donations are required for the building of this church.

\$2,000 has already been donated by various people who live in the Community where the church is to be built.

We wish them much success.

III C

L'Italia, February 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**"A New Church"**

A new church, under the name of "Madonna del Incoronata" will be built at 19th and State Streets.

It will cost \$15,000. Donations are required for the building of this church.

\$2,000 has already been donated by various people who live in the Community where the church is to be built.

We wish them much success.



L'Italia, May 2, 1903.

GUARDIAN ANGEL CHURCH

The Italian Mission Teachers of the West Side will give a big party Thursday night, May 7, at the Illinois Hall, on Ogden Ave. and Madison Street, for the benefit of the Guardian Angel Church on Forquer St., of which Rev. E.M. Dunne is Pastor.

The Sunday classes have about 1400 students and 115 teachers.



III C

ITALIAN

L' Italia, March 3, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### Italian Church Burned.

Last Monday, February 26, 1900, 8 P. M., the Maria St. del Carmine Church, 69th and Page streets was completely destroyed by fire. People cannot understand why the church was locked from 4 P. M. that day. The church and the belongings were insured for \$3,000 and the parishoners may rest assured that their church will soon be rebuilt.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, Feb 2-3, 1895.

A New Italian Church at 67th St.

The "Societa del Iarmino" of 69th street is announcing to the Italian colony of this city that it has begun the erection of the new church for which two lots were bought at 67th and Page sts. for the sum of \$1,500. \$1,150 was the down payment and \$350 is to be paid within 4 years.



L'Italia, May 7, 1892.

### FATHER MORETTI DIES

After an illness of two years, during which time he was forced to relinquish all his duties in the parish, Father Moretti passed away in the parish house of the Church of the Assumption, last Sunday morning.

He first came to Chicago in 1877, and was influential in the building of the church mentioned above. He leaves many friends to miss him in the Colony.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 9, 1892.

New Church.

We have been informed that a new Italian church will be constructed on the West Side in the Italian Colony. The church has sufficient funds and a good backing from the Italian workers. Space does not allow us to specify their plans, but in our next issue we will try to have more complete details.



III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 9, 1892.

NEW ITALIAN CHURCH ON THE WEST SIDE

We were informed by several people of the Catholic faith, that soon a new Italian Catholic Church will be built in an Italian ward on the West Side.

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ITALIAN

101117 PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, Jan. 1, 1892.

FOR THE REV. THOMAS MORESCHINI

Last Tuesday was celebrated the twenty-fifth year of service at the Italian Church of the Assumption for the Rev. Father Thomas Moreschini.

We wish the good father many more years of service.

III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 15, 1890.

SACRED INVITATION

Tomorrow the 16th, the Mission of the Italian Catholic Church of Assumption, on Illinois and Market Street, will begin its services and will continue for one week with sermons both day and night. Two Italian Missionaries will conduct the services. We hope that every Italian in this city will attend. It has been several years since the last Italian Mission was held in this city. So please leave your temporary affairs and come to the Mission.

This is the last opportunity to prepare yourselves for Easter, by making a good confession and being prepared for Holy Communion.

III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Apr. 1, 1889.

THE CHURCH OF ASSUMPTION

There will be an Italian Mission, starting Sunday night, April 7th, at 7 P.M. in this Italian Church. All Italians are urged to attend.



L'Italia, April 30, 1887.

CONFIRMATION

The Most Reverend Father Moretti will officiate at confirmation service the first Sunday of May in the Italian Catholic Church of Assunta on Illinois and Market Street. The Most Reverend Archbishop will be there to administer the confirmation at 4 o'clock P.M. All the Italian parents of Chicago who have children seven years of age and older who have not received the Sacrament of Confirmation are urged to send their children to the Italian Church this coming Sunday, at 3 P.M.

III. ASSIMILATION  
D. Participa-  
tion in  
U. S. Service

L'Italia, Dec. 19, 1920.

ITALIANS JOIN THE NATIONAL GUARD

A meeting was held by the Roman Pleasure and Athletic Club at 544 W. Oak Street, to urge the young Italians to join the National Guard.....  
At the suggestion of Mr. Cairolì Gighivtti, president of the Lega Fiume, a project was proposed for the formation of one company, composed of Italians only. As a result, one hundred applications were signed. We are sure that more young men will join in the project and prove to Americans that the Italians are in the forefront in patriotic spirit.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 27, 1918.



# AN ITALIAN YOUTH IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

An Italian youth, Mr. Mike Scarlata, after a course of instructions at Little Rock, Arkansas, has been named officer in the Infantry of the United States Army.

The new officer is twenty-two years old and the son of humble people; he owes his success entirely to his initiative. He was drafted into the army as a simple private. After a period of time he was admitted to the officers' training school from which he was discharged with the rating of second lieutenant.

We are sure that Mr. Mike Scarlata will honor his country and himself. His parents, Antonio and Filippa Scarlata, who are living at 480 W. 20th street, may well be proud of their son for whom we express our best wishes for a safe and victorious return.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, August 4, 1918.

NICOLI LA FRANCO AROUSES GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS OF CAMP GRANT.

Thursday night, our sub editor Nicoli La Franco, spoke to the Italian soldiers quartered at Camp Grant.

The Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association was filled with hundreds of our compatriots who when their fatherland was mentioned cried, "Hurrah for Italy!" "Hurrah for America!" The speaker encouraged his listeners to show themselves worthy soldiers of Uncle Sam, and to do their part in making the pleasant alliance between Italy and the United States firm and lasting.

The brave youth watched the projection of a film with interest, and applauded whenever the picture of H. M. King Vittorio and the commanders of our heroic army appeared on the screen.

The lecture was given with the authorities of the commanders of the Camp, and under the auspices of the Italian propaganda office, connected with the local Consul's office.

L'Italia, June 2, 1918.

ITALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Mr. F. Folco, of 2653 W. Madison Street, has written the following letter showing the generosity of the Italians during the collection of funds for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

Last Sunday in one of the streets of the 19th ward, I noticed a group of soldiers, one of whom was shouting persuasive words for the contributions for the American Red Cross.

This appeal was met with a shower of money and confetti, when the Italian flag passed under someone's window.

I would also like to make honorable mention of Mr. J. M. Spagnuolo, a member of the Eleventh Infantry, who, with the cooperation of a group of Italian soldiers, collected \$186.000, within one hour in the 18th ward, which was given to the Central office of the American Red Cross in the 19th district.

The Italian colony by virtue of its generous contributions to the American Red Cross, is second in demonstration of patriotism to the United States.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 31716

ITALIAN



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L'Italia, Dec. 30, 1917

A SPEECH MADE AT BANQUET BY ROSSELLI

Lastnight two hundred members of Chicago Commerce Association gathered at Congress Hotel Gold Room, to listen to Bruno Rosselli, an Italian officer who is in America to co-operate in the instruction of American recruits.

Rosselli, an elegant speaker, described the present military situation, illustrated by deeds in which he participated.

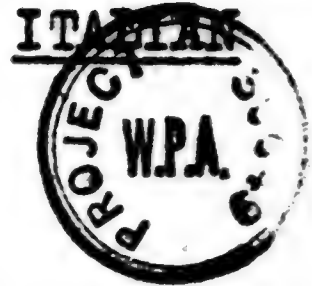
The orator said that to win the war it is necessary that the United States of America should rush adequate aid and troops immediately. He also said that the presence of the American soldier at the front would have a good effect on the morale of the allies.

He was applauded greatly.



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L'Italia, April 30, 1898



TWO ITALIAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE DEPARTED FOR WAR

Two Italian soldiers have departed from Chicago with the War Troops.

One is Mr. Alfredo Durante, 20 years old, who is from the 1st infantry regiment, I. N. G., Company K. He is the brother of the manager of this newspaper.

The other, Mr. Luigi Greco, 18 years old, is a soldier from the 2nd infantry Regiment, I. N. G.

The troops will leave for camp on first occasion.

Mr. Alfredo Durante sends the following message:

"Our regiment was the first to arrive. At present we are camped at the Manufacturing Machine Building, in the vicinity of the pass, two miles from Springfield. The others followed shortly after, and now while I am writing there are more than 9,000 of us.

"I do not think we will work today, but following tomorrow we will commence manoeuvring every day.



L'Italia, Apr. 30, 1898.

"In every station our train stopped, from the smallest to the largest, crowds of people ran forward to cheer us in every way.

"We made a short stop at Farmer City and were greeted with the Farmer City Band.

"I do not know whether it will be difficult to read this letter, as I wrote it, sitting in the grass, with too much sunshine."



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 29-30, 1898.

OSCAR DURANTE APPOINTED U. D. CONSUL

Mr. Oscar Durante was appointed the United States Consul of Catania, the 22nd of January, 1898, by the United States Senate, and by the Senatorial Commission.

III. ASSIMILATION  
E. Youth  
Organizations

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. VIII, No. 12.

The winners will meet a team composed of Italian-American champions of the State of New York, during the coming Summer. Entries may be procured by applying at the near Chicago Park District field-house, or by writing or calling the office of the Order of Sons of Italy, 201, N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Phone: Central 6378.

With this tournament the Order of Sons of Italy, through its Youth Organization, initiates a program of athletic activities with the end in view of extending necessary and required aid to all worthy Italian and American youths in the Midwest area."

If the youth of today are the citizens of tomorrow, as our grand venerable has repeatedly asserted, no worthier movement could have been thought of by our Order than that to give the youths of Italian descent an opportunity to make themselves known in a field that is so much cultivated in this country. Through this medium, the Order fondly hopes to awaken in our boys and girls the consciousness that opportunities in life do not materialize by simply wishing for them but that they are due, principally, to well organized and well directed efforts. This principle applies to the athletic field, just as



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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. VIII, No 8.

well as to the social, commercial, professional and political fields and success in any one of these manifestations spells "Organization."

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August 1933.



**MELROSE PARK BOY'S CLUB.**

Judge Louis B. Senese, Jr., is one of those men of sterling character, of unselfish and stout heart, who possessed a busy mind, and for whose untiring and beneficial work among the youth of Melrose Park, his community and the country, we owe a debt of gratitude.

Judge Senese has found it possible to devote a part of his time to boy's work.

Due to his interest and efforts the Melrose Park Boy's club of which he is founder and father was organized in July 1929. The Club occupies its own clubhouse, which was dedicated in September 1932. It is located on Broadway and 8th Street, one block north of Lake Street in Melrose Park.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August, 1933.



The clubhouse is the realization of a dream of Judge Senese and the wonderfully spirited citizens, who have cooperated with him in this worthy work. It is equipped with sound moving picture machines, shower baths, various games, boxing ring, and a kitchen.

The Club, which was organized with an initial number of forty members, now has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five of which ninety-nine per cent are boys of Italian extradiation.

The Club's summer activities for 1933 are: Visit to A Century of Progress, Sox's Ball Park, the unveiling of the Columbus Monument, a picnic, a visit to the Cook County Fair.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August 1933.

The past winter's activities were: Manual Training Classes, films of the "Life of George Washington," and "Christopher Columbus," film of "Anno IX" (of Fascist Regime), Italian Government films, Minstrel Show, Opera "La Traviata" at Proviso High School.

There is a touch of romance connected with the erection of the clubhouse. It was purchased by the committee, with money collected and donated by the committee from School District #89, which used it as a double portable school house. And it was moved to and erected in its present location by parents of the members.

Using the words in its dedicatory pamphlet: "The building is dedicated to the boys of Melrose Park to set in motion a program, which will inspire and encourage them to give the true, the good, and the beautiful, to the world in which we live."



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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, March, 1928.

AN APPRECIATION FROM OUR PASTOR P. R. DE CARLO.

The Central Committee of the Boy Scout Organization is raising \$225,000 for the work which is needed in Chicago. To help in this we were very glad to have with us on February 5, at 10 A. M., in the St. John's Church a fine group of Scouts under the leadership of their Scoutmaster Lavern Herbert. It was a great pleasure to have Mr. Herbert give us in concrete form the work and program of our Garibaldi Troop. He also introduced Anthony Antonelli and August Fiorini who both spoke in very good style telling us how scouting is helping them, and referring to the Scout oath which we may sum up in the following points:



Vita Nuova, March, 1928.

1. Duty to God and C ountry.
2. Social obligation to other people.
3. Mental development.
4. Physical development based upon clean living and regard for laws of health.

We are glad to have had the opportunity to have these boys with us and hope they will come often. All the young people of our community, boys and girls, are always welcome at the services of St. John's Church. The offering of the morning amounted to \$16.99 which was sent to the Scout Central Committee. Allow me to congratulate through the Streak the boys who were with us, for their fine spirit, ability and manliness.

God bless you all!

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Bulletin, Italo-American National Union, Jan. 1928.

ITALIAN

**FORGING AHEAD**  
by  
**Attorney Louis J. Leo.**



There may be a great deal of room for argument as to whether men make history out of whole cloth, or make it out of conditions they find at hand. The truth will nevertheless remain, that men invariably have a strong influence in the solution of problems to which conditions have given rise, which solution often has its roots primarily in the ideals, ideas, and habits of thought of the man, or men, intent upon solving them. So it comes to pass, that whenever in the course of social events, the leader of a group or nation is gotten out of the way, the policy of that group, or nation, takes on a new and different aspect.

The presence of Italians in America has given rise to problems of a rather peculiar nature and, therefore, a parallel struggle on the part of the Italians to obviate them. It was immediately discovered, that the social and political status of our co-nationals in America hardly bore any resemblance to the status hitherto enjoyed by them in the world at large and, as a result, within a short time, efforts were put forth by many Italian leaders to organize our people here, and make of them a solid and unified whole.

The success of the various organizations has varied in proportion to the ability of the leaders and, therefore, one might say without fear or hesitation, that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January, 1928.

the size and unity of any of our Italian groups can be well used as a measuring unit of the talent, ability and strength of the people who have led them.

The Italo-American National Union is unquestionably among the strongest Italian organizations in America, and particularly in the State of Illinois. A list of the most important leaders will explain the growth of this organization and bear out, we feel sure, the assertion already made - Hon. Bernard P. Barasa, C. Vitello, P. Scaduto, V. E. Ferrara, T. H. Landise, Dr. S. Ingrao, C. Balzano, and others.

The immediate object of this praise-worthy organization was that of uniting as many Italian immigrants, residing here, as conditions would permit and that, regardless of any province or territory whence they might have come. When this task was fairly well under way the organization, through its leaders, began toiling incessantly on the second part of the program, that is to say, the bringing of the younger Italian generation within the common fold.

A few months ago, therefore, a resolution was passed by the Supreme Council, whose address is the general office of the organization at 8 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, thereby promoting the formation of juvenile groups within every lodge of the organization already made or to be made. The lodge



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January, 1928.

"Vulturno" was the first among them to fall into line and, then, its twin sister "Umberto," No. 20 of Kensington, Illinois, rode the surf under the tireless guidance of F. Gasperini, its president. Within a short time a group of thirty-eight young men, all under eighteen years of age, was organized and a splendid baseball team formed. The necessary funds for the equipment were soon supplied by the Supreme Council, and that group of young Italian athletes was soon launched upon the field of Athenian competition.

The team of Lodge No. 20 played several games and won four out of seven. It beat the "Vulturno" team by a score of three to two, and battled the veterans of the Venetian Union to the losing end of a twelve to nine score.

Riding on the enthusiastic crest of the baseball season, this group of Italian young men gave a ball on September 26, 1927, in the Venetian Hall at 135 Kensington Avenue and gathered there the very cream of the young girls and boys in the vicinity. The ball, as the rest of their active ties, was a complete success from every point of view; at present a basketball and a football team are well under way for the season of 1928.

The moving spirit behind all these activities is unquestionably the Supreme

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January, 1928.

Council, and particularly the chief officers in charge. They are seizing upon a need created here by the presence of many thousands of our countrymen, and are giving that need the proper solution and attention. A rough and threatening sea might suggest to all the sailors to seek refuge, or get out of the way, but it takes a well trained captain to suggest the right direction.

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### F. Special

Contributions to Early  
American Development

III F  
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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, February, 1926.

A VICTORY OF ITALIANISM BY LUIGI CARNOVALE.

Prof. Luigi Carnovale, who has always distinguished himself in the vindication of the genius of our race, has obtained the recognition of Tonti, who was formerly considered a Frenchman. Through the efforts of Mr. Carnovale, Tonti recovered his Italian nationality and his name was engraved in a stone-tablet commemorating the members of Father Marquette's and La Salle's missions. The manager of the Chicago Plan Commission sent the following letter to Mr. Carnovale, regarding the vindication of Tonti's nationality and its recognition:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, February, 1926.

Mr. L. Carnovale,  
1517 N. Michigan Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence relative to your suggestion that the space at Wabash Avenue and the Chicago River be named Tonti Square, or Tonti Circle, I am glad to say that Tonti is being given appropriate recognition.

His name is mentioned with the others, and in the same manner that the other explorers' names are mentioned, on the tablet already erected on one of the Michigan Avenue bridge abutments.

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Vita Nuova, February, 1926.

In addition, there are to be four beautiful sculptural groups upon the Michigan Avenue bridge houses. The appropriate inscription which will accompany the group entitled, "The Discoverers", is as follows:

Joliet, Father Marquette, La Salle and Tonti will live in American history as fearless explorers who made their way through the Great Lakes and across this watershed to the Mississippi in the late 17th Century, thus typifying that spirit of brave adventure which has always been firmly planted in the character of the Middle West.

May I say further, that, the naming of streets, parks and circles, do not come within our jurisdiction.

(Signed) Eugene S. Taylor, manager.

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, January 1926.

COMMEMORATION OF FRENCH EXPLORERS AT THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Luigi Carnovale, prominent Chicago Italian writer and place advocate, sent us an account of the ceremonies attendant on the commemoration of the three French explorers, Louis Joliet, Father Marquette, De La Salle, and the Italian, Henry Tonti.

The official speaker, Prof. Andrew C. Mc Laughlin of the University of Chicago, who replaced Sir Gilbert Parker, brilliantly exalted with a cultured turn of phrasing the Italian origin and characteristics of Tonti.

The audience composed entirely of Americans applauded enthusiastically. Carnovale was deeply moved.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, January 1926.

At the end of the speeches, Mrs. Holmes Forsyth, president of the Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames, and Miss Caroline McIlvaine, Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, graciously expressed their appreciation for the fact that, at least, one Italian was present at the ceremonies, and Mr. Carnovale expressed the hope that this recognition of Tonti as an Italian, despite much American opposition which Mr. Carnovale had fought incessantly, was satisfactory to him.

Then Miss McIlvaine, with much pleasure, showed Mr. Carnovale an original document bearing the signature of the great Italian explorer, Tonti. Mr. Carnovale looked with admiration on the authentic signature of the explorer.



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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, January 1926.

It is the duty of Italians of Chicago to carry on the fight by initiating a campaign for the purpose of apotheosizing this Italian, so that he may have the same recognition that is accorded to the other great Italians; Columbus, Cabot (Cabotto), Vespucci, Verazzano.

Among other things, Chicago Italians should exercise their influence in order that the City Council will give the name of "Tonti Square" or "Tonti Circle" to that space which lies on Wacker Drive, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, and on which has been placed the tablet commemorating the deeds of the explorers. And, we think this very appropriate since Tonti was one of the first four white men to cross this territory.

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Vita Nuova, January, 1926.

PATRIOTISM OF LOUIS CARNOVALE IN THE VINDICATION OF HENRY TONTI.

The tireless efforts of Louis Carnovale of Chicago in behalf of giving due recognition to figures in American history of Italian birth or origin, came to light recently when he succeeded in having the apotheosis of "Henry de Tonti, Frenchman," promoted and prepared by the Illinois Society of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America and sponsored by the Chicago Historical Society, changed to an apotheosis of "Enrico Tonti, Italian." Carnovale has written a pamphlet in which he clearly states his research and discovery of Tonti's time and national origin. No other historian or man of letters has been capable of vindicating the Italian origin of Tonti as well as Carnovale, and of exposing the motives of justice and gratitude that should urge the Americans to honor and perpetuate the memory of the great Italian explorer, Enrico Tonti.

In the pamphlet he refers the Society to the various sources substantiating his claims. Among them are Francis Parkman's La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West, and the biographical sketch of Tonti in the American



Vita Nuova, January, 1926.

Encyclopedia, Vol. XXVI, p. 690.

A copy of this pamphlet was also sent to the Chicago Historical Society, Mayor Dever, Governor Len Small, and the leading dailies of Chicago.

Besides his efforts in affirming the Italian origin of Tonti, he also wrote a letter to Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago suggesting that Wacker Drive be changed to Tonti Boulevard. He made the same proposal to Governor Small.

His patriotism did not obtain for him all that he desired, but he was able to have corrected a historical error, and the fact that the Chicago newspapers have recognized Enrico Tonti as an Italian is of no little consequence.

At the last moment we learn from the authoritative source of the Couriere D'America (New York), that the proposal of Carnovale to give Tonti's name to one of the leading boulevards in Chicago has been seconded by Mayor Dever and that it will soon be a fact.



### III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration  
and Emigration



Ninth Special Report of the Commission of Labor, Document No. 138.

## THE ITALIANS OF CHICAGO.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.

CARROL D. WRIGHT, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

Table V= Place of birth, by sex, p. 372. This table shows the province or country where all persons covered in the investigation were born. A very few of the foreign-born population (less than one-half of 1 per cent) found in these families were of other than Italian origin.

According to the 11th census of the United States, there were 5,685 persons of Italian birth in the city of Chicago. (As many as 4,493) 2,249 were born in the United States, while 31 were born in other countries. Of the 66.33 per cent of persons of both sections born in Italy, the largest proportion, (18.28 per cent) were born in the province of Campania. Basilicata follows with 17.78 per cent, Calabria with 12.68 per

Ninth Special Report of the Commission of Labor, Document No. 138.

cent, Sicily 7.83 per cent, Abruzzo with 5.18 per cent. Those born in the United States, mainly children, constituted 33.20 per cent of all the persons found in these families.

Il Bollettino Sociale, Apr. 5, 1930.

A HOPELESS BATTLE

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We note that the Italian newspapers frequently revive the question of Italian immigration. We believe that it is a battle without hope. The enemies of immigration are organized, and the only thing that we can do is to let them weigh our protests, although the balance is always one-sided.

Immigration is considered by our enemies the cause of all the evils that infest this country, including unemployment.

They affirm that we send back to Italy what we earn here. The fact that we are very economical people does not spare us this accusation. They assert that lavishness of expenditure would be preferable to our habit of economy because thus we should spend in this country what we now send to Italy. Perhaps this is the most logical of their arguments. Yet our immigrants must necessarily send their money to Italy.

How can their families live when the present immigration law does not allow them to join their relatives here? If the law were more humane and allowed the families of our immigrants to join them in America, the money would stay where it was earned.

Il Bollettino Sociale, Apr. 5, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The wages received by the immigrant are merely sufficient for his daily needs. His savings, if any, barely insure him against possible unemployment or illness.

The immigration question is very important, and we should give to it all the consideration which it deserves.

What can we gain by isolated individual protests?

If we overlook American politics and busy our minds with European intrigue, we shall certainly gain nothing.

The politicians and legislators who are interested in restricting immigration will not pay any attention to our individual complaints. Their only deterrent is our votes, which should be cast solely in the interest of our race. It is our fault that we have so many Italian candidates for the same office.

In fact, in some districts where we can elect only one candidate many Italians are running and by so doing are dividing our vote and insuring the victory of candidates of other nationalities. This is not patriotism but foolishness. The result of such a policy is humiliation, disunion, and retrogression for us.



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I B 3 c  
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I B 4  
I F 6  
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ITALIAN

Dr. Graham Taylor, "Worthy Italian-American  
Neighbors," Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928,  
pp. 183-184.

There is reason, and it is high time for those who know  
our Italian fellow-citizens and appreciate their good  
qualities, to speak out in their behalf. By living  
among them, and working with them at Chicago Commons for  
more than thirty years, I have had the opportunity to learn  
the best and worst traits of their character and conduct.

This personal acquaintance places me under obligation  
to my Italian neighbors and fellow-citizens, as well as  
to my home city, to tell what I know of them and say  
what I think of them, now that a very small minority is causing the  
great majority of them to be cruelly misunderstood and unjustly judged.





Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928, pp. 183-184.

Everywhere in Italy, and here in America, Italians are a family folk. Their kinship is real, vital, affectionate and lifelong. Parents love their children, not always wisely, but passionately. They work hard and long, many of them to give the younger generations better advantages in America than they of the first generation of immigrants had on either side of the sea. And their children expect, and are expected, to provide for their parents. The Italian immigrant's first earnings are usually shared with the old folks at home.

The married immigrant saves enough by economizing on his living expenses here, to support his wife and children in Italy, until he can pay for their voyage to America so that they can join him in starting home life here. Then, as one and another family circle begins to earn, a son and daughter add their wages to the family fund. Often the mother receives the unopened pay envelopes of father and children for household expenses and returns only

Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928, pp. 183-184.



a fraction of the week's wage for the personal expenses of each. A short-sighted Americanism complains of "the loss" of the money sent abroad, failing to appreciate that America has gained by this industrious thrift habit, and by the family love and loyalty thus cultivated and expressed.

#### A Family Neighborly Folk

Italians are neighbors to one another to a greater extent than most--if not all--people of other races. Their rural villagers and city dwellers alike possess that elemental instinct which causes them to cling to the neighborly relationship. The emigrant clings to it more consciously and tenaciously when leaving the fatherland, and shrinks from losing it while seeking to perpetuate it upon his coming to this strange land. In most cases, his only guiding policy is to go where his kinsfolk or neighbors have gone before him. His destination

Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928, pp. 183-184.



is where they happen to live. Whatever port he enters, he enters only to set foot on their threshold. He is hospitably taken into the family circle until he gains his foothold.

They maintain their fellowship by sharing each other's joys at family festivals, at weddings, at baptisms, and at birthdays. By floral offerings and attendance at funerals, respect for the dead and sympathy for the living never fail to be displayed by every friend of both.

Italians are naturally devoutly religious. They identify their church with their home and neighborhood. There they are at home. There the babe is brought for baptism, there the maid and her man come to be married, and from there the dead are taken for burial. The neighborhood is the parish. Its priest is as friendly as was the padre in the little hill-top parish where his parishioners grew up. The sanctuary worship and feasts inspire the little nativity shrine in the home circle and in the shop window, as well as the festa celebrated by every benefit order in



Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928, pp. 183-184.

honor of its patron saint.

Familiar with art and music as expressions of religious feeling and aspiration, the Italian is inspired to create love, and to appreciate song and artistic beauty. Among the masses of the people of no other race among us, least of all among our American-born people, is there any such familiarity with operatic music, or appreciation for sculpture and painting, as there is among Italian wage-workers.

#### Conservative and Good Citizens

The American citizenship of the Italians, like that of other foreign-born citizens, is better or worse according to the good or bad influences to which the immigrant is subjected during the early years of his experience in America. The man through whom he gets his first employment or under whom he works, usually interprets for the newcomer his first impressions of our political standards and practices.

This "boss" is usually a partisan politician, who leads or drives the immigrant laborer to believe that his job depends upon his vote. Any higher



Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928, pp. 183-184.

ideals of citizenship reach the foreign laborer too late, if at all, and too superficially to prompt his declaration of independence.



As the padrone gradually loses control of the Americanized foreign-born worker, and seldom controls the worker's children, the political "boss" eventually fails to exercise autocratic control over those who at first depended upon him for their very living. One of our political ward "bosses," long since overthrown, sang his "swan song" in this lament: "There's no telling what those immigrants will do inside the voting booth".

The great mass of Italian citizens are conservative, and are loyal Americans. But from Sicily, a lawless element has imported survivors of a lawlessness that has existed there longer than elsewhere because of weak and corrupt governments. Self protection at first drove self-respecting men to avenge themselves for injuries inflicted upon them. This demonstrated self-reliance. Failure to do so was looked upon with contempt. This expediency of self-protection against mis-government

Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928, pp. 183-184.

in earlier times evolved into the terrorizing agency of both crime and misrule.



### For Justice to Sicilians

But the great majority of our good American citizens of Sicilian birth justly protested against being suspected of having any part or lot with these parasites of their race, from whose lawlessness they themselves have suffered most. Yet racial prejudice often causes unjust suspicion of all Sicilians--if not all other Italians--implying that they are accomplices of the very criminals whom they abhor.

In our united effort to rid our land of this blood revenge and blackmail, we must not forget how long we have tolerated similar forms of American lawlessness. We have not yet dispensed with "strong-arm" ruffians on either side of our industrial conflicts. Antagonists seeking "personal satisfaction" have not long been extinct.

Lynch law still survives, while Congress hesitates to stamp it out. The

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ITALIAN



Mens Italica (Monthly), July 1928, pp. 183-184.

Ku-Klux are still abroad in the land. Bootlegger, gunmen and other assassins, not a few, bear other than Sicilian names. It will not help us to punish and deport the guilty if we are unjust to the innocent or if we discourage their loyal co-operation and support of American ideals.



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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, September, 1927.



THE ITALO-AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES PROVOKE DANGEROUS DREAMS.

Prohibition, among other evils, has produced in the Italians the desire for emigrating to the United States. And this is natural. The 18th Amendment of our Constitution has rapidly enriched a large number of persons, who never even would have dreamed of saving a thousand dollar bill.

Becoming bootleggers by profession, many have earned too much money and they are going back to Italy to pay visits to their home town where, with their diamonds and with their generosity in squandering the money, they are astounding their old friends and receiving great honor from the civic officials, instead of the frequent medals and distinction.

Vita Nuova, September, 1927.

You meet them in Rome, in Montecatini, in Viareggio, the Lido of Venice, Capri, Sorrento, etc. They are recognized as Americans, born in Italy, and soon everybody knows that money was easily earned. Naturally everyone wants to come to a country where by selling bad wine, and very bad liquor, poisoned alcohol and illegal beer, he can earn a large sum of money. For that reason we see the smuggling of immigrants increased and the relative deportation causing, not rarely, a tragedy.

Almost every week the liners are taking back to Europe those, who, lured by easy fortune, which they were to gain in the United States came in with fake passports. Today, as we did in times past, it is our duty to warn those who are trying to come to America, clandestinely, and dreaming of becoming rich like others, through violation of the prohibition law.



Vita Nuova, September, 1927.

It is wise to know, that though it is true that the 18th Amendment made some people rich, it is even more true to say that the era of the bootleggers has gone for ever. Those who earned large amounts of money in the prohibition era are retired from the business. Those still active in the bootlegging business do not want any competition and will not tolerate any intruders. They who wish to come to America for the purpose of imitating those whom they met in their home town of squandering money, are making a grave mistake.

Even if they can stay in the United States, if they have money they will lose it, and if they try to intrude into the bootlegging business they will lose their life.

Therefore be on the alert!

III G

ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Sept., 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A DRAMA OF IMMIGRATION

A pitiful story is that of Gaetana Vella La Monica, who for the third time has crossed the ocean to live with her children who are citizens of this land of liberty.

She hoped that her perseverance would win over the severity of the law; but she lost hope when she was compelled to go back to Italy.

She is a divorced woman who came to the United States with her parents at the age of fifteen. She stated that her father was an American citizen but unfortunately his citizenship papers were lost. When her father, Joseph Vella, died in New Jersey she married a man who was not a citizen. Then she divorced him and after the divorce her husband became an American citizen.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Sept., 1927. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

She had three children, Jenny, seven; Frances, six years; and Joseph, four years; all born in the United States.

She went to Italy and when she came back to America she found the door closed, because somebody reported her divorce to the authorities. Therefore she was sent back to Italy. Last January she tried again to enter the United States, but she failed in her attempt and, as we said before, she was compelled to go back to Italy. Laws are laws and must be respected. But in a case like that of Mrs. La Monica we do not think that the law would suffer if a mother were permitted to join her children.

The laws of nature and of the heart should be above human laws and we feel this poor mother, who made so many sacrifices, should be allowed to join and live happily with her children.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 1, 1914.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DISCUSSION ON IMMIGRATION

Sponsored by the Irish Fellowship Club, a meeting was held last Saturday at the La Salle Hotel protesting against Professor Ross vicious attack on immigration in a series of articles which appeared in a nationally known magazine.

Mr. Oscar Durante, editor of the L'Italia was invited to this meeting as representative of the Italian Colony but was unable to attend and sent Mr. Rocco De Stefano, a prominent lawyer of our Colony in his place.

Mr. De Stefano reported a brilliant discussion of Professor Ross inane statements on immigrations we have concerned ourselves in the "English Section of L'Italia."

L'Italia, February 8, 1914.

A GLORIFICATION OF ITALIANS WRITTEN BY AN EMINENT  
AMERICAN WRITER.



We Americans, should thank heaven for every steamer which arrives here crowded with Italians.

Charles E. Russell.

When several years ago, another bill for the restriction of immigration, similar to the present Dillingham-Burnett bill, was before the Congress of the United States in Washington, one of the many worthy Americans who strongly opposed it was Charles Edward Russell, at that time Editor of the "New York Journal" and now a writer of repute, especially devoted to social and political questions and author of several splendid publications among which "Why I am a Socialist", "The Uprising of Many", "Lawless Wealth", "Songs of Democracy", etc. We remember a splendid editorial published by Mr. Russell in the Journal which created quite a sensation and was indeed one of the most noble defenses and enthusiastic eulogies of the Italian race.

Now that all the narrow-minded politicians, helped and backed by the





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American Federation of Labor and by all the other enemies of European immigration, are all in arms trying to have the Senate pass a new immigration restriction law, barring from the American shores all people who are not literate, no matter how good, honest, willing and healthy they may be, we find great satisfaction in reproducing part of Mr. Russell's editorial, with which he makes a kind of appeal to the American people.

### ITALIANS LOVE LIBERTY.

Can any of you imagine a source of political danger in the Italian immigration? You would forget in such a case, that the Italians have loved liberty more and much longer than the Anglo Saxon ever did, you would forget that Garibaldi and Mazzini were of Italian blood; you would forget that when the most absolute despotism reigned in dark England, Venice and Florence were republics.

Can anyone think that we cannot absorb this race and that it could instead, outdo us and deviate our republic from its destiny? You do not know then with how much rapidity the Italians can assimilate our



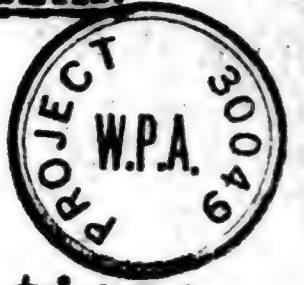


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political customs; you don't know that his children crowd the public schools and are prouder than you are of their rights of American birth. You do not know and can not know that the most enthusiastic of all the Americans are the American children born of Italian parents.

### THE GREATEST BLOOD IN THE WORLD.

Instead of impeding the Italian immigration, a wise and patriotic government should use every effort to encourage it; we are in need of all this immigration, because the Italian blood is the greatest blood in the world. Consider what it has been in history! Of this blood was the race which, on the point of the javelin drove civilization into the brains of barbarous Europe. From this blood came to us the first idea of order, or justice of organized society and art. When your ancestors were savages, immersed in the darkness of barbarism, in the solitude of Northern Europe, the people of this blood were building the Pantheons and wrote the codes of justice. When the idea of the Anglo-Saxon life was limited to a pirate boat and to one undefended city to be burnt, the savants of this blood discovered and saved precious manuscripts and Dante composed his immortal poem.



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For 1700 years since the birth of Christ, the measure of civilization of any tribe of Europe was the proportion of the Latin blood which flowed in its veins, was the extension of learning drunk from the fountains of Italian knowledge.

Should we exclude this blood from our shores? We, whose artistic instincts are stereotyped in the complicated horrors of the enbankments of the Thames and in the indescribable, foggy obscurity of a street of London? We, who are trying to embellish our cities with buildings of 30 or 40 stories?

BLESS EVERY STEAMER CROWDED WITH ITALIANS.

No, if you are wise thank heaven for every steamer which arrives here crowded with Italians and pray for always, more to come. This is the blood which will always make impossible the monstrous and bloody phanthom of an Anglo-Saxon alliance; this is the blood which will make of America of the future the home of gold dug from the earth.

What will this race be when the Anglo-Saxon tediousness and pertinacity



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will be illuminated and smoothened by the Italian sentiment of beauty? Never in history of the world has there been similar probability of success for such a race so free-minded, so enlightened, so progressive, so productive in art and every form of human energy, and we can rest assured that for the future of our nation, the more Latin element we will have with us, the higher and more elevated will be the final American type.

Charles E. Russell

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Feb. 1, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROF. ROSS'S ATTACK ON FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS

Some wise and witty wag once said, "The American Republic is always going to the dogs, but never getting there." There threatened canine catastrophes are as old as our nation, as various as it's political, industrial and social changes and usually find both their source and peril only in the bark of the calamity howlers. For months past, the Century Magazine which effects to be a periodical of esthetic, culture, scholarship and fairness, has devoted much space to a series of articles reeking with race prejudice and religious rancor, seeking to prove that foreign immigration will soon over-throw our institutions and blight the hope of Democracy unless speedily and completely checked. The author of these articles is one, Edward Alsworth Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, a public institution supported by taxation of thousands of the people whom he so uncharitably and unjustifiably attacks.



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All impartial publicists and thinkers on the subject agree that our foreign immigration needs strict inspection, supervision and regulation to keep out the criminal, the diseased and the depraved; and that probably our laws should be amended so as to place our inspectors in foreign ports so as to turn back the unfit there, instead of from this side of the ocean, thereby overcoming the abuse of our laws, and the rights of poor emigrants by steamship companies and their agents, and as 98 per cent, all of our immigrations comes from 18 ports, this would seem reasonable and practicable.

Professor Ross however seems to argue in favor of complete exclusion of immigration, especially from southern and eastern Europe, and in support of his theory he descends to depths of racial prejudice, religious bigotry and palpable misrepresentation to show him to be wholly unfit for the public position which he holds.

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Edmund Burke, the great philosophic statesman, said that you cannot indict a whole people. The reckless writer finds no difficulty in indicting many people and in seeking to support his indictment with charges that range from the ridiculous to the malicious. He is especially unfair to the Italians, the Jews, the Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians, the Greeks and all of the people of the Slovenian race. He scoffs at their mentality, their morals, their religions, "their coarse present philosophy of sex," their willingness "to take jobs requiring nothing but brawn" and lack of style, and contemptuously says that their souls "burn with the dull, smoky flame of the pineknot stuck to the soil. Has he not borrowed this vocabulary of snobbish scorn from what those other college professors said of Abraham Lincoln sixty years ago? He slanders the Jewish people by saying that "obedience to parents seems to be dying out among the Jews," and that this laxity of home and family life "results in a great number of Jewish girls going astray."

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Nothing could be farther than the truth. The loyalty of the Jews to home and kindred is proverbial and the chastity of their womanhood is the brightest gem in the diadem of Hebraism. He violates truth and decency also in speaking of the Italian people who he says are infected with spiritual hookworm." This is a foul slander on a people whose present faith and spirituality have made their country the hub of Christendom for thousands of years and give their music, art, architecture, poetry and philosophy a touch of the divine. His condemnation of the Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians, and other Slavonian people, is equally incharitable and untrue. He condemns those people as dirty, ignorant, superstitious and says, "they simply look out of place in black clothes and stiff collars, since clearly they belong in skins, in wattled huts at the close of the great ice age.

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These ox-like men are descendents of those who always stay behind. Anyone who has mingled along and done business with those great people know how unwarranted is this wholesale condemnation. How much truer is the estimate of these people given by John Cowyer Towys, the renowned Cambridge lecturer, who sees in them the qualities of a virile manhood and virtuous womanhood that is destined to be one of the greatest factors in the replenishing and developing of advancing Democracy.

Prof. Ross even fears that the second and subsequent generations of these foreigners on American soil will be worse than the original aliens, and says that they will develop " a degenerate class, such as been fully developed among the Irish."



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If the achievements of the exiles of Erin and their descendants in America is what he calls degeneracy, God grant that we may have more of it. He condemns especially the Germans and Bohemians of Chicago, "marshalled in the United Charities, which he says is merely a corrupt machine" through which the brewers and liquor dealers may sway a foreign vote not only in defense of liquor, but also in defense of other corrupt and afflicted interests. "He calls from a list of candidates for offices in Chicago, the following names: Kelly, Cassidy, Slattery, Alschuler, Phaelzer, Bartzen, Umback, Anderson, Romano, Knitchoff, Deneen, Hogue, Burres, Short, and says of these men who include many of the finest types of progressive, public spirited citizens in American life," the humor of calling Anglo-Saxon the kind of government these men will give is obvious. We would like to ask this pedigogical Anglo maniac why an "Anglo-Saxon" is necessary or even desirable in this country. He objects to America being the broad melting pot of vigorous humanity, but is willing to have it remain a mere jack-pot for British capital.

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The same arguments were made by his predecessors of the "Know Nothing Party," just prior to the Civil War. It slumped into infamy when our flag needed defenders and it's croakings were hushed by the Huzzars of 300,000 Germans and a quarter of a million Irish men and hundreds of thousands of brave men of other lands who answered Father Abraham and the bugle calls of duty. They said then, as he says now, that America is crowded and must close it's doors. It is not so. As a college professor he should know that Germany with an area not as large or fertile as Texas, supports in comfort 70,000,000 of the most prosperous and progressive people on earth. Political economists have estimated that the United States alone, under just and equitable laws, is capable of supporting comfortably within it's borders two thousand million people and then it would not be as congested as Belgium, whose people matches any in the world in prosperity, peace, morality, intelligence and culture.

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Civilization, like trees wither and die at the top and are nourished and replenished from the bottom through the common soil. Balzac was right when he said that the stairways of progress are always resounding to the clatter of wooden shoes going up, and the rustle of silken shirts and patent leather coming down. America, like England, through the teaching of such as Professor Ross, is mildewed over with materialism and a decadence of high ideals and spirituality. It needs the spiritual, emotional and vital elements that are being brought hither by the rugged emigrants as much as these emigrants need America.

Winnowing out the unworthy, let us still welcome the honest, healthy and thrifty of all these people with full faith in the prophecies of democracy that in the mysteries alembic of God the manhood metals of these mighty people may be mingled and out of the transfusion of composite America, the superman of tomorrow.

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THE BURNETT BILL BACK IN THE HOUSE.

The House Committee on Immigration voted recently by an overwhelming majority to report favorably the Burnett Immigration bill, in practically the same form and phrase as that employed in the similarly named measure which passed the 62nd Congress, only to be vetoed by President Taft.

President Taft's reasons for the veto were that the measure contained the objectionable literacy test for incoming aliens. This paragraph has been retained in the bill in practically the same form as in its predecessor.

The statistics of the Immigration Bureau for 1911 show that, of more than 1,200,000 immigrants coming to this country, about 800,000 were of Slavonic, 400,000 of Latin and 70,000 of all others combined. The literacy test clause of the Immigration bill, therefore, principally affects the people of Latin and Slavonic nations. Many of these people have been denied the opportunity of learning to read, but this clean peasant stock, from the standpoint of the biologist and eugenist is preferable, from which to



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propagate the future American, to the descendants of some of the inhabitants of the congested cities of Europe who like as not are afflicted with diseases incident to unhealthful occupations and to the vices of the underworld.

More important than the literacy test is the Wasserman test of the blood. Mendel's law of heredity points to the importance of breeding the dominant rather than the recessive. Dominance in human breeding is not the result of literacy capacity but of a healthy, clean and honest heredity.

It is better for the future generations to admit to our land the dominant, who cannot read, than the recessive who may come with the diploma of the best university of Europe in his hands. The sons of the former will be presidents of our universities; the sons of the latter, inmates of the alms-house, insane asylum, and penitentiary.

Chief Justice Olson of the Municipal Court of Chicago, recently related the following story: A negro in Chicago, whose first name is Ike, used

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to complain to me that he was born in slavery and could not read nor write. He had a good mind in a sound body and was capable and successful. Finding it frequently necessary to commiserate with him, I finally printed out to him that he was more fortunate than perhaps he realized. "Ike," I said, "if you were a stick of wood in the lumber-yard, which would you rather be, a piece of solid mahogany in the rough or a piece of polished mahogany full of worm-holes?" Ike saw the point and never complained again, but was proud of the fact that he was dominant.

When a man came out in the steerage of a vessel from Europe to America one-hundred and fifty years ago, he was "a settler" or "a colonist," today he is called an "immigrant." Nobody ever proposed that "a settler" or "a colonist" wishing to land on American soil, should be excluded because he could not read nor write. Had such a ruling been enforced some generations ago, it would have nipped a goodly number of our best families in the bud.

We do not know how far back in their family histories a majority of congressmen and senators would have to go before they ran into illiteracy, but

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reasonable patience would reward them all with success at length. If this were a reflection upon anybody we should not mention it here. Since it is not, the reminder may serve a good turn. The most dangerous visitors from Europe to America are perfectly qualified to pass a test in reading and writing. Under the proposed law they will come and go at will while tens of thousands who seek only an opportunity to apply their industry in wholesome labor will be sent back over the ocean.

We have a cure for illiteracy in our public schools, and in every immigrant family there is a passionate desire to embrace that opportunity. Exclude the physically and morally unfit, if you will, but do not put up the bars against the untaught of Europe who still look to America as a land of refuge and opportunity.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 1, 1913.

THE BURNETT LAW BURIED.

Big-bellied Taft has finally done something just. He has vetoed the law forbidding entry to illiterate immigrants.

This proposed law had passed the House and the Senate; only Taft's signature was needed, and he placed his veto upon it.

According to the Constitution the presidential veto can be overruled by a two thirds majority vote in the House and the Senate.

The vote in the Senate was in favor of the bill more than the required two thirds, but in the House it lacked five of the necessary number.

We are not at all partial to the autocratic presidential veto, but in this case we feel that it has been useful.



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La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 25, 1913.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM A SUBSCRIBER TO THE PAROLA.

Why are you so much preoccupied with the Burnett-Dillingham Bill as to devote an editorial to it and to print the petition to the President?

How will that law harm the proletariat? And what is the harm to our party?

I fail to see that it contains **menace**; I rather believe, if you will permit me to say so, that you are much in error in this case.

The more ignorant the immigrant is the easier it is to defraud him, to make him a strike-breaker, and to drag him to the polls to vote against his own interests for a glass of beer or a cigar.

The better educated he is the more respect will he command, and the less easily will he sell himself to the parasitic class.

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Then why beg for the intervention of the Italian Government or its representatives?

The aim of the Socialist party is to educate and prepare the working class, through the medium of its literature, for the political and economic struggle of the future.

Now if a law is proposed which will help us by forcing foreign governments to provide their subjects with more education, are we to obstruct it?

America, you say, needs all classes of immigration, literates, and illiterates.

You forget that the illiterates are the special victims of the priests, the bankers, and all that class which continually preys on the ignorance of the immigrant.

Immigration, my dear editor, will not diminish because of any law.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 25, 1913.

The worker, even though an adult and forced by necessity to immigrate, can with a few lire learn in a short time to read and write well enough to satisfy the aforementioned law, and when he has arrived in America, he will be much more amenable to our ideas.

M. Borsini.

Editor's note: -

The Socialist party is the champion of liberty for all, illiterates included, especially when as in this case a human right is threatened, the right to live in any part of this world.

The anti-socialist and reactionary arguments of Comrade Borsini are the same as those used by others against universal suffrage.

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"The illiterate voter would be a sucker for the priests and the bosses!" No matter, say the Socialists, whether he be so temporarily or permanently. This man, although illiterate, is also a citizen, and if for that reason alone, he has certain responsibilities and certain definite rights.

If you, Borsini, came to America to improve your position, why should you desire that any enterprising peasant, seeking the same opportunities, be forbidden to enter this country because he cannot read and write? Is permission to eat to be dependent on literacy?

The Burnett-Dillingham law, if it is enacted, will not decrease illiteracy in Italy. No law, nor any "serious provisions," has been able to diminish illiteracy (is not elementary education compulsory in Italy?), because illiteracy is the product of environment, a starving plant growing on barren soil.





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Change the environment, and the plant will flourish. The desire or the necessity of coming to America will never force a man thirty, forty, fifty years old to worry over the alphabet. In Italy itself does not the illiterate man know that by learning to read he will improve his lot? And yet he does not make the effort to learn. Why? Because his miserable environment and his indolent temperament keep him down. Not even the prospect of emigrating to America is sufficient to rouse him.

We believe, instead, that illiteracy will diminish in Italy only with unrestricted emigration to the United States. By coming to this country the immigrant improves his position. He eats better food, dresses better, lives in an environment more elevated, and comes in contact with people more advanced. He feels the desire to improve himself and the need to learn more. But even if he does not improve his education, one thing will happen beyond any doubt; he will send money to Italy, and this money will help his children to become educated.

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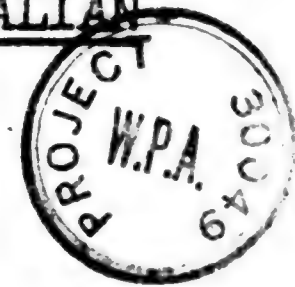
La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 25, 1913.



Our article in the previous issue was not a defense of illiteracy, as Borsini seems to think. We were merely defending the right of all, whether literates or illiterates, to go where they please. And **again** we urge all Italian-American Socialists to protest against the proposed Burnett-Dillingham law.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 25, 1913.

CHRONICLE OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Seventeenth Ward Branch of the Socialist party, at its meeting of January 19th, made an energetic protest against the passing of the inhuman Burnett-Dillingham bill, which forbids illiterates to enter the United States. If workers are illiterate, it is the fault of their native countries. And America is called the land of the free! What kind of freedom? You Italians! Do you see what treatment your countrymen are receiving? Instead of improving the intellect of its subjects, your government squanders millions in a war on the sands of Tripoli!

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 18, 1913.

## EXCLUSION OF THE ILLITERATES

(Editorial)

The legislative bodies of this country are in the process of completing an action of lese-humanity. It is the duty of those who hold their liberty in high respect to raise their **voices** in protest before it is too late. The House has passed the Burnett-Dillingham law, which stipulates that an immigrant must be able to read and write in order to be admitted to this country. It now goes to the Senate, after which it needs only the President's signature. The agitation promoted by the foreign element as well as by the more enlightened American groups promises to develop to a point which may deter this nation from besmirching itself with ineradicable shame. One can understand the desire to exclude persons with criminal records or incurable diseases, but to bar immigrants because of illiteracy for which they are not to blame, while they may possess all the other qualities required to make good citizens, is unpardonable.

It is evident, that the aim is to exclude quantity rather than quality. This country has room for a billion people, and if to-day there is an ex-





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cess of labor, it is not the fault of labor, but of the baroque system of capitalism, which every so often slows up production because of a slow market, despite the fact that the majority of the people have nothing but the barest necessities.

And what is the Italian Government doing about it thru its representatives in this country? If the American Government were to forbid the importation of macaroni and wine, perhaps they would be moved to protest or to set up tariff walls on American products. But it affects only the workers, whose flight from Italy and low wages to countries where the wage-standards are much higher is looked upon with disfavor by the Italian Government and the ruling classes, who see in this exodus the reason for the growing independence of the workers who remain behind.

That is the reason why the Italian Government is not concerning itself with the Burnett-Dillingham bill and is not interested in defeating it.

America needs all classes of immigration; it needs literates and illiterates, the strong-minded and the strong-armed. The greatness of this nation is due

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to the unrestricted influx of immigration. The harm done by the illiterate immigrant is more than compensated for by his children, who grow up not only literate, but with the perfect American attitude.

The American people will not be the first to experience the harm done by such foolish laws. Australia has had a similar law for several years and at the present time is preoccupied with the problem of increasing its population, following the example of France and trying to effect an increase in the birth-rate.

We cherish the hope that the Senate and the President will defeat this unjust law and thus allow anybody, even though illiterate, to be admitted to this country.

Meanwhile we invite our readers to participate in the movement of protest which has already been initiated by filling in the following petition with name and address and sending it to the President of this Republic:

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 18, 1913.

To the President of the United States, the Honorable William Howard Taft,  
Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned respectfully voices his protest against the so-called Bur-  
nett-Dillingham bill, establishing a literary test for the immigrant to  
this country, since it is not the true test of qualification for the ad-  
mission of the desirable immigrant.

Name .....

Address .....

State .....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275 ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, September 10, 1898.

#### ITALIANS IN CHICAGO

Mr. John E. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of the School Census, states that Chicago numbers 1,851,588 inhabitants.

The precise number of Italians living in this city is reported to be 23,061, and they are divided as follows:

On the North Side, 4,112; South Side, 4,434; West Side, 14,151.

Of these, 12,585 were born in Italy and 10,348 in America. The remainder, 125 have only one parent, of Italian-birth. The 19th Ward contains the largest number of Italians - 8,322.

The City of Chicago has altogether 25 different nationalities: The Germans lead with 490,542, and the smallest is the Mexicans, with 152 people.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 7, 1892.

## THE ITALIANS

Chicago's Italian population is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. This appears to be a low estimate in view of the fact that about 500,000 Italians have immigrated to the United States. The thousands of railroad and mine workers, undoubtedly, constitute a large portion of the number.

In our city the Italian population lived in rather secluded colonies until this day. The largest settlement is located at Ewing, Taylor, Halsted Streets, and Blue Island Avenue. But we also find a large Italian element on South Clark Street between the viaduct and Harrison Street, and also on Clark Street and Archer Avenue, West Van Buren, Robey, Throop Streets and Hoyne Avenue, and elsewhere.

The first Italian immigrants arrived about 1845 on the shores of Lake Michigan. During the following ten years very few new-comers appeared. Among the first



Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 7, 1892.

settlers were Antonio Repetto, Antonio Raggio, J. Raggio, L. Arado, Frank Gazzolo, Dominich Botto and J. G. Cella. The last mentioned are supposed to be the richest Italians in this city.

Giovanni L. Cella was the first Italian consul, and his appointment took place on July 6, 1868.

Italians who succeed in the struggle for existence, soon become Americanized and good citizens. But we also find here as well as in other large cities a number of specific types of the street. Peddling of fruits on street corners is largely in the hands of Italians.

The organ-grinders, passing through our streets begging, the ash-box investigators, male and female, the Italian street-cleaners and diggers are familiar to all. However, the great majority of the Italians occupy an honorable position among the population of the city.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 7, 1892.

During recent years the Italians have obtained citizenship in real large numbers, and many of them are striving earnestly to overcome a certain prejudice against their nationality due, undoubtedly, to some street types, and they have been rewarded with splendid success.

The average Italian is very economical, and with grinding frugality he saves his earnings in order to purchase his own home. The overwhelming majority of the Italians have succeeded through tireless efforts to become wealthy or at least to live in moderate circumstances.

The Italians are strongly inclined to be social. Their many social clubs also give evidence to what extent they treasure the memory of their old fatherland. Many of the Italian organizations bear the names of Italian cities or provinces. The oldest society is the "Unione e Frattellenza" (Unity and Brotherhood). Well known are the Italian Sharpshooters with their colorful uniforms. There are many other clubs as the Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, Margherita de Savoy, Christophero Colombo, Carabinieri, Italia, etc. There are also a number of fraternal organizations



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and one of the strongest is the Italian Catholic Fraternity of Foresters.

Three Italian papers are published in Chicago, L'Italia, L'America, and Il Fie-  
canaso. The first two are published weekly, and the third is an illustrated  
monthly magazine.

Four large, beautiful halls serve as gathering places for their festivities.  
Music and dramatic art is cultivated among them with genuine Italian enthusiasm.

The largest of the Italian churches is the one located on Illinois and Franklin  
Streets, and is the center of religious activities among the Italian population.

It is obvious that the land of the fine arts has worthy representatives in  
this youthful metropolis. One of them is V. Carpi, Director of Music of the  
Chicago Conservatory. A musician of outstanding ability is A. A. Jannotta. His  
music academy is located in the Auditorium Building. Francis Emilio Timponi,  
an orchestra director, was famous already in the old country. Known as well as



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liked are the mandolin orchestras of Valisi and Tomaso. Of journalists, speakers, physicians and professors, we mention the following: Dr. G. Ronga, C. Sentile, O. Durante, Giovanni Almagia, E. Alfieri, Dr. C. Volini, Dr. Nicola Re, Dr. A. Lagoria, Dr. A. Mauro, Professor G. Mantellini, A. De Mateis, P. Bellivio, and D. A. Dasso.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia Nov. 2, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Churches of different Rites

Italian Evangelical Church  
N. E. Corner of Polk and Sholts St. Chicago  
Rev. P. M. Petacci, Pastor

Angelical Catholic Church of Saint John  
Clybourn Ave. and Rees Street, Chicago  
Rev. Guiseppe Anastasi, Pastor



L'Italia, August 17, 1913.

[SAN MICHELE ITALIAN CHURCH]

To build up the depleted treasury of the Italian church of San Michele, located at 2325 W. 24th Place, under the direction of Reverend Antonio Teta, a benefit bazaar and fair will take place from October 6 to October 12, at Meldasiz Hall, 2444 W. 23rd St.

The bazaar will be open every night from 8 P. M. to 12 P. M. Valuable prizes will be raffled. Raffle tickets can be purchased for five cents and include the right to enter the bazaar. Twenty-five dollars will be given to the party who sells the most tickets, and fifteen dollars will be divided among the persons who sell over one-hundred tickets.

Any one who wishes to help in this good work may obtain tickets from the pastor of the church, Reverend Antonio Teta.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.



### SINISTER ACTIVITIES OF CLERICAL SWINE

p. 3... For some time it has been evident that a religious revival is in progress among the Italians on the near Northwest side of Chicago.

I say a religious revival, since at the present time certain self-styled Catholics are making the rounds of the colony and with pamphlets and tracts are attempting to ensnare women and children in their nets, - not a difficult feat since women are more amenable to persuasion than men.

We cannot mention the Italian church on Grand avenue without abhorrence and disgust. However, we feel bound to report that a week or so ago a lottery was there conducted which yielded to the parish priest who promoted it the sum of twelve hundred dollars. This sum is to be used to pay for repairs on the church property.

The basement, in particular, is to be made into a modern retreat where at night the most sinister element of the colony may congregate. This retreat will contain a lunch-room, where the top price for meals will be twenty-five cents. The food will be solicited from the poor grocers of the neighborhood.





La Parola dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

There will be bedrooms where lodging will cost fifteen cents a night, and the odors will be pungent, to say the least.

There will be a pool-room and also moving pictures which will show the miracles wrought by their God; and last but not least there will be a hall where a young man may entertain his feminine friend. And do you know who is going to supervise all these activities? The priest and a group of black-robed women! Some new arrivals have been noted among the old-timers. In short, this house of illusions has been converted into a place of business.

Has no one ever thought of putting an end to this scandal against humanity? Will no one shout so that the world may hear, "It is high time to stop it, you seven-headed vipers, you noxious worms?"

And what does the anti-clerical Giordano Bruno club think about this? We hope that among the multitude a few may be found in whom conscience is awakening, and that through the agency of this club war may be declared and waged without quarter against these degraded persons until victory is assured for the anti-clericals.

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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF GUGLIELMO MARCONI

On Sunday, July 25, under the auspices of the Italian consul general, the Honorable F. Fontana, a solemn mass was celebrated in Holy Name Cathedral in commemoration of the death of the great inventor, Guglielmo Marconi.

The Italo-American National Union, the Order of the Sons of Italy, and many other Italian Societies and individuals attended the ceremony. The officiating priest was Father Fuller, who was assisted by Fathers Moran and Blanchette.

The sermon delivered by Reverend Father Cloos, in Italian and English, recapitulated the life of the illustrious scientist, who is mourned by all the World.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, May, 1937.

"The Grand Lodge Protests Against Pegler of the Chicago Daily News."

The Grand Venerable of the Grand Lodge of Illinois of the Order Sons of Italy in America, Chevalier G. Spatuzza, sent the Editor of the Daily News the following telegram strongly protesting against an insulting article published by the paper, May 10, and written by Westbrook Pegler:

"The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America, in the name of its 3,000 members, American citizens proud of their ancestry, strongly denounces the article which appeared in your newspaper, May 10, entitled - 'Il Duce Sees Red at British Jibes.' Pegler in his article not only abuses the freedom of the press but shows a lack of understanding of its noble mission. The statements in his article contained an insult to a great people whose past has been an important one which was so annoying to perfidious Albion.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, May, 1937.



"Whether you like it or not, Mr. Pegler, the truth is this: Since the coalition of fifty-two nations could not stop the triumphal march of Italy to Ethiopia, neither can all your lies, or somebody else's lies, harm Italy.

"Lies, Mr. Pegler, have the power to reveal the baseness of the soul of a newspaperman and the base conception which he has of the profession which he prostitutes for a few cents."

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ITALIAN



"Financial Statement on the Victory Banquet," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), May 1937, p. 7.

The Italo-American National Union, which sponsored the banquet held in the Sherman Hotel, May 24, 1936, in commemoration of the Italian victory in Ethiopia, has assigned the net profit (\$206.10) to Consul-General Fontana to be used for the yearly summer tours through Italy of Italian students attending the after-school sessions held in the Italian language in Italian parochial schools throughout the country.

The prize of a tour through the mother country is given the student who has won distinction in the study of Italian.

Italian Consul-General Fontana acknowledged receipt of the money in a letter to our supreme president, Philip D'Andrea, in which he expressed his appreciation and thanks for the efforts of our union in assuring the success of the enterprise.

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ITALIAN



"From the Italian Consulate," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy,  
Illinois Lodge (Monthly), April 1937, p. 11.

The Italian Consulate in Chicago sent us the following notes on its recent activities:

On the tenth of this month, Italian Consul Franco Fontana drew the attention of local authorities to two films, "Spain in Flames" and "Defense of Madrid," that were to be shown at the Sonotone Theatre and Olivet Institute respectively. Both contained scenes offensive to Italy.

The steps taken by the Consul General had the desired results since from the film "Spain in Flames" the parts offensive to Italy were removed. Circulars which had been printed to advertise the showing of the production were at the time taken out of circulation. The circulars read, "Thousands massacred by Fascists with Hitler-Mussolini Help." Projection of "Defense of Madrid" was prohibited entirely.

"From the Italian Consulate," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy,  
Illinois Lodge (Monthly), April 1937, p. 11.

We wish to advise the Italian colony of Chicago that a dance is being given by the Italian Consulate of Chicago at the 131 Street Infantry Armory, 16th Street and Michigan Avenue, May 22nd.

The dance is to celebrate the following events:

April 21st: Birth of Rome

May 9th: Proclamation of the Italian Empire

May 24th: Entrance of Italy into the World War

The net proceeds will be used for the teaching of Italian in Chicago.

The Royal Consul General

Franco Fontana.



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ITALIAN



"Carrying On," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois  
Lodge (Monthly), April 1937, p. 4.

Before discussing with you the purpose and the contents of my future contributions to our most worthy monthly bulletin, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking, with absolute sincerity, the worthy officers and members of the Grand Lodge - Order Sons of Italy in America, and especially those of Lodge Chicago Lawn, piloted by our esteemed and very capable Venerable, Joseph Ardizzone, for the honor bestowed upon me in accepting me as one in such a noble organization. What could be nobler than what is symbolically expressed in our insignia, "Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood."

It is beyond my humble capacity to try to express my innermost feelings towards you as brother members, therefore, in order to show further my appreciation, I accepted with joy the invitation tendered to me by our most worthy leader, Chevalier J. Spatuzza, attorney, to

"Carrying On," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois  
Lodge (Monthly), April 1937, p. 4.



contribute to the mentioned bulletin.

The choice of my topics for discussion is guided by several motives. I shall briefly mention what I consider the principal ones.

First of all we must remember that the requisite of good citizenship is not only the knowledge and obedience of the fundamental laws of a nation, but also some knowledge of the historical background upon which the nation was founded. The historical background to which I am referring, as a scientist, is the historical development of science including the great men who made such epochal history. The nation in question is our great country, Italy.

With this knowledge in reserve we are able to inform our friends of other nations what constitutes the very essence of our great Italian

"Carrying On," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois  
Lodge (Monthly), April 1937, p. 4.



civilization. On the other hand, they shall then be better able, if they are willing to accept facts, to conclude for themselves what the world owes Italy.

The historical background is necessary in order to fully appreciate the significance of the present problems facing us, because the future of a nation or an individual, with absolutely no exception, depends on its past as well as on its present state of affairs. In short, it depends upon the very foundation upon which it was originally built. If built on solid ground, so to say, we are certain to advance with radiant colors, but if built on quicksands we are certain to perish in shameful defeat.



"Carrying On," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois  
Lodge (Monthly), April 1937, p. 4.

In order to fulfill the above purpose I shall therefore take up the historical development of such sciences as mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, medicine, etc.

I do hope that the program outlined above will serve its purpose, and spur you on to further individual study. It is with that hope that I am devoting my time to such writings.

(Signed) Amelotte Emilio

E. N. Prof. Emilio Amelotte of the University of Chicago, in graciously accepting an invitation to write for the bulletin, has rendered the Order an invaluable service if the Order has the very important task of contributing to and fostering the mental education of its members.





"Carrying On," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois Lodge (Monthly), April 1937, p. 4.

His articles, treating subjects of general interest, should especially appeal to the ever increasing number of college boys and girls who every day join us.

Being part and parcel of the new generation of Italo-Americans upon whom depends the future of our Order and the prestige of our race, Professor Amellotte's efforts are primarily directed to those from whom he expects a cordial response.

The editor, in tendering Professor Amellotte sincere thanks, hopes that his articles not only meet with the approval of our readers but that they may prove to be an incentive to others that they may follow on the path he has blazed.

III H

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Feb. 20, 1937.

NEW ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We are glad to hear that the new Italian consul general has arrived in Chicago to represent the Italian Government.

He is the young and accomplished Mr. Franco Fontana, who comes here from Egypt. He has made a brilliant record in the service of Italy.

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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Feb. 20, 1937.

THE ITALO-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION HONORS THE ITALIAN CONSUL  
GENERAL

We note with gratification that many patriotic and social affairs have been organized recently by our Italian associations.

One of these occurred on Sunday, February 7, at the Sherman Hotel. It was a farewell dinner-dance given by the Italo-American National Union in honor of Consul General Carosi, who is leaving Chicago.

More than two thousand guests attended.

A selected musical program was presented by Professor A. Degrazia and the Bellavia orchestra.

In the intermission G. Carlino Meneghetti, an Italian schoolboy, recited an appropriate poem, which was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Philip D'Andrea, president of the Italo-American National Union, after speaking of the association's various activities introduced the Italian consul general, Mr.

Il Corriere Italico, Feb. 20, 1937.

Carosi, who delivered a very patriotic speech and paid a tribute of thanks to the Italians of Chicago, who by cooperating with him have made his stay in Chicago very enjoyable.



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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Jan. 20, 1937.

MERITED HONOR

Our friend V. E. Ferrara, general treasurer of the Italo-American National Union, was recently appointed correspondent-agent for students from the State of Illinois in residence at the Royal University of Perugia.

This renowned University has for its object the diffusion in foreign countries of the language, literature, history, art, and science of our great Italy.

We are sure that Mr. Ferrara will discharge this new duty with the same skill and competence which he manifests in all his other activities.

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ITALIAN

Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, November 1936.

PILGRIMAGE OF THE VICTORY.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian Consul General of Chicago, Dr. Carosi, adhering to the desire of the Italian Government, decided to organize an excursion of Italians and Italo-Americans to Italy, which will be called "Pilgrimage of Victory."

It is not out of place to mention that since the Ethiopian Victory, each Italian liner sailing from America, is carrying a large number of Americans **anxious** to visit and admire Imperial Italy, triumphant in the conquest of Oriental Africa.

It is a duty of the Italians of Chicago, bound to Rome with the sacred tie of blood, to pay a tribute of respect to the mother-land in this occasion.

Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Nov., 1936. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Following the desire of Il Duce a committee of various societies was formed, under the auspices of the Italian General Consul, to prepare, in cooperation with the travel and touristic bureau, a program for a pleasant and complete trip to Italy at a very moderate cost.

The itinerary was so planned so that the tourist will reach Rome on May 9, the day of the celebration of the Anniversary of the Victory, thus commemorating the birth of the new Roman Empire.

We think it is the duty of every Italian to cooperate for the success of this undertaking and to take advantage of the opportunity to go to Italy at a very small cost and to enjoy the concessions extended by the Italian Government.

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ITALIAN

Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Nov., 1936. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The excursion will start from Chicago April 15, 1937, and the program will end in Rome on May 12. The cost includes the expenses of the return trip to Chicago. The time limit can be extended over a period of two years.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, September 1936.

IL DUCE THANKS THE ITALIAN COLONY OF CHICAGO.

Italian Consul Commendatore Dr. Carosi sent us the following communication which he had received from the Italian Embassy in Washington:

His Excellency, the head of our government, has asked me to express his pleasure for the patriotic attitude taken by Italians throughout the United States on the matter of sanctions.

With their mother country, Italo-Americans in time of need for Italy have demonstrated a lively and warm attachment for the fatherland.

(Signed) Ambassador Rosso

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Illinois Lodge  
September, 1936, Vol. IX, p.9.



PAROCHIAL STUDENT GROUP RETURNS TO CHICAGO FROM ITALIAN TOUR.

A few days ago sixteen parochial students of Chicago returned to this city from a tour of Italy. They were part of a group of 261, which won a trip to Italy; a prize given by the Order Sons of Italy to the parochial students who showed the most progress in the study of the Italian language and history in the Italian parochials of America.

The itinerary comprised all the largest cities of Italy, with ten days in some, as the climax. During their stay, they were entertained by officials at various functions.

The tour recently completed was the first of this kind sponsored by the Order and its success is an assurance that it may become a permanent feature.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1936.

### VICTORY BANQUET OF THE ITALIAN COLONY.

On May 24, in the Sherman Hotel, the entire Italian community of Chicago, in an atmosphere of Italianism, celebrated the conquest of Ethiopia. The banquet given for this event by our organization, the sentinel of Italianism in America, succeeded once again in demonstrating the affection of the Italians for their motherland. More than 2,000 guests were present.

The Supreme President, Philip D'Andrea, with noble forethought, asked all those present to stand for one minute, in honor of the heroes who had fallen in savage Africa.

Chevalier V. E. Ferrara acted as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers of the evening.

The speech delivered by Mr. Victor Watson, a real friend of the Italians and an admirer of our culture, was alone worth the price.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1936.

The Hon. Rosina, City Prosecutor, representing the Mayor of Chicago, in his speech extolled the glories of Rome and praised the conquest of the new Empire.

Consul General Dr. Carosi had words of praise for the Italian colony which was always ready to cooperate with him in every patriotic event. He lauded the activities of the committee for the success of the celebration which made May 24, 1936, a memorable date for the Italian community of Chicago.

The orchestra of Maestro Bruno Beghe played during the banquet, and the soprano, Rita Desimone, and the Tripoli Trio sang many operatic and popular songs.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January-February 1936, p. 4.

DR. CESARIO IN EAST AFRICA.

One of Chicago's leading Italian physicians and surgeons, Dr. Eugenio Cesario, Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, and one of the guiding spirits of the Calabrian Circle (Circolo Calabrese) has, once again, demonstrated his love for Italy.

A short time ago, he volunteered his services to the Italian forces in East Africa. Recently, he was made commanding officer of the 22nd Legion, C. C. UU. Hospital Unit, in Italian Somaliland.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Jan. 1936.

OUR CONTRIBUTION IN FAVOR OF THE RED CROSS.

Sunday, December 22, after the Christmas party given in honor of the children of the juvenile department of our organization, Supreme President Philip D'Andrea, in the presence of the presidents of all the lodges of our Union and the members of the Supreme Council, gave Italian Consul General Commendatore Dr. M. Carosi a check for \$5,728 as the first contribution of our organization to the Italian Red Cross.

Consul Carosi accepting the generous contribution delivered a patriotic speech, thanking the "Italo-American National Union" and its members for their patriotism. Other contributions in gold were given by the present Italians and by some members of the society. Rev. P. D'Andrea besides giving a personal contribution of \$50 offered, with patriotic spirit, a gold watch with a gold chain, given to him by the members of his parish on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary of priesthood.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of Illinois Jan. 1936

### THE GRAND COUNCIL PROTESTS AGAINST ENGLISH HOSTILE PROPAGANDA.

Abusing American hospitality, some English emissaries headed by Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, are conducting hostile propaganda against Italy in order to influence public opinion in this country in favor of England and the League of Nations.

Against this unfair English practice, impudently spread against the expressed desire of the American people to observe strict neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the Grand Council has protested in the name of the Sons of Italy in America, an institution whose scope is to maintain friendly relations between America and Italy, and also in the name of a body of loyal American citizens.

We are pleased to reproduce the resolution which was published in the most important newspapers in Chicago.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of Illinois Jan. 1936.

The Grand Council of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America, being apprised of certain assertions uttered by the Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, here in this country on a visit, did on the 17th day of December, 1935, adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Grand Council of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America, that the Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, is here in this country to deliver a series of lectures, and

Whereas, during the course of his lectures the Rev. William Temple among other things said, "England has never resorted to arms to expand her territory. She merely resorts to arms to protect her interests.

"Great Britain has expanded through a spreading out of her commercial fields. Then, to protect these fields, she brings out an army. With England it is a case of commerce first and arms second. With Italy it is arms first and commerce second.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of Illinois Jan. 1936.

"I am in favor of sanctions, both economic and military. The League of Nations is doing what it can but it will never do all it hopes to do until the United States becomes a member."

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America, that the utterances such as above alleged, let alone the fact that they are not true, for history disproves them, tend to create propaganda in swaying public opinion against Italy and in favor of England, and

Whereas, it is the opinion of the members of the Grand Council of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America that the lectures delivered by the Rev. William Temple also tend to dictate the foreign policies of our country, and

Whereas, it is also the opinion of the Grand Council of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America, that visitors who come to this country should not abuse its hospitality by engaging in propaganda hostile to a nation with which our national relations are those of friendship and good will.

Be it therefore resolved: That the Grand Council of the Grand Lodge of the



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of Illinois Jan. 1936.

State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America, go on record as protesting the assertions and conduct of the Rev. William Temple, and further go on record as protesting the action on the part of certain American organizations that invite and provide audiences of propagandists that come under the cloak of friendship.

Be it further resolved: That all those engaged in the publication of newspapers be urged to criticize the actions of the Rev. William Temple and of the other offenders of our country's hospitality, which step if taken will not only enlighten the American citizens on the true situation in reference to his assertions, but will serve as a warning to propagandists, that they should not come to this country for the purpose of spreading propaganda hostile to a friendly nation.

Be it further resolved: That this resolution be given wide publicity, and that it be published in the monthly Bulletin of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America.

Be it further resolved: That the Grand Venerable be, and he is hereby, authorized to sign this resolution for and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of Illinois Jan. 1936.

State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America and attach the seal of this organization to be attested by the Grand Recording Secretary.

Attest: George Spatuzza, Grand Venerable  
Paul Lonero, Grand Recording Secretary.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America - Illinois Lodge, January 1936.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE RED CROSS IS STILL ON. THE GRAND VENERABLE MAKES  
ANOTHER APPEAL.



Dear Sisters and Brothers:

As you know, under date of December 5, 1935, I addressed to you a communication on behalf of the Italian Red Cross enclosing therein a subscription blank authorizing you to collect funds. In my letter I urged each and everyone of you to do your utmost for this worthy cause and to remit the contributions you would collect, either to the Venerable of your Lodge or to the office of the Grand Lodge.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Illinois Lodge, Jan., 1936.

By December 15, last, we had received from the Venerables and members a number of subscription blanks with contributions totalling the sum of \$3,541.70, which sum was on the same day in the name of the Order Sons of Italy in America turned over to Dr. Commandatore Mario Carosi, Royal Italian Consul General in Chicago. At the time this money was turned over to Commandatore Carosi, I assured him that this was merely the first donation on the part of the Order.

Many of you have not as yet sent in to your Venerable or to the office of the Grand Lodge the subscription blank which was sent to you. I urge you, therefore, to do so not later than the 20th of this month, as I am anxious on that day to turn over the fruits of your efforts. I hope and trust that you will have collected by that time, if not already, something on behalf



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Illinois Lodge, Jan., 1936.

of this noble cause. I want to also remind you that many pieces of gold, such as rings, earrings, and so forth, were collected by many of our members and turned over to the office of the Grand Lodge. I want you also to do all you can in this regard. The names of all who contribute either money, regardless of the amount, or gold, will be given due publicity. By all means do not forget to turn over the subscription blanks as we must account for each and everyone sent out. It is needless for me to remind you that you need contributions among members only, but in your list you may include any and all who desire to contribute to this humanitarian act on our part.

In soliciting funds do not conclude that it is too late, or that everyone has contributed, because in the state of Illinois only about \$30,000 has been collected so far and there are, in this state, more than a half million of our people. Furthermore, bear in mind that the fact that people have contributed does not mean that they should not contribute more and more.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America, Illinois Lodge, Jan., 1936.

Remember that our brothers in Africa are, in the name of justice, humanity and civilization, fighting for the glory of our mother country. It is our duty to help in whatever manner we can.

Let me not fail to see your subscription blanks together with funds collected, at the office of the Grand Lodge by January 20, 1936.

Spatuzza,  
Grand Venerable.

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1935.

OUR PRESIDENT HONORED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mattucci, president of our Chamber of Commerce, has been honored by the Italian Government by having bestowed on him the Cross of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

The Cross was given to Mr. Mattucci by Royal Consul General Castruccio, during a banquet held in the Monte Cristo Restaurant, June 9. Mr. Mattucci was congratulated by many, who recognized his patriotic activities, and received many floral tributes from his friends in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, and so forth.





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1935.

The workers of the Milano Furniture Company, of which the new Chevalier is one of the Directors gave to him an artistic statue representing the "Artisan."

The new Chevalier was made Honorary President of the Isola del Gran Casco Society of Philadelphia.



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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America-Grand Lodge of Illinois, Jan. 15, 1934.p.4.

A WELL MERITED HONOR.

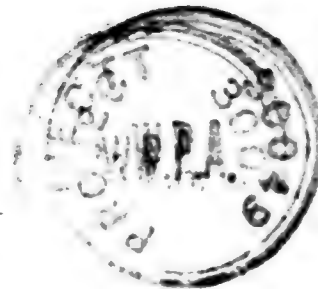
It is with the greatest of pleasure that we learn of the honor conferred upon the Italian Consul in Chicago, Chevalier Official Dr. Giuseppe Castruccio, "Gold Medal Hero."

The Italian Government has honored him with the "Commendadella Corona D'Italia" for his good work among the Italians in the Chicago Consular District.

We congratulate him!

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ITALIAN



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy - Grand Lodge of Illinois, March 1932, p. 2.

### ITALO - AMERICANS.

It is strange, very strange, how the young Italo- American men and women of today shut their eyes to the plainest facts and live in oblivion and absolute ignorance of the romantic language and customs of the land of their fathers. Busy in their daily tasks and pleasures, swept into the whirl of thought and feeling of the day, they care not nor stop one moment to inquire just a little concerning their parent's nativity. They dwell in the thought of the modern world. Hastily, not infrequently superficially, and if asked of the land of birth of their parents, the majority answer in the negative or a care not manner.

Our young people have dropped into the furrows of modern life, their soul within them have been smothered, their intelligence has become mechanical and they seem to live only for the day, forgetful of the morrow, never once reviewing the past.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-Grand Lodge of Illinois, March, 1932. p. 2.

However, it is not wholly their own fault for they have been placed in this environment and have followed exclusively the teachings presented them. Their own parents have also been lax in not planting within them the rhythmic beauty of the language and the historic past of the land from whence they migrated.

Even in the dialect one will show a habit that should not cause embarrassment. Our language is not one withered by age nor staled by custom. It is one adopted from the gradual progression of the race embodying all the past literary, political, and artistic culture. It is one portraying vividly the struggle, emotions and faith of our people.

It is not our purpose to criticize our young Italo-Americans nor to make them feel ashamed but to inspire within them a duty which they have neglected and which probably is not entirely by their own fault.





Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-Grand Lodge of Illinois, March, 1932. p. 2.

United in mind and feeling we think that the children of all Italians should have some knowledge of Italy, her language and traditions, her past and her present role in world diplomacy, and that they should become more interested in the purpose and aims of our organization.

We also think that it is the duty of every father to teach his sons and daughters the language of his country, and that to be born of Italian parentage is a mark of honor, wisdom and nobility.

The young Italo-Americans of today should be curious, eager for new impressions, and should at all times respect this great country in which they live and serve her in every capacities possible.

They should be honest and industrious and should always remember that their nativity, alone, gives them an advantage towards mankind, a success of life.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1931.

FUNERAL RITE FOR THE DUCA D'AOSTA.

At the Church of Holy Rosary, August 4, funeral services were held, at the instance of the Italian Consul for the late Duca d'Aosta.

Many Italian associations and individuals paid tribute to the "Soldier Prince." The Consul sent a telegram to Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Aosta, informing her of the ceremony.

Though the Aide-de-Camp of the late "Duca," Her Royal Highness sent a telegram in answer to the Consul thanking him and the Italian community for the way in which they remembered the deceased "Soldier Prince."

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1930 .

BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE ITALIAN ACE MARSHAL COLOMBO.



The Italian Chamber of Commerce cooperating with the Italian Dental Society and the Justinian Society of Advocates, the evening of September 2, at the Vesuvio Restaurant, gave a banquet in honor of the Italian aviator, Marshal Peter Colombo, which was a splendid success. A large number of Italians were present and every available space of the restaurant was occupied.

Altogether there was portrayed a very congenial manifestation of esteem and confidence for the valiant representatives of Italian aviation at the National Aviation Week exhibition held in Chicago.

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II A 2 Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August 1930.

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AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

The Consul General, Dr. Castruccio, has left Chicago with his family for a short visit in Italy. During his stay over there he will participate in the receptions and entertainments which will be given to the members of the Italian excursion from the Middle-West.

Mrs. Castruccio and the children expect to remain in Italy for a long stay, but the Consul will soon be back among his larger family.

In the meanwhile, the Consulate is being directed by Chevalier Ferme aided by the cooperation of Chevalier Dell Agnol. Chevalier Ferme on previous occasions has proved his ability and capacity in the fulfillment of the duties of his office.

ITALIAN





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August 1930.

It was with joy and pleasure we heard that our member of the Board of Directors, Official Chevalier Giovanni Rigali, has been recently decorated Commendatore of the Crown of Italy.



We extend to him the expression of our happiness and the wishes that his apostolate as head of the Daprato Statuary Company, as a citizen and as an Italian, will be everyday more fervid, sincere, and effective.

Another to be decorated with the Cross of the Chevalier of the Crown of Italy was Giovanni Picco, Consular Agent at Springfield, Illinois. To him we extend our congratulations and hope he will become a member of our organization.

And while talking about decorations, we shall not forget Father Simone, major in the American Army division stationed at Fort Sheridan. His personality as priest and soldier is well known to all the Italians of Chicago who hear with pleasure that he has been decorated as Official Chevalier.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, July 1, 1930.

A CONSULAR COMMUNICATION

The Italian consul general of Chicago has sent the following letter to the Italian newspapers of this city:

Dear Editor: As you have been informed, the American people will solemnly celebrate, in 1932, the second centennial of the birth of George Washington. By order of the Senate of the United States a suitable commission has been appointed to formulate the program of these ceremonies, which will include an exhibit of all the contributions made by foreigners to the success of the American Revolution.

It will doubtless be a celebration of great importance, and I believe that the names of some Italians should be included among those who did most to win liberty for this nation.

I therefore pray that you will employ all the means at your disposal and make all possible researches which may lead to identification and commemoration of even a single Italian pioneer of the American civilization so that he may be nobly glorified along with Italian explorers, missionaries, and fighters for American liberty.

Il Bollettino Sociale, July 1, 1930.

I am confident that you will send to me the data of your findings so that I may co-ordinate in complete form the results of all researches and so present them to the commission.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, June 2, 1930.

## WHERE AND FOR WHAT ITALIANS SPEND THEIR MONEY

(Editorial)

Italians? The Americanized Italian who has found America quite to his taste and consequently has learned to live according to American standards knows well enough what to do with his money and where to put it. Though the Italian has become thoroughly Americanized, traces of the old soil still cling to him. The Americanized Italian may have American-born children, but even these children develop an unconscious love for Italy which is easy to perceive. Living in America and earning American wages have made the Italian and descendants loyal to their adopted country. Yet try as they will, they cannot eradicate the instincts that have been carried down through the ages and incorporated in their very heart-beats. They are forced to sympathize with their fellow-countrymen by the intense feelings of their ardent natures which, once aroused, are hard to quench. This indomitable love for their own kind causes them to trade in stores, of which Italians are the proprietors.

The same tendency is even more apparent in their habit of banking. The country is dotted with countless Italian banks. One of these small foundations has developed into a large chain of banks operated by a kind and understanding Italian-American.



Il Bollettino Sociale, June 2, 1930.

Many of the smaller Italian banks receive money from their depositors only to turn it over to this larger institution for safe-keeping. There are also a few ambitious Italians whose aim is to found more chain banks and thereby increase banking facilities for their depositors. In spite of the fact that they deposit their money in banks, poor Italians hope some day to own their own homes. This is another instinct born of their original soil. Home to the Italian is his altar of rest as the church is his altar of hope.

Every young, old, or middle-aged Italian desires above everything else a home of his own. Italians save money with this end in view. Since they do not believe in installments, they prefer to save a large sum first and then buy land or a house outright. In many cases they prefer to buy land, knowing well that Mother Earth is their safest bet, and that she will give them food besides a home. The farming instinct, too, is pre-eminently characteristic of the Italian. To save a certain sum and then buy land with it is what nine hundred and ninety-nine Italians out of a thousand do or hope to do some day. Mother Earth can never fail them. If they cannot build a house right away, they can get potatoes, corn, and cabbages out of the soil and thereby subsist. Thrift is second nature to the Italian; he can very often afford to buy real estate outright, but if he cannot, he pays off his mortgage scrupulously and exactly. To him a home is safer than a bank account. It means

Il Bollettino Sociale, June 2, 1930.

more. Land doubles the value of a bank-book. So the Italian chooses a home first and then looks around for a convenient friendly bank in which to deposit his savings. But, although he has been in the United States for twenty years, he will always choose a place where he can tread on familiar ground, one with Italian characteristics.

It is not his own doing but his innate subconscious love for the land of his ancestors, which can never die.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1930.

ITALIAN CONSUL FOR COMING EXCURSION TO ITALY.

A few days ago the presidents of all the Italian organizations in Chicago, as well as many prominent individuals, were called to a meeting by the Italian Consul.

The purpose of the meeting was to coordinate the various efforts made by the Italian community of Chicago to effect a successful result to the excursion which the Italians and Italian associations of the Middle West will take through France, Greece and Italy, leaving New York, August 16, on the Saturnia, one of the best boats of the very Italian Cosulich (?) Line of Trieste.

The Consul and the presidents of the associations deliberated on the plan of taking the Italian and American flags, which will be solemnly dedicated on Capitol Hill by His Excellency the Governor of Rome. The Consul assured those



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1930.

gathered at his bidding that, to satisfy the many requests, he would be present at the ceremony as well as participate in the ceremonial receptions which the authorities of the kingdom have planned for the visitors in the various cities on the itinerary.

Lack of space forbids our giving a complete list of the associations representatives and the individuals present. Suffice it to say that the most important associations were represented and the most prominent Italians in every walk of life were present.

The official steamship line is the Cosulich (?) line where all information may be obtained.



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Italian Chicago Chamber of Commerce, May 1930.

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

It is almost impossible for us in this brief column of news to say enough about the personality and the work done for Italian art by that good man Commendatore Louis Eckstein. His name, of course, is well known to all the Italians in Chicago and environs because he gave us Ravinia with all her natural grandeur, and the exuberance of Italian operas and Italian singers. He gave it to us with all the generosity of a great heart and with all the enthusiasm of a noble artist, and when we heard that the king of Italy had conferred upon him the decoration of Commendatore of the Crown of Italy, we were overwhelmed with joy. At the Italian Chamber of Commerce we are even more enthusiastic as we have the honor of including Commendatore Eckstein as one of our life members.

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"The Evangelical Pilgrimage to Italy,"

Vita Nuova, April 1930, p. 11.

An Evangelical pilgrimage to Italy has always been our desire. We have received a circular from brother Rev. Moncada of New York which proposes a crusade to Italy. It meets with our enthusiastic approval and sincere praise.

The event is not touristic in character. It gives Italians of any creed the opportunity of seeing again their charming and blessed land of origin, transformed by the strenuous efforts of a restoring government; to go back and see again and embrace your dear one; it has, above all, a great patriotic meaning since it will bring to light the Evangelists, who in accomplishing, in this country, their noble mission of faith, do not omit any opportunity to prove their sentiments of Italism.

We share with pleasure this crusade of Christian faith.

The circular received reads as follows:

Vita Nuova, April 1930, p. 11.

Evangelists! The voice of our fatherland and humanity calls us so that we may express our message of Christian salvation not as a rhetoric formula but as a regenerating power which will transform the present, corrupted and bewildered society and guide it toward the sublime summits of Christianity.

The epic history of the Evangelic faith in our fatherland, is written in gold type.

The Italians, always first in every branch of human knowledge, are taking the lead in the preservation of the Evangelical apostolic thought.

When others were groping in the darkness of Paganism, and when, Evangelists or Protestants were not in existence in other nations, Italy had its apostles who were not kneeling before "false and lying gods" they, despite persecution, kept alive the flame of the Gospel.

"LUX LUCET IN TENEBRIS" - the same light which still glitters from the Alps to Sicily, from America to Africa all enveloping with the warmth of holy love the

Vita Nuova, April 1930, p. 11.



hearts and enlightening the minds and souls with its eternal saving truth.

This faith is calling us to a common bond of flesh and spirit - the gentle latin blood and is painting for us the blessed land of our ancestors and of our fathers-Italy. There where St.Paul, in chains, gave his spiritual ideas, leaving a good memory of himself, and sealing it with the martyrdom of the splendid Christian faith.

Our great Italy is leading, not only in Statesmanship, Science, and Art, but also with its men of Evangelical faith who throughout the countries have been a beacon light in the dark from the Apostolic Era to the present day, we have a large number of prophets, heroes and martyrs: Valdo, Achino, Savanarola, Vergerio, Curione, Carnesecchi, Arnaud, Giavanello and even Dante, Marsilio Da Padova, Mazzini and Cavour. Thousands of others were killed on the field of honor in the last war.

From the valley of the Piedmont to the canals of Venice which hold the sighs of the martyrs; from the historical squares of Florence and Rome to the mountain of



Vita Nuova, April 1930, p. 11.

Calabria, where are engraved the achievements of the heroic in faith; from the reefs of Syracuse, where rested the people's Apostle to the reefs of Quarto from which the "Hero of the two world's" (Garibaldi) weighed anchor in his conquest of Italian independence; it is the spirit of our ancestors which calls to us, which invites us.



Evangelists - they are calling to us, they invite us to visit our Italy where is to be found their eternal spirit, where we can strengthen our souls.

The Evangelical Pilgrimage planned for this summer, will start from New York July 19th and will return from Naples Aug. 30th. In all a trip of fifty-two days dedicated to a vacation, to rest, to the fatherland and to the faith.

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"Local Items," Vita Nuova (Monthly), November-December 1929,  
p. 30.

Frank L. Hayes of the Chicago Daily News recently interviewed Mario Lauro, attorney, international representative of fascism in America, in regard to the anti-American activities of fascism in this country, a charge that had been set in motion by those of bad faith, who wish to discredit the existing regime in Italy.

Attorney Lauro fought the charge with compelling logic and the interview was published in its entirety in that newspaper.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, Mar..Apr. 1930.

[RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY]

The solution of the conflict between the Catholic Church and Italy is an accomplished fact and judgment has been passed upon it.

Intangibly, Rome belongs to Italy; any idea of temporal dominance or other pretension has come to naught. The small zone of land given to the Pope will be known as the Vatican City, and from it he may exercise his spiritual mission among the Roman Catholics of the world, always under the protection and supervision of the Italian Government.

Religious freedom exists, actually and by right. And any criticism or comment on a contract that has received the reciprocal sanction and approval of the contracting parties, is remembered as superfluous and odious, since the critics cannot change the essence of a contract that has become effective. Nevertheless, intruders will continue to use this historic act of Fascist Italy, as pretext for attacks on Mussolini and the Italian Government, without which, they would have nothing to fill the columns of their newspapers.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, Mar. Apr. 1930.

[RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY]

Despite this we have no intention of obstructing the freedom of discussion, a freedom that has exercised in all times the power and influence of enlightening public opinion and guiding the current of new progressive ideals, but, rather, we wish to suggest that the question should be posed in its true terms and that the debate should be directed on a more refined field of thought for the assertion of principles that are above personal views and disputes. Especially, when we touch on the delicate chord of religious freedom and creeds, to which everyone has a right, according to the dictates of his conscience.

I dismiss, therefore, this systematic opposition fanaticism, aberration and self-praise, which has become the fashion of mediocre figures whose only aim is personal glory.

I dismiss, public discussions, between those of the same faith, that merely compromise the dignity of the high ministry, to which we are called and instead of clarifying a fact or an idea, produce the painful consequences of diminishing the prestige of our faith and enfeebling our ranks. We wish to draw everyone back to reality and to express a clear judgment.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, Mar. Apr. 1930

We do not intend to change our sympathy and judgment regarding Mussolini, since he came into power, unless his actions become contrary to the public good. We do not intend to follow the lead of these opportunists who, chameleon-like, change their attitudes like weather vanes.

We judge facts and actions of men and not poetic ideals loosed on their air. Thank God our mind is at rest and our conscience clear and we are again induced to say that above all, and everyone, we are here for the purpose of serving and glorifying God.

But where men are concerned we render to Caesar that which is Caesar's.

We have judged, (and shall continue in that judgment), Mussolini's government as a blessing of God, because of all that he has been able to accomplish for our nation with his creative mind from a moral, political and economic standpoint.



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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, Mar. Apr. 1930.

Italy of today is a country in which reigns that sense of discipline, which imposes upon its citizens the duty of working and producing and of loving the fatherland and to contribute to its greatness from every viewpoint, political economic and moral.

Mussolini has rebuilt Italy; he has taken it away from the hands of corrupters; he has freed it from the claws of the Reds who intended to drag it down to that Bolshevism that is in vogue in Russia; where horrors, excess violence, and suppression of public freedom are the order of the day.

Last and most shameful, is the suppression of man's unborn right to believe in God according to the dictates of his conscience; a most holy right which is the foundation of all civilization and which has been violently manhandled so that the world is being defiled by nefarious atheistic propaganda. Mussolini has solved the Roman question, the solution of which had been attempted by other governments which were non-Catholic, and we firmly believe that he has been capable of putting an end to the pretenses of temporal or secular dominion of the Pope's limiting this dominion to a very small zone known as the City of

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, Mar., Apr. 1930

the Vatican, but which is no more than a long leased concession, controlled by the Italian government.

Now, speaking of liberty, we ask: What do we mean by liberty? Is it perhaps that license by which every man may think and act as he pleases, or does it mean living under the discipline and observance of the powers and laws, constituted by the majority?

We are for the last named. A society in which everyone intends or wills to do what is to him most convenient is not admissible and cannot subsist. And as for Italy, it has chosen the government which, rules it today.

We see that the man who rules the destinies of Italy with his legislative acts, which form a model of great geniality, has cancelled an unhappy past and gives up to expect a future filled with hope and promise that will certainly be transformed into a reality as are all acts accomplished by the Fascist Government.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, Mar., Apr. 1930

Coming to the point, then, on the question of religious freedom, we approve that historic act from the moment in which it had his sanction and we have joined our voice and sentiments of joy to those of our brothers in Italy, who were the first to enthusiastically praise and bless that solemn act of the Mussolini government, in the press and in public speeches.

Any criticism, comment or discussion, therefore, that may be made in America by our colleagues or anyone else, gives us to think that they interest themselves in matters **that** do not concern them. Those really and truly interested in that question are our colleagues in Italy and they have unanimously demonstrated their approval.

If they are satisfied everyone else should be, also.

A prominent personality whom we naturally cannot name, but who enjoys much prestige and authority in Italy among the followers of our faith; has explicitly stated that they **who**, living in America and on the pretext of defending religious freedom, concern themselves with this touchy question are doing harm

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Vita Nuova, Mar., Apr. 1930

and rendering bad service to the Evangelists in Italy, in fact they are influential in compromising their cause and entangling their mission. Those gentlemen, he added, would do better to employ their time in spreading the Gospel among the Italians in America.

From which we draw the conclusion that the Italian Evangelists have no need of the labor of voluntary protectors.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1930.



BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE NEW CHEVALIERS.

The banquet given in honor of the new Chevaliers, Dr. Italo Volini, Dr. Frank Lagorio, Edward Fiori, Maestro Vittorio Trevisan, Rev. Father Luigi Giambastiani and Rev. Father Luigi Valletto, was a huge success.

On this occasion the Royal Consul General Dr. Castruccio presented them with their relative insignia. At the banquet which was held at the Sherman Hotel, the outstanding personalities of our colony were present. Besides the guest of honor, among those present were Dr. & Mrs. Castruccio, Maestro Georgio Palacco, Chevalier Dell Agnol, Vice Consul; Chevalier & Mrs. Ferme, and the new Chevaliers already named.

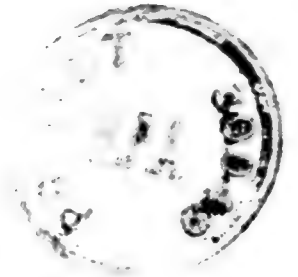


Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1930.

Dr. Adroga, our president, acted as toastmaster and the official speaker was Dr. Castruccio, Consul General who, revealing himself as a master orator, recalled and praised highly the merits of the newly decorated gentlemen.

The Grand Officer, Dr. Antonio Lagorio, the oldest Italian physician residing in Chicago, impressed the audience when in his speech he recalled the memory of his deceased friend the senior Dr. Volini, with whom he was decorated four times by the Italian Government. He is proud to see that their children are following in their foot steps.

Dr. Italo Volini, in the name of his friends, thanked everyone for the honor conferred upon them.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1930.

Mrs. Cavadore, Mr. Boveri and Blanchard Selfridge rendered some operatic selections. The musical program of the evening was under the leadership of Maestro De Rosa.

. The banquet was followed by a dance.



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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Aug. 15, 1929.

### A PROTEST

Attorney Mario Lauro, always ready to refute the lies which the English language press and especially the Chicago Tribune publish to defame Italy, has sent to the Tribune a letter of protest for the news published July 27 regarding the rebellion of Crown Prince Umberto against his father, King Victor Emanuel III.

We approve of Mr. Lauro's action, and we hope that the press will put a stop to this unremitting campaign of slanderous falsehoods against Italy.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, July 15, 1929.



PILGRIMAGE OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF ITALY

Italians! On August 23 the largest motor-ship in the world, the Vulcania, of the Italian line, will sail from New York to Italy with the Italian-American pilgrimage, organized under the auspices of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America.

The reduction in the cost of the trip for the tourist will be considerable, and the Italian Government has facilitated in many ways the success of this pilgrimage and is preparing a hearty welcome and generous assistance in every city, included in the itinerary, from lavish Sicily to Trieste, queen of the sea.

Besides this we have been notified that the Italian Government, for this pilgrimage only, has ruled to allow complete freedom and permission to go back to Italy to those who for any reason are not in good legal standing with the military conscription authorities. Thus no one will be molested.

Those who sail on this pilgrimage will be furnished with identification cards signed by Giovanni di Silvestro, supreme venerable of the Order of the Sons of Italy and leader of the pilgrimage.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.

COMMEMORATION

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

On Sunday, June 9, in the Church of Pompei, a solemn mass was celebrated in commemoration of the great historical event of the concordat between the Italian State and the Vatican.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the Society of the Santo Nome of which Mr. A. Secreto is president.

Representatives of many other societies attended and also the Italian consul general, Dr. G. Castruccio, the vice-consul, Mr. Dell'agnol, the commissary, Mr. Ferme, many other prominent Italians, and the representatives of the local press.

The sermon delivered by the Reverend Carlo Fani was very impressive and aroused great enthusiasm.



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ITALIAN

Anonymous - "Important Revelations by Rev. P. R. De Carlo,"  
Vita Nuova (Monthly), June 1929, pp. 6-7.



It is a great satisfaction to note that the Italian colony is waking up and taking much interest in the "accord between the Italian government and the Pope." From the comments it appears that all the Italians and all the press have approved the irrefutable and stern conduct of the head of the Italian government, who settled the dispute with the following words:

His Excellency Mussolini said: "There are two distinct sovereignties well distinguished, perfectly and reciprocally recognized. But in the state, the church is not sovereign and not even free. It is not sovereign for the contradiction which does not allow it to be. It is not even free, because its institutions and its members are subject to the laws of the state and are subject to the special clauses of the agreement. For that reason the situation may be so defined: 'The church is a sovereign state within the kingdom of Italy.' The Catholic church with certain prerogatives is loyally and willingly recognized. Freedom of worship for all other creeds is recognized."

Vita Nuova (Monthly), June 1929, pp. 6-7.



Thus we have a reason for demonstrating our satisfaction in opposition to those who have the belief that the Catholic Church is in a condition to take possession of the Italian Kingdom and Mussolini's Government.

This statement made by the man who rules the Nation, like water, extinguishes the fire of enthusiasm of the opposition and left them undeceived.

The real Italian citizen, who has respect and devotion for his Mother Land, prefers his patriotism as against the pretenses of the Roman Church whose intention is to substitute itself for God and the King. The Church's pretensions to temporal power, this time, have been broken.

The unanimous opinion expressed by the Italians shows that they had a clear perception of the event and saw, far ahead, the road of civil progress.

Certainly we have cooperated in moulding public opinion in this historic event with our articles in Vita Nuova, in which we stated our immutable support of

Vita Nuova (Monthly), June 1929, pp. 6-7.



Mussolini and his Government, and with the speeches made by our Director, the Rev. P. R. De Carlo, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of St. John, every Sunday, at the services.

It is unnecessary to extoll the efforts made by Rev. De Carlo. He is very modest and his achievements, made with the faith of an apostle, aimed at the glorification of God and the conversion of those who foolishly are not following the doctrine of the Gospel.

He is very well known to our colony for the help and benefit he has given to friends and adversaries, and to many of our Italians for whom he has often obtained employment.

Rev. De Carlo, who is treating the subject "The Christianity of Christ" in opposition to "Christianity of the Pope", and the "Blessed Virgin in the Bible", has used irrevocable arguments and with plain and clear language, has enlightened the minds and hearts of his listeners. In mentioning the question of the "Concordat" he said that only the State has the right to arrange the moral and

Vita Nuova (Monthly), June 1929, pp. 6-7.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

spirited laws which are the people's guide. He was deploring the excessive enthusiasm of the Priests, as well as the exaggerated criticism of his colleagues who, with their aptitude, are damaging the Evangelical cause in Italy.

We are not in a condition to reproduce all the speeches of Rev. De Carlo, but we can affirm that we draw from them enough knowledge to help highten the enthusiasm and the prestige of a faith, which many do not know.

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ITALIAN

Anonymous - "The Roman Question and Fascism," Vita Nuova  
(Monthly), March 1929, pp. 5-6



Certain historic events, like the concordat between the government of Italy and the papacy, are as we see them the result of ideas conceived in the minds of men and have their epilogue because of the labor and the will of God.

We cannot analyze the causes and the consequences which this event may produce on the politico-religious life of human society because the future is in the hands of God, the one and only infallible power that presides over all the happenings and acts of our life, before whose grandeur we are as pygmies, very infinitesimal beings.

If we venture to make some comment or deduction, therefore, it is only for the purpose of succinctly presenting our point of view and our opinion on a fact important enough to attract the attention of the greatest men and nations.

With this premise, that the accord between the Italian government and the papacy will not in the least affect our faith and our religious principles,



Vita Nuova, Mar. 1929, pp. 5-6



the fruit of ponderous reflection and long experience. We must explicitly state that in spite of our religious ideas, which are free from fanaticism and prejudice, we are still in sympathy with Fascism and the Duce because he has merely brought to completion an accord which had been maturing for many years, and which other governments had also tried to achieve.

A change of attitude would signify that we had acted for our own personal ends and had not been animated by clear and just motives.

To feel that Mussolini should have refused to sign the accord and thus have left the Roman question unsolved in order to please us would be folly.

Are we expected to applaud the former governments of Italy, which left us on the edge of the precipice in danger of falling into anarchy and bolshevism? Most certainly not!

We are devotees of order and discipline, and as such we have admired a government capable of restoring order and discipline internally and the

Vita Nuova, Mar. 1929, pp. 5-6.

name and prestige of Italians abroad.



Certainly many will be surprised at the courageous stand which we have taken.

Because of our attitude criticism and reproach will be heaped on us by those who act in bad faith, but we shall not be alone. Many who like us, cherish profound religious convictions, will suffer the same consequences.

We are certain that no persecution of persons who are not Roman-Catholics will ensue because of this agreement between Church and State. The Italy of today is not the Italy of the past, and Mussolini himself would not countenance persecution in any form.

Apropos of this we value a public statement made by our illustrious colleague, the Rev. Paul Boiso, rector of the largest Waldensian church in Rome, who is making a lecture tour in the United States. This statement, which appeared in various newspapers and periodicals, was an opinion expressed as part of a lecture given in Hartford, Conn. We reprint it

Vita Nuova, Mar. 1929, pp. 5-6.



from Corriere D'America.

"The Reverend Mr. Boiso and Mussolini. The Rev. Paul Boiso, who has come here from Rome, where he is pastor of the Cornelius Baker Memorial Church, to conduct a short mission of five lectures in five Waldensian religious centers has words of unconditional praise for the work of reconstruction begun by Mussolini in Italy. He says that Italy, which after the war was on its way to the abyss of bolshevism, has found in him an anchor of security. Mussolini is a profound thinker with a program which, though arduous, he will nevertheless carry to successful completion."

The Rev. Mr. Boiso then added that Protestantism had nothing to fear from the Italo-Vatican accord, and that Mussolini had earned the respect of all creeds.

We add this item which was reported by Rastignac in the Progresso Italo-Americano:

"It is important to know that Il Duce has given the lie to persons of bad



Vita Nuova, Mar. 1929, pp. 5-6.

faith who see the possibility that other creeds may suffer because of the concordat between Italy and the Vatican. As in the past, all creeds in Italy will enjoy freedom of worship.

"The popular demonstrations of good will with which the words of Il Duce have been received, besides showing the immense popularity enjoyed by the Liberator, signify the perfect solidarity behind the accomplished fact and the truth of the formula enunciated at the end of the speech that Italy is Fascism, and Fascism is Italy.

"Meanwhile, whether or not we care to cast reproaches, they will not change the course of events. It is not by opposing and decrying Mussolini and Fascism that we can reach the goal which we have set for ourselves - in fact, we should consider such conduct inconsistent with our principles.

"Whatever the propaganda against Fascism may be, it will not serve to remove the type of government which the Italians want.

"Every nation has the government which it desires.

Vita Nuova, Mar. 1929, pp. 5-6.

"Italy has done well to support the Mussolini Government, which after all is preferable to former governments and former systems.

"The remembrance of the occupation of the factories in Milan by the workers, the bloody days of Rossi, the general strikes throughout the peninsula, etc. etc., is still too fresh in our minds. We will hold to our opinion, to the course hitherto followed, even at the cost of being criticized by our dearest friends and colleagues who erroneously see in Fascism an enemy to their ideals and their faith."





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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February 1929.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE FOR MARSHAL CADORNA.

On January 27, under the auspices of the Royal Consul General Castruccio, a requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of Pompey, in commemoration of the death of Marshal Luigi Cadorna.



The Italians numerously attended the sad rites in honor of Italy's unfortunate, but glorious and brave soldier. With Cadorna but through no fault of his, Italy lived through the hardest days of the World War, but she was also aware of the inexhaustible moral energy of the Marshal. Italy had its baptism at Caporeto and became Italian.

Before the Caporeto disaster, which ended the war leadership of Cadorna, he had been a genial commander and a victorious leader. He began the war with a mass of untrained citizens, poorly armed, against one of the best trained armed and prepared nations. But he transformed that mass of citizens into invincible soldiers who fought and won eleven battles. He was unfortunate and unjustly accused but the Fascist government, aware of his heroism, genius, and military doctrine, promoted him to Marshal, and he was once again an expert adviser on the reorganization of the new army. On December 21, 1928, he died in



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February 1929.

Bordighiera and his death was mourned by all the nation.

Italy lost one of the best men of the present era. Cadorna followed in the footsteps of his father and he accomplished what his father had long ago begun - the unity of Italy.

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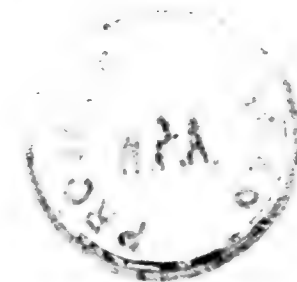
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ITALIAN

"A Praiseworthy Act of Our Director," Vita Nuova (Monthly),  
November-December 1928.



The Christmas holiday season, in which the figure of Jesus of Nazareth irradiates pure, humanity as it has for two thousand years, awakens in us the sacred sentiment of human charity towards the unfortunate and, especially, towards the homeless waifs who will not know Santa Claus with his sack filled with toys.

We are happy to mention the work of our beloved Director, the Rev. R. De Carlo in behalf of these homeless waifs.

The Free Home for Homeless Children is located in Turin. It is an outstanding example of a work of love and charity. The Home, which at present gives asylum to thousands of deserted children of Italy, was made possible through the help, sacrifice and constant attention of our director, P. R. De Carlo.

"Praiseworthy Act of Our Director," Vita Nuova (Monthly),  
November-December 1928.

We are pleased to reprint a touching document that will serve as proof of that which we have affirmed, and also several paragraphs of an article which appeared in the Rivista Patria di Roma.

"Although it was a complex program, with a serious financial situation complicating its realization, it did not perplex the assiduous workers, or the founder of the Home, Mrs. Girand .....

"We are hoping that others will feel the desire to emulate Chevalier Pasquale Ricciardi De Carlo.

"With a highly humanitarian and patriotic sentiment shown by the opening and encouraging of a subscription in his widely circulated newspaper, he has aided the Home with thousands of dollars.

"Praiseworthy Act of Our Director," Vita Nuova (Monthly),  
November-December 1928.

"And the Home has wished, with the following parchment, designed by  
Chevalier Vulten of Turin, to accord proper recognition to the Director  
of the Cittadino di Chicago."

The following is the inscription on the parchment:

"A Pasquale Ricciardi De Carlo  
Whose noble spirit, cultured mind and fraternal heart  
Is poured out in the columns of his newspaper, Il Cittadino,  
Gathering around him the elite of the Italian colony of Chicago  
For the purpose of transforming that nostalgia for the fatherland  
far away,  
Into the joy of benefiting the needy children's charity  
The Free Home for Deserted Children  
Sends an affectionate recognition from the little inmates."



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October-November-December 1928, p. 5.

### GENERAL ITALO BALBO IN CHICAGO.

At one of the most solemn demonstrations of its kind, Italians in Chicago welcomed one of the many Italians, who, with "Il Duce", are taking Italy through a period of reconstruction, General Italo Balbo, Under-Secretary of Aviation in the Fascist Cabinet. He was accompanied by Italians, who are world famous in aeronautical science.

It is not the responsibility of this Bulletin to chronicle this event, suffice it to say, that the crowd which filled the Grand Banquet Hall of the Palmer House to overflowing, clamorously applauded this Italian statesman and his fleet. It was also a personal ovation for the new Italian Consul, Chevalier Castruccio.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October-November-December 1928, p. 5.

The majority of the members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce residing in Chicago were present, as well as many Italian-Americans of the commercial and industrial world of Chicago. The Italians from the Chicago Civic Opera Association were Maestro Giorgio Polacco, and the singers Lazzari and Montesanto. Mayor William Hale Thompson and Governor Len Small sent representatives and the guest of honor were summoned by officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Former Consul for Chicago, Conte Giulio Bolognesi, served as Toastmaster. Father Giovanni Peona, ex-Army Chaplain in the World War, offered a short prayer.

The success for the celebration was due to the tireless effort of Acting Consul, Chevalier Antonio Ferme.

Mens Italica (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

"A CONSUL GENERAL OF THE NEW ITALY"

(Editorial)

A man has been sent to Chicago as Italian Consul General to take the position occupied until recently by a "shadow." It was truly high time to discard all hesitations and subterfuges and substitute energy and loyalty.

To colonial life, the Consul should bring, besides personal integrity, character and irreprehensible morality, an efficiency that will inspire, respect, revive the soul of the masses and insure impartial judgment on the part of American community; judgment which will result in admiration, if our efforts deserve it.

Leopoldo Zunini, outgoing Consul General, lacked such qualities, and the salutary remedy of the Italian Government has met with the unanimous approval of the majority and better part of our community in Chicago. They are very grate-



Mens Italica, (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

ful to Il Duce for relieving the colony of a useless weight which obstructed its progress, and giving to it instead a dignified Consul General, who has been awarded the Gold Medal, a Consul of whom it can be proud.

In Dr. Castruccio we see a promise for the accomplishment of the steady, admirable, and vast program of the New Italy.

We have a strong faith in a man who, in a short time, won the esteem and admiration of the Italians of the Consulate in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Because of the disorder left by his predecessor, the task of Chev. Castruccio is more difficult, but his intelligence and extensive knowledge will enable him to overcome the difficulties, and we believe that the Consul General, above everything else, will make our community conscious of its strength, which strength, in the past, was wasted.

We would like to enumerate the qualifications and proven abilities of Chev. Castruccio which make him so well fitted for the office, but we refrain,



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Mens Italica, (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

because we are confident that in the near future there will be added to his brilliant career, new successes and more cheers, and then we shall have an opportunity for such an enumeration.

We offer our sincere co-operation to the man who replaced a shadow.





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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1928.

THE NEW ROYAL ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL IN CHICAGO.



On the occasion of the soccer football game played between the Italian team, Brescia, and the American team, Sparta; the new Consul General of Italy, Cap. Dr. Joseph Castruccio, gold medal hero, had the opportunity of officially introducing himself to the Italian community of Chicago, the same day he reached this city.

The new Consul General was introduced to the Italian colony by Capt. Dr. Anrelino Pagano at a banquet held in honor of the team, Brescia, at La Rosetta Restaurant on September 1st.

Capt. Dr. Castruccio in wishing success to the brilliant Brescia team expressed his pleasure in having had, in so short a time, such a splendid opportunity to greet the Italian community of Chicago in which, under the protection of the Sabauda Monarchy and as the representative of a strong National Fascist Government, he will feel sure of fulfilling his mission.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1928.

Capt. Dr. Castruccio made a favorable impression and revealed himself as a man of thought and action, one well chosen to present the mother-country, Italy, and to ably protect her interests, in this metropolis.

The most prominent people of the Italian community of Chicago was present, with the representatives of the "Fascio" and many veterans, who were glad to offer their respects to the illustrious Camerad.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce was represented by its vice president, Mr. Ferrara, and by many members of the Executive Council.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June 1928.

ALBERTO PIRELLI IN CHICAGO.



On the evening of May 15, at the Economic Club of the Congress Hotel a banquet was given in honor of the Gr. Uff. Alberto Pirelli, well-known Italian industrialist, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of Italy and President of the International Chamber of Commerce.

More than six hundred guests were present. The Italian Consul General Commandatore L. Zunini, Minister Plenipotentiary, was an honorary guest with the Consular representatives of various nations. The Italian Chamber of Commerce was represented by its president, Chevalier L. E. Canini.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1928.

After many speeches delivered by various guests and by the Consul General, Pirelli, Guest of Honor, delivered in English a very interesting speech delineating and summarizing all the post-war work done for the restoration of the various nations. He concluded his speech by mentioning the International Exposition which will be held in Chicago in 1933. He stated that the International Chamber of Commerce will give all its support to the Exposition and will cooperate until the end with the sponsors of this beautiful project.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

THE FINGER IN THE WOUND. (EDITORIAL)

p. 4-5. What do we mean by that phrase? There is no doubt but that any normal man or woman is cognizant of its meaning, but in order to project a stronger light on what we intend to say in this article, we will briefly explain its true significance.

The origin of this phrase is, plainly, of a material or physical order. Experience teaches us that when we place a finger in the wound, with some degree of pressure, we feel pain, more or less acute, all according to the amount of pressure. This is the literal meaning of the phrase. But men have given it another meaning of a moral order. When the teacher says to his pupil, "You are not doing your duty," he is doing nothing more than putting "his finger in the wound," that is, he produces disgust, revolt and displeasure in the heart of his pupil who, certainly, is not pleased with the reprimand, much as he may have merited it.



Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

When Christ harshly attacked the conduct of the Pharisees and called them hypocrites, whitened sepulchres, progeny of vipers and the rest, he was putting "his finger in the wound", and the Pharisees were much afflicted because Christ spoke the truth which always stings. Evil wills to dominate despotically and indisputably. If some one urged by a sense of goodness and justice has to raise his voice against injustice, adultery, drunkenness, pimping, corruption, speculation or immorality in general then a deafening chorus of protest is heard to emerge from the shady depths of the lawless, the degenerate, the defrauders and what have you. The bombs begin to explode here and there; the attempts occur with chronometric regularity; and violence reigns everywhere. It is the spirit of hell that breaks with all its fury over the good, the just, and the champions of order, right and duty.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

It is the story of humanity! In the world - there are two forces: the good and the evil. And in the fight neither side is giving any quarter. How many the victims, how many the defeats. The good have succumbed many times but they have also triumphed. But what a price they paid for their victories. Blood will flow in rivers until the good cause triumphs. It is the law of the universe.

Let us apply these principles to our Italy in this historic period of today. Let us place a hand on the breast and say truth and nothing but the truth. Let us strip ourselves of prejudices, of factional passions. Let each one of us examine the facts and not allow himself to be famished, despised by all. That is history. Can anyone destroy or doubt these facts?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

But let us look at the Italy of today. The apocalyptic vision of pre-fascist Italy has disappeared. The monster of Bolshevism that threatened to devour Italy has been killed. But, by whom? By Fascism whose soul is Benito Mussolini. Yes, that same Mussolini whom many hate, and would like to murder. It is history repeating itself.

Mussolini has "put his finger in the wound." He is therefore hated by professional intriguers, by the lawless, by the spirits of disorder and dissolution, who enjoy fishing in turbid waters. Let us give, first of all a retrospective look on the pre-Fascist Italy. What a picture of horror forms before our eyes. The political, financial, moral and spiritual disintegration has reduced Italy to a mound of ruins. The factories, offices and mills that are a barometer of Italy's prosperity, are closed. There are wars between brothers and blood flows in streams.

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

Poor Italy is reduced to tatters, Italy is weakened. Mussolini desires victory for justice; he wishes to purify that unhealthy area that threatens to suffocate the springs of material, moral, spiritual, financial, civic and political well-being of Italy. Mussolini believes in calling a spade a spade; adultery is adultery, abuse is abuse, fraud is fraud, immorality is immorality. And there is the reason for so much enmity against him.

What do his enemies say about his absolute control of Italy? They say that he is a cruel dictator. Very well. But does that correspond to facts? Consult those who are on the inside of Italian affairs and can therefore speak with authority. They will tell you that Italy is heading with gigantic strides towards complete regeneration and that it is the only country in Europe where there is order and plethoric blooming of every good initiative.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

Our dear friend, ex-Judge Albert N. Gualano, in an article, which appeared in the February issue of this magazine, wrote the following on this question: "And so arose the Fascist revolution amusing itself by giving castor oil to the bad ones as one does with certain impertinent children. Impetuously and with sublime aspirations it arose to carry light where existed only chaos. Through Duce Benito Mussolini, backed by King Victor, the Third, the regeneration of the people was accomplished. And this people, now, loftily walks as it never had walked in the past, energetically, ardently, sure of the future. While peoples of other races, while muttering over certain small and inevitable imperfections, look on with admiration."

Ex-Judge Gualano speaks with cognizance of his subject and millions of others do likewise. They have seen things with their own eyes and, freed of passions, sectarianisms and prejudices, they have told the plain, unadorned truth.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

Italy of today has unlimited credit. America and England, the two colossi of international finance, vie with each other in loaning money to Italy. This fact is symptomatic. It means that Italy is moving ahead with confidence in herself. The lira is on a sound financial basis and the ship of state is in full sail. Naturally, we do not pretend that Italy is a heaven on earth. Humanity carries with it the germ of pain. Evil, despite energetic corrective measures, creeps in everywhere.

It is said that in Italy many are dissatisfied. It could not be otherwise. They who enjoyed the fruits without the labor, blaspheme Fascism because it has taken from them their easy living as Gualano says in his article. Others blaspheme because they have lost the freedom of writing their improprieties and bestialities for the newspapers. But their motives cover them with ridicule.

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

Let us consider Italy as a whole. Then we shall see a work of Titans that is being accomplished, incessantly and inexorably. Against the horizon there is outlined a greater Italy, respected and feared. The defects are no more than shadows that give bolder relief to the silhouette.

There is the Italy of Mussolini; beautiful, prosperous, robust, filled with energy and filled with faith in itself, that securely treads the path to a future filled with glory.

The numerous groups of enemies is an infallible proof of its high value. All the noblest enterprises have had their implacable enemies. It is the law of the universe. Even Christ was not excepted from that law. More glory, therefore, to our great Duce Mussolini who fearlessly could put "his finger in the wound" at the opportune moment. Italy is in good hands. May God keep a vigil over its destinies, present and future.

Vita Nuova.

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III C Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1928.

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THE COMMEMORATION OF MARSHAL DIAZ

The death of Marshal Diaz, which was a loss for Italy, made a very sad and touching echo in Chicago.

Under the auspices of the Royal Consul General Commandatore Zunini and the Fascio George Mariani a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Family, Roosevelt Road and May Street, with the assistance of Bishop Hoban.

At the ceremony, with the Royal Consul General, were present the officers of the Royal Consulate, the Consular representatives from various states, two American generals, a representative of the Canadian troops; many representatives of foreign countries and a delegation of a French society with a flag.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1928.

A platoon of American soldiers headed by an officer was on duty as honorary guard near the sarcophagus with some officers of the Italian army and the Fascist Militia. All members of the Chamber of Commerce with the Chamber's standard, and many Italian societies with flags, among which we noted the Justinian Society of Italian Advocates and the Riciglianese Society were present.

The Rev. Father John Peona, ex-Army Chaplain, gave the eulogy in Italian for the deceased hero, the victor of the World War; and the Rev. Father William Murphy, an Irishman by birth but Italian by adoption, pastor of the St. Callisto Church, spoke in English praising the great Marshall as soldier of Italy, of the world, and of God.

After the eulogies the Rev. Monsignor Hoban, gave the absolution to the sarcophagus.

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Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

THE CROWN OF GOLD AND PLATINUM AND THE SILVER ROMAN SWORD FOR THE KING AND  
DUCE OF ITALY RESPECTIVELY.

Regarding the gifts which the Italian colony of Chicago is presenting to  
King Victor and the Duce, Mussolini, the Italian Consul General, Mr.  
Zunini, writes us as follows:

"The gifts which the Italians of Chicago and the Middle West are offering  
to His Majesty, the King and the Head of the Italian Government, are  
completed. They are really magnificent. The laurel crown is of solid gold  
with ten authentic rubies and the ribbon on the back is of platinum.



Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

"The Roman sword is of solid silver, platinum plated. The hilt is surmounted by an eagle's head of solid gold. All artistically wrought. These two pieces of art were created and designed by the eminent architect-painter, Mario Zacchi of the Daprato Statuary Company."

The crown was made by the well-known firm, Venetian Jewelry Manufacturing Company of E. Toniatti with a shop at 35 E. Wacker Drive and Wabash Ave. The sword was made by an American firm which made some modification in the original design, spoiling its original beauty. Both articles were exhibited in a show-window of Mandel Bros. Department Store on State Street.

Vita Nuova in congratulating Mr. Zacchi and Mr. Toniatti for their artistic skill wishes them many artistic and financial successes.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL". THE ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT.

There never was serious doubt among competent observers in Washington of the ultimate ratification in the Senate of the settlement of Italy's debt to the United States, as agreed upon by the debt-funding commissions of the two countries. That settlement was approved by President Coolidge and the Treasury Department as the best obtainable, in view of the economic and financial condition in Italy.

Its opponents could hope for nothing more than fruitless delay, such as the motion to recommit, if passed, would have entailed. This futile action was not approved and ratification has been accomplished by a non-partisan vote of 54 to 33. The outcome will enable the American debt-funding commission and the administration to take up, at once, the more complex problem of France's war and post-war debt to this country.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926. WPA (ILL) P...

The Italian settlement was based on a careful study of all the relevant facts. It was absurd to contend, as some Senator did, that Mussolini had tricked the United States into making Italy an entirely unnecessary and recklessly generous gift.

It was equally absurd to call the settlement, "international grand larcency", as did Senator Reed of Missouri. Italy has undertaken to pay all, that in reason, it could agree to pay. Coercion of Italy was out of the question and promises wrested by coercion would have been worthless.

By the terms of the settlement Italy will pay all the principal of its debt plus a relatively small amount of interest. It has sixty-two years in which to discharge the obligation, but no responsible person pretends that it has the cash or the credit required to make larger payments in the immediate future than are called for in the settlement.

The Senate has the satisfaction of knowing that, in approving the agreement in a non-partisan spirit, it has acted in complete accord with the most enlightened business and scientific opinion of the country.



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III C Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926.

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THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF QUEEN MOTHER.

At the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held January 19, Chevalier A. Ferrari announced, that on the third anniversary of the death of the Queen Mother, under the auspices of the Consul General there will be celebrated a solemn Mass, and suggested that the Chamber officially participate in the ceremony. The assembly approved the suggestion unanimously.

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IV Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, April 1926, Page 3.

/CONGRATULATE MUSSOLINI/

The Italian Chamber of Commerce interpreter of the sentiments of the Italians in Chicago rejoicing over the narrow escape of His Excellency, Mussolini, with much devotion for the Duce, augurs that God preserved him for the greater destinies of the fatherland.

Acting on the suggestion of Chev. Antonio Ferrari, the Executive Council sent the Duce the following telegram:

Chicago, Illinois.  
April 7, 1926.

H. E. Mussolini,

Roma:

Italian Chamber of Commerce congratulates you on narrow escape and desires that Your Excellency be preserved for present and future grandeur our Italy.

"Alala."

President Canini.



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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, December 1925.

\$15,000 GIVEN BY OUR ASSOCIATION TO ITALY FOR THE ITALIAN WAR DEBTS.

The Italo-American National Union of Chicago, a really patriotic and beneficent organization, which for the last thirty years has distinguished itself for its fruitful activities, is once again answering to the appeal made by Italy to the Italians living over seas.

This worthy gift is an act of spontaneous generosity and patriotism, and was the result of a resolve made at the meeting of the presidents of all lodges after pondering the best ways to help the mother country.

The sum subscribed by our organization will be paid in five years at the rate of \$3,000 a year, and we promise to pay because we are sure of the patriotism of our brother members. In New York and all the East there have been organized special committees and through the efforts of the local press and the various societies, they have already collected remarkable sums.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, December 1925.

We of the Middle West, and, especially of Chicago, will show that in our community our organization is second to none.

Italy, the Duce, and the Royal General Consul of Chicago are expecting much from us and we will try to give much. The eyes of the world are on Italy. The eyes of Chicago are on us. Give in the name of our mother country and our self respect.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Nov. 1925.

EMULATION AMONG OUR MEMBERS FOR THE ITALIAN DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

We are sure everyone has heard of the appeal made to the Italians living in foreign countries for the raising of funds to help Italy in paying the war debts.

The appeal was well received by our brothers of Italy, who, although burdened by many taxes, have already given their contributions. The Italians living in America who have not suffered the privations and inconveniences caused by the war, but instead were working and prospering, must, once again, answer to this appeal for the financial reconstruction of our Italy.

The Italian war debt is a huge sum for a nation which is lacking in natural resources and spent all it had in the name of justice and democracy without gain.

Everyone should understand the seriousness of this appeal; the modest working-man, the humble and patriotic laborer, all the sons of Italy living overseas who never have forgotten the mother country and who always have been generous and patriotic in helping her on all occasions, will accomplish

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Nov. 1925.

their duty in responding generously to this appeal. It is not necessary to give a large amount at once. Everyone can give according to his income.

The supreme officers, in appealing to you brothers of this organization, beg you to give your offering through your respective lodges. Answer this appeal! Give what you can and do not hesitate in helping your mother country. Her honor is our honor.

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Chicago Chamber of Commerce, March 1925.

AMBASSADOR PRINCE GAETANI IN CHICAGO.



The Italian Ambassador to Washington, Prince Gaetani, the hero of "Col di Lana," while passing through Chicago on his way to California, stopped off for a few hours.

At the Baltimore & Ohio depot to welcome him were the Comm. Leopolo Zunini, General Consul; Chev. John Rigali, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Chev. A. Ferrari and Chev. Joseph Rossi.

Ambassador Gaetani was guest of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the La Salle Hotel, at which were present the most prominent people of our colony. Among the guests were representatives of the Mining Engineers Institute, headed by Messrs. Garcia and William Wright.



Chicago Chamber of Commerce, March 1925.



The Red room of the hotel was decorated with American and Italian flags and the Ambassador, on entering, was greeted with applause. Ambassador Gaetani spoke in English describing the real position of Italy in the way of reconstruction, relating what Mussolini's government has accomplished, stating that the present Italian administration is supported by 34 per cent of Italy's population, while the American administration is supported by only 24 per cent.

His Excellency described briefly the history of the condition of Italy before the advent of Mussolini, who succeeded in putting a stop to party struggles which hindered the work of reconstruction. He treated, competently, the labor question and he asserted that the Italians workers are satisfied with the present form of government which established an equilibrium between capital and labor, ending strikes which often are more damaging to the labor class than to the capitalists. Mentioning the Italian public debt, which amounts to billions, he asserted that it was reduced to 700 millions in almost one year of sound administration by Mussolini's government. The Ambassador's speech was applauded by the audience.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1925.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE DIRECT CABLE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ITALY.

Last March 16, at 9 a. m., about one hundred members met in the office of the Italian Chamber of Commerce to inaugurate the direct cable between America and Italy.

The great event, which was the realization of the Italian colonies, deserves to be remembered in the history of our colony. Many expressions of gratitude and joy were addressed to our beloved King and to His Excellency Mussolini, who conceived and accomplished a deed which was never even considered by past governments.

The accomplished undertaking which is celebrated today makes us feel nearer and more attached to our motherland, Italy.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1925.

At the celebration were present the Executive Council of the Chamber of Commerce; the personnel of the Royal Consulate headed by Consul General Comm. Lunini; Mr. T. F. Moran, division cable manager of Western Union; Frank J. O'Brien, city cable manager; Chevalier Edwardo Buccaloro, director of Banco di Napoli; Chev. A. Mastrovalerio, for the Tribune; Chev. A. Ferrari for L'Idea; C. Vitello, vice president of the Unione Siciliana; Dr. F. La Piana, grand master of the Order Sons of Italy; Lt. A. Raiani and Lt. J. Gallo, respectively, president and secretary of the National Association of Italian Veterans.

The first messages on the new cable were exchanged between Chicago and Rome at 9 o'clock sharp to:

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1925.

S. E. General Cittadini  
Aide to H. M. the King - Roma

Today inaugurating the new cable which put in direct communication two of the greatest nations, strengthening their friendship, promoting prosperity. Italians of Chicago greet Italian prosperity which under the leadership of H. M. the King is advancing to higher destinies.

(Signed) General Consul Lunini.

In the evening our Italian Consul General Comm. Lunini gave a dinner for the Ambassador at the La Salle Hotel. At 10 p. m. the Ambassador was a guest of the Pottor Palmers and at 11:30 p. m. he left Chicago for Denver and California.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January, 1925.

WAR ORPHANS.

On the evening of January 9, a meeting was held in the Capitol Building for the purpose of collecting funds for the benefit of the Salesian Educational Institution of Palermo, an institution for war orphans.

Our Supreme Vice-President, C. Vitello, head of the committee, opened the meeting with an appropriate address.

Attorney F. Nicolosi, who came from Italy as head of the Commission, explained the needs of the institution and its accomplishments. In less than twenty minutes more than \$2,000 were collected from among those present.

Mr. Vitello was assisted by the committee which was composed of Judge Barasa, A. Morici, C. Vacco, V. Ferrara, T. H. Landise, an attorney; Matalone Bros., Viviano Bros., and S. Malato, an attorney.



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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August, 1924.

OUR SUPREME PRESIDENT IN ITALY.

From the local Italian and American press we are informed that our Supreme President, Judge Barasa, is at present in Italy where he had an audience with the Pope and with His Excellency Benito Mussolini.

During his visit in Italy he visited many interesting cities and towns of Sicily. In Rome he presented Mussolini with a beautiful parchment sent by the Italo-American National Union of Chicago and also deposited a floral tribute on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Our association is waiting for the return of our leader, with his wife and daughter, who accompanied him.



La Parola Del Popolo, June 21, 1924.

PROTEST MEETING IN CHICAGO

Soon after the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party were informed of the tragic end of the Hon. Comrade Giacomo Matteotti, they called a meeting of protest which was held in the Hull House Theatre on Halsted Street.

More than 250 of our countrymen were present. Comrade Matteoni was acting president and, after explaining in brief the meaning of the demonstration, he gave the floor to Comrade Serafino Romualdi.

This speaker, with much emotion, re-invoked the person of Giacomo Matteotti and revealed the unanimous indignation which has hit all the proletarians of the world because of the tragic end of the comrade and Italian Deputy.

He spoke of the immediate consequences of this atrocious crime in Italy, and hoped the sacrifice of this martyr would raise again the depressed spirit of the Italians in order to put an end to the dishonorable Fascist regime.

He closed his speech by inviting all those present, in the sacred name of Matteotti, to renew the oath to go forward on the road of proletarian emancipation and final victory.

La Parola Del Popolo, June 21, 1924.



At the end of the meeting, it was resolved to send a cablegram of sympathy to the family of the martyr, Matteotti.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922, p. 15.

HONOR TO THE ITALIANS OF CHICAGO.

Dr. Camillo Volini and Dr. Antonio Lagorio were recently honored with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy. The work of these two men among the Italian-Americans of Chicago is worthy of the highest recognition.

A royal decree, proposed by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gives to the following Italians in Chicago and neighboring cities, the insignia of the Chevalier of the Crown of Italy:- Honorable Judge Alberto U. Gualano, Mr. Italo Canini, Rev. Dr. Manlio Ciufoletti, Rev. Carlo Fani, the Italian Consular Agent, Attorney Angelo Cerninara of Milwaukee, Wis., and the Rev. Antonio Marchesano of Rockford, Illinois.



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ITALIAN

Bulletin Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June 1922.



MEMORANDUM OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION TO SEND AN ITALIAN-AMERICAN ON AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF ITALY.

Through the efforts of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and the Order Sons of Italy in Chicago, an Italian-American student was given the opportunity to make an educational tour of Italy with a group of Italian-Americans chosen by the various state orders of this organization throughout America. The tour is sponsored by the Supreme Council of the Order Sons of Italy in America and the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York.

This year, for special reasons, the contest in Chicago was limited to two people. Contestants in the Chicago area were restricted to members of the Chamber of Commerce or Order Sons of Italy and their families. The Examining Committee composed of three members of the Sons of Italy and two members of the Chamber of Commerce examined Pietro Formusa and Stefano W. Petacci. It chose Pietro Formusa who is now touring Italy.



III H

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1922.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROLANDO-RICCI, AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON, TO CHICAGO'S  
ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

I thank you for your kind invitation. You all know that our two countries are bound by ties of cordial friendship. Upon this it is unnecessary to dwell. Between America and Italy there is no room for political dissension; we have the same ideals; we both love our independence and our freedom, and we both wish international intercourse governed by equity and justice toward all the civilized peoples of the world. At the Washington conference we, the Italian delegates, have always been in perfect agreement with the American delegation. America did not intervene at the Genoa Conference. Nevertheless, even the press of the opposition had to admit some good has been achieved there, namely, at Genoa.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1922.

The New York Times has stated that foundations have been laid for the reopening of relations with Russia. And I will add that another aim has been reached, namely, the placing of France and Germany together at the same table.

Little by little they will understand each other better and they will realize that the international situation is such that one cannot shrink from the obligation of participating in the economic reconstruction of the world.

It is my opinion that America also will have to admit, in time, such a necessity.

Your production is today so great that you need to export, but as long as your valuation of the dollar in comparison with our lira is not

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1922.

bettered, we shall not be able to buy from you if a high tariff will not permit the importation of our natural products such as olive oil, lemons, dried fruits, preserved vegetables and the like, to your country. Commerce is made of interchanges, and it seems quite natural that one should buy wheat, oil, coal or leather where the sale of his own products will, to a certain extent, open the credit necessary for his purchases. A few days ago I read in one of your most authoritative newspapers, the Chicago Journal of Commerce, an article in which Europe was described as a beggar; and in which an expert of finances, posing as a new Isaiah prophesies the bankruptcy of Europe in a few years from now. Now, I know the importance of the Chicago Journal of Commerce and of the press in general in forming public opinion.

Therefore, I would like to correct this misapprehension, at least in reference to my own country, inasmuch as I have not the authority nor am I charged with representing Europe. I am here representing Italy, and I dare say that I have a full knowledge of her real conditions; a knowledge acquired not a few days or months, but through forty years of professional work as a commercial lawyer, forty years of contact with industrial corporations, shipping companies, great commercial concerns, and honest and wise leading bankers.

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1922.

Gentlemen, it takes more than two, or six months to become fully acquainted with the situation of all Europe, or even with the situation of one nation only.

Now I may state in full sincerity that there is no fear of bankruptcy for Italy either now or in the future. Italy does not perform miracles and she does not claim anything of that kind, but Italy is gradually rebuilding the finances of the state and her commercial economy. Don't take a lone instance and draw from it a general conclusion. Don't let yourselves be deceived by mere hearsay. Read instead of the annual financial report of our treasury department, which is a clear and sincere document. If a bank asks for a moratorium, don't draw a general conclusion but look around and you will see that even here, poorly managed banks are sooner or later destined to bankruptcy.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1922.

Read instead the annual reports of the Bank of Italy, which are so conservative as to appear even to Italians to be too cautious. Get acquainted with the work done in every Italian province, and you will be satisfied that, fortunately for us and for everybody else, Italy will never see the realization of the Apocalyptic prophecy reported by your Journal of Commerce.

Italy does not ask for any credit, and I may say more:- Not long ago a very reputable American firm offered to us an important loan which cost, including everything,- interest, commission, and sinking fund, would have been less than 7 1/2 per cent. Well, my Government asked me to thank them for the offer but to refuse it because the national saving furnish to the state, all the money it needs, and flows to the treasury in such amount that the interest on Treasury Bonds had to be reduced a month ago from 6 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent.



III H

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1922.

As you see Italy is not begging for money, your experience will be welcomed if offered spontaneously as cooperation of good and dear friends. But you can hardly think of a lack of experience when addressing a people who in the 13th and 14th centuries were already the bankers of the world, as it was known at that time.

I mean to a people whose banking experience precedes historically the discovery of America in fact, in 1422, at Leghorn, Italy, there was already a chamber of compensation for term and differential operations.

Our bankers got their experience - a hard experience if you will, but an instructive one - from their debtors who were the same Englishmen from whom, ethnically are descended many of your best financiers. In fact, it was to be Bardy and Peruzzi of Florence who had loaned, respectively,

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1922.

180,000, and 135,000 pounds in gold to the Kingdom of England, that King Edward the Third presented an unpleasant surprise with his Decree of May 6, 1309. In this Decree he ordered that the payment of the debt to Italian bankers, should be delayed indefinitely, and the delay has been perpetual. At that time an English king cancelled his debt toward his Italian creditors; but modern Italy never asked any creditor to cancel her debts.

Someone of you might say that I am too optimistic or that to look upon things the way I do is just a part of my ambassadorial business. Well, why don't you act in a businesslike fashion and go to Italy and see for yourselves; but listen, don't waste too much of your time visiting the Coliseum, St. Peter's, Capri and Sarrento.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1922.

Stick to your own motto "Business before pleasure". Visit our banks, our factories, our power producing plants, visit our shipyards; go and see our fields, our orchard, our vineyards, without including too much where the good wine is stored! Go deep into our financial, commercial and industrial life and form your own personal opinion. I am ready to give you as many introductions as you may want to our leading institutions. But let me say that you will not have any use for them. I tell you it with pride; every American who come to our shores is welcomed, and he will find himself at home as a brother among brothers.

I have nothing else to say. Let me express my most cordial wishes for the always increasing prosperity of your city and your business and let us together wish a brilliant future to our countries, - Italy and America.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January, 1922.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS FOR THE "GARIBALDI VETERAN HOME".

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce has received from the Central National Committee of Rome the following communication:

Dear Sir:

This Central National Committee, knowing your patriotism, begs you to open a subscription among the Italians of that city to collect a fund for subsidizing a home for needy Garibaldi veterans.

The Garibaldi veterans, who receive a government pension of from 20 to 30 lire a month, asked for and received a building from the Government. For its support they were given permission to hold a lottery. The sum collected

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January, 1922.

will be used for the maintenance of the home for the Garibaldi veterans, and, after their death, the same home will be used by the mutilated veterans of the World War. Thus the home will be a permanent memorial to the "Hero of two Worlds."

All the donations received will be reported in the newspapers, and in the special book of the founders of the home. The Committee hopes that you will recommend this humanitarian enterprise.

(Signed) For the Committee, the General  
Secretary, C. Blencini.

This Chamber opened a subscription which will be open until next April 1st. The entire sum collected among our members amounts to \$66.



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La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 21, 1922.

FOR THE MONUMENT TO THE HON. DEPUTY DI VAGNO



Dear Valenti:

I enthusiastically second your initiative in opening a subscription for funds to erect a statue to the Hon. Giuseppe Di Vagno, the Italian deputy who was a victim of Fascist criminals in Puglia.

I enclose a check for one dollar for the statue fund, and ten cents for a photograph of the late deputy which you will kindly forward to me.

Cordial greetings,

Gioacchino Vacirca

Rochester, New York.

III H

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 21, 1922.

(Editor's note: The photographs of the Hon. Deputy Di Vagno are on sale in the office of the Interstate Secretary of New York, to whom we are forwarding the ten cents for the request).

Dearest comrades of La Parola:

In reply to the appeal of the Hon. Arturo Vella for a monument to Hon. Deputy Di Vagno, I wish to inform you that I have collected the sum of \$7.50 from my friends, which sum I am forwarding to you.

Red and cordial greetings,

Vito Campanile, McCarr, Ky.

III H

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 21, 1922.

WPA (ILL) 281 30275

To date the amount collected for the statue is \$15.50.

The subscription for the defense fund for Sacco and Vanzetti has reached the total of \$1083.57.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 7, 1922.

FOR A MONUMENT TO THE HON. GIUSEPPE DI VAGNO

The following communication was received by the Secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation in Chicago.

Chamber of Deputies  
Rome, Dec. 9, 1921

Chicago, Ill.



Dear Comrades of the Socialist Party in America:

In this you may hear the echo of the tragedy that has struck the Italian proletariat with the assassination of the Hon. Giuseppe Di Vagno. The proletariat of Puglia, (Italy) has lost one of its most able defenders, and is contemplating the erection of a statue in his honor with the help of all Italian proletariat.

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 7, 1922.

The subscription, for the (necessary) expenses, has been authorized by the Directive Council of the Socialist Party and by the Directive Committee of the General Confederation of Labor. It is open, and we count on our friends in America to do their share in perpetuating the memory of the man who gave all for the common cause.

You are authorized by them, therefore, to open a public subscription in the Parola Del Popolo, and to urge our comrades, as well as Americans, and those of other nationalities residing in America, to contribute their share.

We beg you to address a special invitation to the comrades of the Directive Council of the Socialist Party - whether for an individual contribution or for a group.





La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 7, 1922.

I shall be very thankful if you keep me informed of results. Address me at the Chamber of Deputies, Rome.

With greetings of solidarity to all the comrades, believe me to be your most Socialistic,

Arturo Vella

In response to the appeal launched by Arturo Vella, the committee of La Parola has collected seven dollars to date.



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ITALIAN

La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 31, 1921.

COLONIAL CHRONICLES DEDICATED TO THE ITALIAN CONSUL



My very dear Consul:

Allow me to congratulate you on your rise from mere clerk to the position of Consul in Chicago.

On the other hand, the miserable Italian colony, as compared to those of other nationalities, is being degraded more and more by the pernicious influence of cheese - dealing consuls, unscrupulous employees, and some prominent Italians of the colony.

A particular case in point is the reception given in honor of General Armando Diaz by the Italian colony of Chicago. This kind of demonstration is nonsensical, because, even if given in honor of a great man, it leaves no trace in the sands of time.

Moreover, what is your opinion of a generalissimo like Diaz who goes to hear mass in the Church of the Jesuits? To me this alliance between the

La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 31, 1921.



sword and the altar, between militarism and clericalism, seems a real treason - even if official prayers for the Italian Unknown Soldier had been scheduled for the occasion, to the accompaniment of crocodile tears.

Let me explain. If a man is a good Italian patriot, he should not fornicate with clericalism, which is Italy's worst enemy; if he is a good Christian he should not woo the highest representatives of barbarous militarism.

And what was your impression of that parade of top-hats and frock-coats which was organized by our country pumpkins and prominent - but ignorant - business men?

Fortunately for Diaz, that those top-hats did not terrify him after his experience at the front with the 420 m m. cannons!

But don't you think that such parades render our Italian colony ridiculous?

La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 31, 1921.



Let us now pass from the Generalissimo to those Italians who exploited his presence in order to vainly make a show of themselves, without considering the great wrong they thus inflicted upon the colony's dignity.

Take, for instance, the banquet offered to Diaz at the Congress Hotel. Although the hall was full of respectable people, particularly Italians, you cannot deny that the dregs of the colonial underworld, were present also, disguised as ladies and gentlemen; such as the self-called doctors, and lawyers, the country upstarts made wealthy in business, and similar vermin - which emerge at every occasion, even at the price of polluting the good reputation of Italo-Americans.

Why all this rumpus made by the wiseacre press, like the Tribuna Transatlantica, against Judge Barasa, because his speech at the banquet was only a few minutes long? Strangely enough, the same press is apt to accuse Barasa of not being able to speak the Italian language well - not realizing that the number of Italians in Chicago who can speak their native tongue is very small.

La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 31, 1921.



It is not my intention to defend Judge Barasa. To me they are all alike, and to be frank, I do not give a damn for any judge or consul. But it would not be fair to blame Mr. Barasa for his inability to speak Italian, when one considers that most of those top-hatted and frock-coated guests knew less of the language than Mr. Barasa or myself, a poor manual laborer.

However, the real cause for criticism seems to lie, not in his lack of knowledge of the language, but in his overbearing manner toward the country upstarts, remodeled into "gentlemen," who presume to overlord the colony.

Giuseppe Orrico  
807 Garibaldi Place



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La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 10, 1921.

LUIGI CARNOVALE AND THE DIAZ FESTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

Mr. Carnovale sends us the following letter.

My dear Editor:

I have been told that my name was among those listed in the program as expected at the banquet in honor of Generalissimo Diaz on Sunday evening, November 20, 1921, at the Congress Hotel.

This is strange, for the simple reason that I have not authorized anybody to use my name. Moreover, I was not in a position to authorize anybody, because no one had invited me to join the committee which was to plan the festivities, nor was I invited to the banquet given in honor of the Generalissimo.

Still further, I hold my principles dearer than life itself.

Concluding, my name has been used without my knowledge or permission,



La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 10, 1921.

although I feel sure that the person who used it intended only to honor me.

Yours very truly,  
Luigi Carnovale



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ITALIAN

La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 3, 1921.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

GENERALISSIMO DIAZ IN CHICAGO

Diaz has been tremendously feted in this city. The first edition of the Examiner which appeared after the festivities reported that there were 100,000 participants; the second edition doubled this year.

After discounting the bombast and exaggerations of the bourgeois newspapers, it is safe to say that tens of thousands of Italian laborers took part in the demonstrations honoring the Generalissimo; they marched in parade, and acclaimed militarism and the fatherland.

One could notice that no Anarchist, no Syndicalist, no Communist dared to penetrate that mass of demonstrators for the purpose of distributing radical literature and to shout "traitor" to the prominent Italians of the colony.

However, on other occasions, when the Socialists hold a meeting attended by a handful of members, the same radicals and self-styled friends invade the meeting and shout that the Socialists are those who are hindering the social revolution.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 17, 1921.

### GENERAL BADOGLIO IN CHICAGO

His entire sojourn here was a complete failure. Out of all the Italian societies in Chicago, only the Societa Riciglianese went en masse to greet the General. The other societies were represented by only three or four members.

Hardly seventy persons attended the banquet in Badoglio's honor, while the bourgeois press stated that one hundred and fifty attended.

There was also that ridiculous figure of Mastro-Valerio, editor of the Tribuna Transatlantica. Because no speeches were requested, he appeared quite contented and officious in his behavior. However, if speeches had been in order, he surely would have opened the sluice of his flowery words. The few that he uttered were also nonsensical - for instance, when



La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 17, 1921.

he asserted that the mass meeting [?] held at the armory of the First National Guard was impressive for its size, while hardly 350 persons attended. He seems to forget our socialist mass meeting of over 1,000 attendants, during comrade Oddino Morgari's visit to Chicago--and Morgari, by the way, was nothing like a general.

His Tribuna and the other Chicago newspapers gave such a hearty farewell to the reporter Donna Paola Parisi, whom the Tribuna went as far as to call "my favorite friend" and "princess of journalists." No wonder! A one-eyed person, in the midst of so many blind, can boast of having a good sight--particularly here in Chicago where there are only four stupid and illiterate bourgeois reporters, headed by Mastro-Valerio.

This man is also two-faced. For instance, one day he and I were invited to a family reception. Well, he accepted the invitation only after he







La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 17, 1921.

had inquired, and found out that his alleged friends, Mr. Paolo Parisi and Prof. Giuseppe Bertelli, had not been invited.

Let us pass on to another disgrace known by everybody, but ignored by dishonest newspapers, particularly L'Italia and La Tribuna Transatlantica.

I am referring to the swindle which Mr. Domenico Pignatta, alias Ario Flamma, perpetrated in Chicago against so many poor people, with the complicity of the above mentioned press and the Italian Chamber of Commerce - robbing them of several thousands of dollars in favor of the Excelsior Dramatic Company.

This crooked deal was originally pulled off in the form of "Hamlet's Mask" at the Princess Theatre in New York. For two years previous I had foreseen the total and shameful failure of this drama, which also the American newspapers had rightly and forcefully condemned.



La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 17, 1921.

However, the Chicago newspapers never had the honest courage of mentioning this disaster, which would have served as a warning to Italian theatre fans in Chicago. Why this silence? Was it to snub us for telling the truth about this play? Mr. Mastro-Valerio, who had previously praised it, is now pretending to know nothing about it.

Worst of all is the total loss of shares suffered by those Italians who had bought them.

Giuseppe Orrico  
807 Sanbaldi Place, Chicago

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 7, 1920.

THE ITALIAN COLONY OF CHICAGO FOR THE EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

Amount collected by the committee	\$ 5,793.19
Amount collected in the Italian churches, and sent to S. E. Cardinal Maffi.	14,360.00
Amount sent to Italy, previously, to the Secretary of Interior Affairs.	125,000.00
Amount sent October 25, 1920, through the "Banco di Napoli," to the Secretary of Interior Affairs.	30,000.00
Amount collected by Rev. Suigi Grombastiani, and sent to the Cardinal Maffi. (325.00)	8,515.00

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ITALIANL'Italia, October 17, 1920.

## CONTRIBUTION FOR VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE.

The United Societies have initiated a subscription for the benefit of the victims of the recent earthquake in Toscana. The following appeal was sent to all the presidents of societies in the name of the directive council:

At the last meeting of our organization on September 24, we resolved to promote a subscription for the benefit of the victims of the recent earthquake. The misfortune which fell upon our fatherland was terrible and we who are living away from the catastrophe can help those victims with small contributions.

The society which you represent can contribute a sum taken out of your social fund, or can have a subscription for private contributions outside of your society. If it is possible to have the whole three ways, so much the better.

L'Italia, October 17, 1920.

This money will be sent directly to the authorities in Italy, in the name of your society or private contributions, and your name will also appear in your local Italian newspaper, which will be sent to the Italian Government.

Hoping that you and your society will not fall behind the magnanimous example of other associations, and that the sufferings of our country awake the sentiments of all who are the most fortunate sons of glorious Italy, and that your contributions for this noble cause, will come prompt and generous to lessen the sufferings of those being in this horrible catastrophe.

Assured of your patriotism and your contributions the United Italian Association give you and your society, in the name of our father country, many thanks.

I remain,

President B. Barasa.

Secretary John Panegasar.



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L'Italia, October 3, 1920.



# DONATIONS FROM CHURCHES FOR ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

The Italian Colonial Committee for the Toscana and Emilia provinces hit by the earthquake has been divided into smaller committees. Among these is the Clerical Committee of which the president is Rev. Dr. Ciufoletti. He is also vice-president of the Colonial Committee. The priests of Chicago have promised their valuable cooperation for the Italian areas in distress.

Last Sunday, September 26, special collections were made at the following churches: Church of St. Maria Addolorata on Grand avenue, 2,590 lire; Church of Angelo Custode at Forquer street, 2,500 lire; and the Church of St. Michele Archangelo, 74th place, 1,075 lire. These collections also comprise the personal offerings of priests of the churches mentioned. The total, amounting to 5,965 lire was sent to the Rev. Grand Officer, P. Chenuil, General Superior of the Missionaries for Italian Immigrants.

The desire of the clergy and of the people is that money collected be sent directly to the Archbishop of Pisa because the largest number of towns were damaged in his diocese. The committee fully approved stating that societies, or a single person, has the right to suggest where, to whom, and for what purpose their offerings will be used. One need only specify when one sends in offerings to the Central Committee of the Colony.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 3, 1920.

The committee fully approved stating that societies or a single person has the right to suggest, where, to whom, and for what purpose, their offerings will be used. One need only specify when one sends in offerings to the Central Committee of the Colony.



L'Italia, September 26, 1920

ITALIAN CONSUL OF CHICAGO, LEAVING FOR ITALY

Next Monday the Italian Consul of Chicago, Giulio Bolognesi, one of the most prominent figures among Italian representatives is leaving for Italy. He has gained for himself, during the eight years of his stay in Chicago, great popularity. Count Bolognesi has been away from Italy for about six years, all of which was spent in the United States, in work that has been entirely dedicated to the Fatherland.

The results of his activity, represent the only success obtained recently by our government in America. It is incontestable testimony of what a man can accomplish, when he has the intelligence, the faith, and the equanimity of Count Bolognesi.

He will accompanied by his wife, Countess Rosa Bolognesi. Their stay in Italy is limited to six weeks, which allows them only time enough to visit relatives, and their many friends.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 26, 1920

They are thinking of returning to Chioago in the early part of December, when the new problems that require the attention of Count Bolognesi will be tackled with the same enthusiasm.

L'Italia, September 12, 1920.

THE SACRED DUTY OF OUR COLONY.

As the notices continue to come in with news of more earthquakes, the spectacle of death, destruction and misery attains a vaster and more terrible size. The eyes of the world are turned on Italy with an impetus of solidarity and sympathy. All the petty hates have vanished. In the hearts of the civilized world there is but one sentiment; The sentiment of brotherliness and grief enfolding the many who have piteously lost their homes and their loved ones in this tragic twist of nature.

The Italians in America today, feel themselves very close to the Italians in Italy. The tie that binds us in adversity has shortened distances and the terrible vision has been brought within sight of all. We do not believe any stimulus is necessary to the accomplishment of our duty. The voice of our heart cries loudly to be heard and all those who have a conscience and a sincere thought for Italy know that no sacrifice is too great for those who are suffering pain and bitterness beyond the power of imagination. Our colony will do again what it has done during the national catastrophes in the past.





L'Italia, September 12, 1920.

The Italians of Chicago will sacrifice on the altar of duty all their petty wraths and resentments, and will unite enmasse to do all that is possible for the relief of the earthquake victims. The colony, we are sure, will answer this appeal with enthusiasm and will again demonstrate that its Italianism is a concrete reality that can accomplish the impossible when required, in a beautiful and generous cause.

His Excellency, Baron Camillo Romano Anezzano, Italian ambassador in Washington, has sent the following telegram to the Italian Consul in Chicago, Conte Giulio Bologuesi, in which he acknowledges receipt of the offer of the Delegation of the Italian Red Cross in Chicago and finds much pleasure in the initiative taken by the colony for the victims of that disaster.

Italian Consul, Chicago - Much pleased at speedy, generous initiative for earthquake victims. My thanks to all who help.

(Signed) Romano Anezzano.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 14, 1920

A DESERVED DECORATION

We are informed that his Majesty, the King has decorated Armado Caruson, director of the Agency of the Banco di Napoli of Chicago, with the Cross of the Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

The new Chevalier is one of the most distinguished personalities of our colony, and in the brief period that he has been in Chicago, has made a place for himself because of his honesty and sincerity.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 25, 1920.

[ITALY'S VICTORY LOAN]



Lending money to your mother country is like lending money to yourself. Every good citizen should never neglect this impelling duty to national solidarity and least of all should never neglect the Italians in America, whom, fortunately, the war has not imperiled as it did our brothers in Italy, and consider, while everyone worked and prospered in America, away from all danger and received high wages without taking away any comfort from life, our brothers, fathers, mothers, and children were exposed as martyrs of hunger and the elements.

Their lives were always in constant danger. Over the unarmed cities the disloyal enemy spread its snare every moment of the day. Our soldiers fought on all the fronts offering to the holocaust their youth and their lives as the sublime cost for a greater Italy and the realization of a greater national dream for which many generations have fought and suffered without having it realized. They did not spare anything but offered everything. If we were to give all that we had we would still be doing less than that which the others have done. We are still strong and flourishing in a land over which, wealth amasses rapidly and we are once more able to fly with the wings of prosperity.



L'Italia, January 25, 1920.

Italy does not ask for donations. She only asks for your cooperation while offering a good business opportunity. The Italian victory loan is a secure investment and protected with all the national resources of a young nation with a very brilliant future in every branch of its activities. The loan carries 6% annual interest and like other loans, it is free of any further taxation.

Unlike other loans, however, it can be redeemed and converted into cash at the end of five years. Therefore, it will be safeguarded from the instability of the exchange.

Do not neglect to give this proposal your deepest consideration. For further information apply to the Banco Di Napoli Agency of Chicago, 906 S. Halsted or to the Italian Consul, 72 W. Adams St. Every Italian should help his country as a duty to national solidarity.

ITALIAN

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II A 2 Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, December, 1919.

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ITALIAN ECONOMIC MISSION IN CHICAGO.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon in honor of the Missione Economica Italiana (Italian Economic Mission) on its arrival. The luncheon was held at the Vesuvio restaurant, November 11, Armistice Day, which is also the birthday of the King of Italy.

The luncheon, as stated in the Italian press, was a great success. The speakers were the Italian Consul, Count Bolognesi, Mr. Italo Cenini, representing the Chamber and who was honorary president; Comm. Milyus, representing Societa Cotonieri d'Italia, Prof. Meneghelli, and Comm. Iaccarino.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, December, 1919.

All the speakers were well applauded. At the end of the luncheon, Comm. Quartieri, speaking for the Mission, thanked the Italian Chamber for the wonderful banquet given in their honor.

The credit for the success of this luncheon should be given to the committee, composed of Messrs. I. Canini; U. Mugio; J. Gillette; S. Copello, and A. Flamma.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Nov. 30, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MILK FOR ITALIAN BABIES

The night before last, at the Verdi's Restaurant, 610 S. State Street, donations were accepted for Italian babies of families that cannot afford to buy milk. The amount collected was \$28.07

The money was given to L'Italia's editor, Mr. Nick Lo Frank, who will send it to Italy.

The contributors, who want to be unknown, deserve our admiration for their kindness.

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II A 3 a Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1919.

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OUR BULLETIN IS APPRECIATED



The financial and economic periodical, Rivista D'Italia, (Review of Italy), which is published in Rome in Italian and French by some of the most intelligent writers of Italy reprinted in its entirety in Italian and French in its issue of July and August, one of our articles which appeared in the May issue of our Bulletin regarding the statutory firm of Drapats and Company, located at 766 West Adams Street, Chicago.

The Commercial Bulletin of Rome, official organ of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has reprinted several of our shorter articles, as well as other newspapers and reviews of Italy.

This is proof of the good reputation of our Bulletin in Italy.

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L'Italia, October 19, 1919.

ITALIAN



[DONATIONS SHOW APPROVAL OF D'ANNUNZIO'S FEAT]

The subscriptions solicited at the instigation of the Unione Siciliana are making headway. Donations are coming in from all parts of the colony. Associations and private individuals seem to be trying to show their solidarity in approving D'Annunzio's Act.

The committee established its office at 139 N. Clark Street, where offerings may be sent. The committee is composed of the following:

Mr. Antonio D'Andrea, president; Mr. Pietro Russo, secretary; and Mr. G. B. Fontana, treasurer; Judge B. Barasa; Mr. S. Stefano; Mr. Cuttone; Mr. De Grazia; Dr. Ronga; and Dr. S. Monaco are also assisting the committee.



L'Italia, September 7, 1919.

THE OFFICE OF PROPAGANDA HAS BEEN CLOSED.

In accordance with the wishes of the Italian ministry, the Italian Bureau of Public Information of Chicago, as well as all other Italian offices of foreign information, have been closed.

The staff of the Chicago office had been place under the supervision of the Italian Consul, Guilio Bolegnesi, who was very active in disseminating propaganda to the advantage of the Italian cause.





L'Italia, August 17, 1919.

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PUBLICATION OF SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

At yesterday's meeting of the executive council of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to open a subscription campaign under the sponsorship of the Italian Chamber of Commerce for the printing of 25,000 copies of the splendid speech made by Senator L. Y. Sherman, in which he favored the annexation of Fiume, by Italy. The speech will be sent to every Italian club and society in America in order to spread propaganda favoring Italy's aims.

The collection amounted to \$360. Among the contributors were Count G. Bolognes, \$100, Messrs., Bragno and Meistary, \$50, John Goletti, \$10, P. Cariola, \$10, Malato, \$50, Cav. P. Russo, \$25, Otto Marino, \$25, Frank Postorino, \$10, Capt. G. Del Lungo, \$5, Ario Flamma, \$5, E. Martini, \$10, Cav. John Rigali, \$50. The above sum was collected in a few seconds. Credit is due the Italian Chamber of Commerce which is always first in line for its patriotic and humanitarian work. Mr. Malato suggested that a great rally be held among the Italians, at which Senator Sherman would be invited to talk. The Italian colony will be happy to pay homage to this friend of Italy.

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ITALIAN



The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August 1919, Page 7.

FOR FIUME

THE CHICAGO ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.

Honorable Lawrence Y. Sherman,  
U. S. Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We take great pleasure in informing you that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce held last Friday, August 11, a resolution was unanimously passed, thanking you for submitting to the Senate the resolution relative to the appeal of the City of Fiume which, we understand, has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August 1919, Page 7.

We beg to call your attention to the recent Austrian memorandum to the Peace Conference on the attitude of the different people of former Austria toward this state before and during war, which the Conference kept secret, but which a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News succeeded in obtaining, and an analysis of which was published in the issue of July 9, of the Daily News.

This memorandum states that the Austria-Hungarian monarchy made the war among other reasons, in the interest of the Croats and Slovaks against the Italians; that the war against Italy was popular with Jugo-Slavs then subject to Austria; and that the Jugo-Slav soldiers were among the best and most faithful in the Hapsburg armies. The representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovaks at the Peace Conference, Dr. Ivan Zolger, is a former member of the Austrian war cabinet.

Austria fought, according to the memorandum, so that the Jugo-Slavs might prevail over the Italians, and this combat represented the apotheosis of the historic struggle between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs for the Adriatic coast.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1919, p. 7.

The Austrian memorandum further declares that when the Jugo-Slavs, for whom the war was fought and who today are still fighting for the same ends, designate their comrades in arms of yesterday as the principal criminals in the war, or even as their adversaries in the war, they are flinging a challenge in the very face of truth.

It is therefore quite apparent that the responsibility for the war is shared alike by the Jugo-Slavs, formerly subject to Austria, and by Germany and it is difficult to understand why, while the latter country is to be severely punished, its accomplices, the Croats and Slovaks of Austria are to be glorified and have been made the object of so much tender care and solicitude by the American delegation to the Peace Conference, notwithstanding the fact that in this war they were fighting the United States, as well as Italy and other allied nations. If the Italian population on the eastern shores of the Adriatic is to be delivered into the hands of the most bitter enemies, who are now planning to revive under another name the defunct Austrian power, the 500,000 lives, and the wealth which Italy give to the cause of freedom, will have been sacrificed with the result of perpetuating the very conditions which her glorious victory was forever to end.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1919. p. 7.

Italy is, and has always been, willing to concede to the Jugo-Slavs all that they may be justly entitled to, and to allow and even to help with the full development of their national life, as well as their commercial activities, but she should not be compelled to crucify herself in order to testify to the false claims and exaggerated pretentions of her foes.

As American citizens, for the love that we bear this country of our adoption and for its honor, we sincerely trust that the United States will never consent to be a participant in this injustice, unparalleled in history, or in this crime against humanity.

It will probably be objected that the proposed League of Nations will afford a remedy against the evils Italy fears. We think that it is extremely doubtful whether the League will accomplish all that is expected of it in





The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August 1919, Page 7.

certain quarters. England and France are evidently of the opinion that it will not, since they are seeking protection against aggression in a special agreement, or alliance, with this country while such protection should be sufficiently furnished by the League. If we are to make an alliance of this kind with those countries, then why not with other powers also for similar or other purposes? We take this opportunity of expressing to you our belief that while it is most likely that the United States will be unable entirely to keep clear of many future European complications, the best interests of this country require that it may be free to meet circumstances as they arise, and that it should not be committed in advance to any alliance with England, France, or any other nation, and particularly to any agreement as one-sided as the proposed one.

The National Council of Fiume, in its proclamation of October 28, 1918, announcing the annexation of that city to Italy, declared that it placed its decision under the protection of "America, Mother of Liberty." We dare say that our feeling or pride in the trust expressed by the people of our blood across the sea in this, our adopted country, was shared by all the several million citizens of Italian birth or descent in the United States. The American



The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August 1919, Page 7.

delegation to the Peace Conference, unfortunately, did not respond to the appeal of the Italians formerly subjects of Austria, and they now are looking for justice and relief to that august body, the Senate of the United States. We confidently believe that they will not do so in vain. We hope that the Senate will pass the resolution favoring the just claims of the Italian Government, and should the Conference not heed it, that it will refuse to ratify the treaty of peace with Austria, unless it specifically provides for the annexation of Fiume, as well as the rest of Istria, Trieste, the Trentino, and such parts of Dalmatia as Italy is entitled to under the Treaty of London with Italy.

America, we believe, is still the "Mother of Liberty." Using the power of the United States, in clear defiance of the principle of self determination, to crush a population which has announced its will to be a part of the Italian nation, and which is Italian by all historical, geographical and cultural, as well as ethnological, reasons is a proposition which has no place in any vision of the American people.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August 1919, Page 7.



It has been reported that at some date in the near future you, may come to Chicago to address the people on the vital issues of the day. We wish to assure you that, should you decide to do so, many thousand citizens of our nation will be glad to hear you and cordially welcome you.

Yours respectfully,

The Italian Chamber of Commerce  
Frank Bragno, president.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August 1919, Page 7.

THE SENATOR SHERMAN RESOLUTION PRESENTED IN THE SENATE JUNE 30, 1919.

Whereas, The Council of Fiume has appealed to the Senate of the United States as the true representative of the American people, to secure encouragement and help in its desire to be annexed to its mother country, Italy, and

Whereas, the population of the City of Fiume has by referendum vote asserted its principle of self determination as expounded by the President of the United States of America, and

Whereas, The Council of the City of Fiume has appealed to the United States of America as the representative body of a liberty, loving humanity, serving people, and

Whereas, there is not yet before the Senate of America any treaty upon which its members could intelligently express any sentiment of approval or disapproval, either for or against the aspirations of any European nation, and

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August 1919, p. 7.

Whereas, the failure to act on the part of the Senate of the United States might be construed as its refusal to heed the voice of the oppressed people of the world, who long for liberty and self determination and the pursuit of happiness, or its indifference to the same, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Senate of the United States send to the recently delivered population of Fiume its sincere expression of heartfelt sympathy, together with the assurance that the representatives of the American people will do their full duty according to the best traditions of this great Republic, in defense of liberty, humanity, and the principle of self determination, so that the blood of its generous children shed on the battle fields of Europe to save unfortunates from militarism and oppression, shall not have been in vain.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce,  
July 1919, Vol. 7, p. 11.

**"MEMORANDUM PRESENTED BY THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
IN CHICAGO AT THE CONGRESS OF ITALIAN CHAMBERS OF CONGRESS  
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES HELD IN PARIS, FRANCE, JUNE 1919."**

The views of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago on the question of official recognition by the Italian Government of Italian Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries, have been clearly stated in the reply of the Chicago Chamber to the report of the Paris Chamber regarding the proposed recognition, and to that reply we add this memorandum.

The Italian Government's decree of October 13, 1918 issued after our reply to the above mentioned report, confirms our opinion that as far as the Italian Chambers of Commerce in America are concerned, and particularly our local organization, any legislative measure that attempts to regulate their functions is not applicable and cannot be approved by us at any cost.

ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1919, Vol. 7, p. 11.

The decision which we have made was based partly, but not entirely, on Article 5 of the Decree, which states that anyone who has lost his Italian citizenship is not entitled to take part in Chamber affairs with any authority whatever. Considering that out of 122 active members, all but two have requested and obtained their American citizenship papers, it is not difficult to understand how that article above might suffice to justify our decision. Nor can we be prevailed upon to change that decision because of the modification offered by the Minister of Commerce, which states that, at least, two-thirds of the active members be Italian by birth or origin.

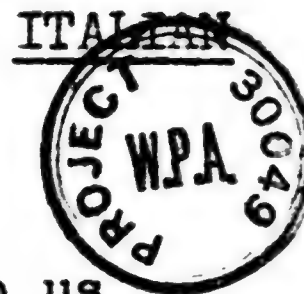
We believe that any measure that tends to regulate the nationality of our membership might complicate the work of this Chamber, which we hope and desire to see strongly seconded and strengthened by banks, commercial institutions, and others, managed by persons other than Italian, and we take this stand knowing that the element of Italian origin in this Chamber will always predominate.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1919, Vol. 7, p. 11.

Article 7 states that Royal diplomatic and consular agents and commercial attaches must be permitted to share in the sessions of the Executive Council. The present Italian Consul for Chicago, Count Bolognesi, has been present at our meetings many times by request, and his views were heard with the dutiful deference owed to one whom we esteem as one of the Honorary Presidents of this organization and for the authority which he represents. But between an invitation which we tender freely, and an obligation imposed by governmental decree runs a vast difference. Our relations with the present Consul are very pleasant and in case of a change in personnel, relations might not be so pleasant with a new incumbent.

Article 8 requests that the Secretary of the Chamber be acceptable to the Minister of Commerce and that he be an Italian citizen, conditions which we cannot consider favorably, and which would be difficult to carry out.

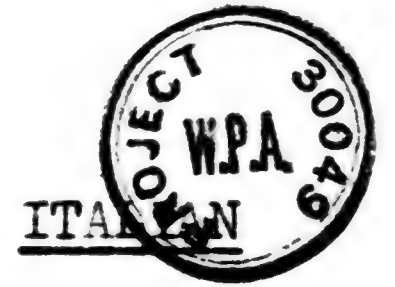


Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1919, Vol. 7, p.11.

But without going further into the decree or the articles which to us seem unsatisfactory, the fact on which this Chamber bases its opposition, is the principle of a double jurisdiction proposed by the Paris Chamber of Commerce in the report previously mentioned. This principle is absolutely inadmissible as applied to the Chambers of Commerce in America.

It would mean that Italians in foreign countries, in which they reside would also be subject to Italian Legislation.

As we have previously stated the majority of our members have acquired naturalization papers. In stating this fact, we do not feel compelled to make excuses or give reasons for it. Anyone who has not lived in this country might find it difficult to understand them and besides these reasons have been thoroughly explained in two letters, one written by the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce to the Minister of Commerce, and the other written by Chicago Chamber to Geneva.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1919, Vol. 7, p. 11.

If American citizenship gives the foreigner certain advantages, it also entails definite responsibilities, which he cannot ignore. The first of these is to renounce allegiance to foreign potentates. To fail in that promise would be to fail in maintaining the franchise of the vote, so generously given by our adopted country. The Chicago Chamber is an organization operating under the laws of Illinois, and to preserve complete autonomy and independence it must continue to do so. For us to be neglectful of our duty to this country by operating under the laws of Italy, as well as the laws of Illinois, would harm the position of this Chamber and of the many Italian communities throughout America.

One of the results of the rebellion of the American mind against the insidious German propaganda that filtered into this country, was to make it overwhelmingly jealous of the freedom of this nation from foreign interference of any kind.





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1919. p. 11, Vol.

To that sentiment can be attributed the severe laws that have been proposed by many and which in some states have already been adopted. Restrictions on immigration, newspaper printed in foreign languages, teaching of foreign languages in the schools and their use in public assemblies are some of the rigid and unjust measures advocated which we, not collectively, but as individual American citizens propose to fight. Under these circumstances it is easy to understand what impression would be formed of an organization which operated according to laws issued by a foreign government, and the antipathy which would be inspired not only against the members of such an organization, but also those of the same race.

We wish to say, however, that in changing our nationality we have not discarded that affection which we proudly feel for Italy. We can point with pride to the accomplishments of this Chamber, not only in the field of commerce, but also in promoting the sale of Italian bonds in this country.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1919, Vol. 7, p. 11.

Our Chamber joined the American Red Cross as a patron member because of the good that that organization has done for Italy, and a Red Cross Committee composed of members chosen from the Executive Council has solicited considerable sums from members of this Chamber and Italians in Chicago.

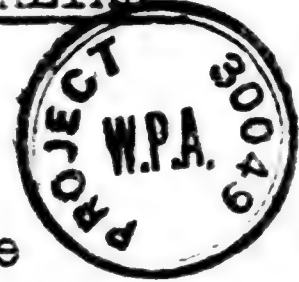
A number of our members have fought the insidious Jugo-Slavian propaganda against Italian rights on Fiume in the columns of American newspapers, and we for the same reason with funds solicited among our members, have published pamphlets, convoked meetings, formed committees and entertained missions from Italy. We have promoted a petition among all the Italian societies in America and with its one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) signatures, have had it presented to President Wilson by two delegates, members of this Chamber. It protested against the absurd claims of Jugo-Slavia on the Adriatic. In a word, although a majority of the members have become naturalized, true Italianism, ever trying to be useful to Italy and to render more cordial the relations between these two countries.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1919. p. 11, Vol. 7.



However, it is certain, that without the financial support of the Italian Government the existence of the Italian Chambers of Commerce in America would be doubtful and precarious.

That problem, however, is easily solved. It is only necessary for the Italian Government, realizing the exceptional position of the Chambers of Commerce in America, to give official recognition and, at the same time, allow them to operate under the laws of the state in which they are incorporated. As long as the Italian Government gives this subsidy it has a right to an accounting and we are ready to give it whenever it is requested. An accounting of the income and expenses appears in every issue of our Bulletin, and in the yearly reports of our President and of the various commissions.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1919, Vol. 7, p. 11.

Thus the Italian Government can judge from year to year whether the subsidy is wisely spent.

This is the program which we intend to develop and for which we beg the favorable consideration and support of the sister Chambers of Commerce.

BY THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

President, Francesco Bragno. Vice Presidents, V. Formusa and I. E. Canini. Treasurer, Chev. G. Rigoli, Councillors, F. Bragno, D. Bacci, V. Formusa, A. Ferrari, A. Gualano, J. Gilette, Dr. A. Lagorio, G. Malato, Dr. S. Monaco, U. Muggia, E. Martini, H. Meyer, A. Pecci, Dr. Nictolis, J. F. Postorino, J. Rigoli, Dr. A. Romano, and Russo. Secretary, Ario Flamma.

L'Italia, Apr. 13, 1919.

[HONOR ITALIAN POET]

ITALIAN (ILL) PROJ. 30275  
WPA

Our colleague Allesandro Mastrovalerio, who is much noted for his patriotism and attachment to art, wrote a letter proposing that we encourage the presentation of D'Annunzio's tragedy "La Nave," to celebrate the victory of our navy, which wiped out the shame of the old defeat at Lissa and changed from bitter to sweet the waters of the Adriatic.

It is very opportune for the valiant actors of our colony of whom are many, to take this suggestion into consideration. We promise to give our full support from now on.

Besides celebrating the victory of our navy, it also would honor our great Italian poet.



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L'Italia, April 6, 1919.

AMBULANCES DONATED BY OUR COLONY FOLLOWED BY A SHARP LETTER  
FROM THE ITALIAN CONSUL CONTE BOLEGNESI.

While the war was still in progress, our colony sent nine ambulances to Italy. No word has been sent to us as to whether or not the ambulances were received.

Following an investigation made by the Italian Consul, Conte Bolegnesi, it was discovered that the ambulances were given to the Italian Red Cross instead, which did not take the trouble to send a word of thanks.



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1919.

ILLINOIS AFFIRMS ITALIAN RIGHTS IN DALMATIA.

On February 5th, the Legislature in Springfield approved the following resolution introduced by the Honorable Charles Coia.

House Joint Resolution No. 5.

Whereas, the Allied Powers associated with the United States are assembled in conference for the purpose of drafting terms of peace affecting the settlement of various questions arising out of the World War; and for the purpose of drafting agreements affecting the rights of the nations involved in said war; and for the purpose of readjusting conditions brought about by the war, relative to those nations whose people are either subject to or whose national integrity has been endangered by the autocratic powers responsible for the war, and



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1919.

Whereas, in addition to the sympathy and interest which the people of the United States of America have shown for Italy as an ally, there is a sentimental interest in Italy because she was the mother of modern civilization, and because she is the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, who discovered America; and

Whereas, Italy has fought with heroism and great sacrifice since its entry in-to the war, and has done its share in bringing about the great victory of the Allies; and

Whereas, Italy is making claims at the Peace Conference for the restoration of certain lands and territory formerly belonging to her, and for lands and territory necessary for her economic needs, and national security and preservation; now therefore

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1919.

Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, and Senate concurring herein, that the Representatives of the people of the United States at the Peace Conference be requested to exercise their influence to bring about a just consideration of the claims of the Italian Government for the restoration of its lands and territory, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions shall be spread on record in the journal of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and that a copy of the same, properly attested with the great seal of the State and signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State and the Governor of Illinois be forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Representatives of the United States at the Peace Conference.

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L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES UNITED TO PROTEST AG. INST INSIDIOUS JUGO-SLAV PROPAGANDA.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of our city, is promoting among the Italian societies of America, a campaign against Jugo-Slav, which wants to forget the fact that it belongs with the conquered nations of yesterday, believing itself capable of limiting the national aspirations of Italy.

The Jugo-Slavs hiding their imperialistic designs under a work of humility, are accusing Italy of attempting to deprive them of that which they feel to be their own. This hypocritical propaganda is carried on with a maximum amount of lies and whatever their disloyal weapons come to hand. It is necessary therefore, that Italians in America give the mother country a sign of their solidarity in her favor, so as to balk the insidious Jugo-Slav campaign.



L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

The presidents of the Italian societies are therefore invited to sign the following resolution, sending it to the office of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Temple, Room 12.

The resolution is as follows:

The Italian societies of \_\_\_\_\_  
which in their membership embrace American citizens of Italian birth and  
citizens of Italy, who under all circumstances have given indubitable proof  
of their loyalty to America, to it's institutions; to it's laws; and to it's  
principles of liberty and democracy, do hereby declare that,

L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

Whereas, the unity and independence of the little nationalities long down-trodden by the oppressor is one of the highest ideals of Italian history and tradition; that,

Whereas, such a purpose, to which the efforts of all civilized nationalities and especially those of the United States of America are directed, does not require or justify the renunciation of Italian territories revindicated through the sacrifices and blood of almost 2,000,000 men; that,

Whereas, the Treaty of London is not the consecration of Italy to imperialism, but is rather a compromise by which Italy, under pressure of the Slavs, represented at the time by Russia, abandoned vital parts of its own rightful territory in order to give Slavs of the South (Jugo-Slavs) new approaches of the sea; that,

L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

Whereas, the difficulties between Italy and Jugo-Slavia which do not yet exist, have been adjusted and settled by the Pact of Rome of April last, in which the leaders of the Jugo-Slav movement sent by the Jugo-Slav Central Committee of which Dr. Trumbic is the chief took part; that,

Whereas, the Pact of Rome recognized the unalterable character of the Treaty of London, which is a recognition of the sacred rights of Italy, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Italian National Unity is to the interests of the Jugo-Slavs just as the National Unity of the Jugo-Slavs is to the interest of Italy; that,

L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

Whereas, the Jugo-Slav agitation which has become most renounced in America, is the particular expression of an imperialism, which replaces the imperialism of Austria by the usurpation of countries which have Italian tradition in history, in geography, in geology as has been established clearly by the writings of Holdric, (English); Prof. Suess, (German); Prof. Koblet Beck and Prof Mannegetta, (Austrian); and of P. E. Jackson, (American); that,

Whereas, this movement was supported more obstinately by the Croats and Slovenes and by the Slavs, who invaded Italian territory, all of whom fought fiercely on all fronts of the Austrian Monarchy because apparent, gethered in a Congress at Lyback with the purpose of laying the foundations for a great Jugo-Slav kingdom under the dominion of the Hapsburgs; that,

L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

Whereas, Jugo-Slavia is only a political term invented by Austria to assimilate Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, who include five nationalities, three written languages with two different alphabets, two religions and five traditions; that,

Whereas, we are convinced that it would not be just a politic that Italian nationality should remain suppressed in its own house, and that Italian territory artificially peopled by Austria with Slavs should be torn from Italy which set them free through the martyrdom of its sons and sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to all the war fronts to fight for all the nations and especially the Serbian people; that,





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ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

Whereas, we are convinced that in the settlement of territorial questions, historic, artificial, social factors; that

Whereas, we are convinced that this war, fought in the name of liberty, has secured the life and independence of the small people from Teutonic oppression, which devised many means of denationalization and especially an artificial demography, compelling the unnatural migration of races from one territory of the empire to another; that,

Whereas, such transmigration was particularly directed toward Italian territories, which have simply resisted the nefarious attempts and absorption, even when the Italian population was reduced to a slender minority, which today is awaiting a just revindication from the civilized world, pursuant



L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

to the same principle of nationality, which as it should protect the small peoples against their oppressors, should likewise protect populations against suppression and absorption, in their national dominions; be it

Resolved, that we protest against the movements of the Jugo-Slav committees' in America, which are attempting to withdraw from the obligations assumed by the Pact of Rome of April last; which are trying to create a movement of antipathy to Italy in America, describing it as an imperialistic nation, while the imperialistic tendencies are really their own, since their purpose is to usurp Italian territories in which Slav elements have intruded; that we

L'Italia, February 9, 1919.

Protest furthermore against the erroneous statement that the Pact of Rome denies the Jugo-Slavs access to the sea; when it is a fact that its terms give Italy the lesser part of the Dalmatian Coast, while to the southern Slavs there remains a coast line longer and more important than the entire of Italian coast; that it be

Resolved finally that the public conscience of the civilized world, fully enlightened by the friends of truth and justice, who base their arguments on natural and historic forces acknowledge and affirmed by all the greatest thinkers, shall be properly informed that it may repudiate the imposition which under whatever form attempts to create Jugo-Slav imperialism, and may recognize against all and above all rights of Italy on Italian territory.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 2, 1919.

CONSUL BOLEGNESI GUEST OF HONOR AT THE ITALIAN CHAMBER  
 OF COMMERCE'S LUNCH.



Yesterday, the Italian Chamber of Commerce with the Italian Consul Count Bolegnesi as guest of honor, gave the monthly lunch at the Rome Pavilion Restaurant. Italy's representative was acclaimed for his good work by all guests present.

Count Bolegnesi, was paid tribute with a deserving demonstration of esteem for the thoroughness with which he performed his job during the war, in defence of the interests of the mother country. He was one of the most hard working consuls that this colony has had since the office was opened.

It was resolved to counter act the Jugoslavian propaganda by the distribution of the pamphlet written by the Honorable De Ambris, which vindicates



L'Italia, February 2, 1919.

Italian aspiration before the American people. Mr. Gregorio Salami, owner of the restaurant, served an excellent lunch, and is to be recommended to those who show good taste in food.

Others participating in the luncheon besides Count Bolegnesi were:- Mr. Caruson, director of the Banco Di Napoli; Mr. Bragno; Mr. Canini; Mr. Formusa; Capt. Del Lungo; Mr. Pastorino; Mr. Pietro Russo; Mr. Divani; Mr. Martini; Mr. Caravetta; Mr. Marchesini; Dr. S. Monaco; the lawyers Gualano, and Parisi; Mr. Miani; Mr. Cariola; Mr. Rodighiero; Mr. Flamma; Mr. De Carlo, editor of Cittadino; Mr. Ferrari, editor of Idea; Mr. Mostravalerio, editor of Tribune; Mr. Lo Franco, and so forth.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.

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IV

#### ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVIA

ITALIAN



We have received many letters of congratulations and requests from all parts of the United States by both Italians and Americans for the pamphlet written by the Honorable Alceste de Ambris entitled Italy and Jugo-Slavia published in English by the Italian Chamber of Commerce. Fifty thousands copies were distributed, the cost being covered by funds collected from the members of the Chamber.

Several newspapers have shown much interest in this dispute particularly the Detroit Daily Journal, who in no uncertain terms stated: "It would be ungrateful and niggardly to deny Italy, after all its sacrifices of blood and money, that which is its sacred and holy right in Dalmatia, Istria and Trieste."

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.

This same newspaper, before receiveing the pamphlet, had published a strong article against Italy on the same question. Therefore it proves that it is necessary to have publications of that sort and to encourage new ones for the honor and greatness of Italy and the Italians.

The Italian Consul, Count Bolognesi, deserves much credit for the great help he has given the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, in the publication and distribution of these pamphlets.

Following is an account of the subscriptions for the "Defense of the Italian Rights and the Redeemed Territories" given by the treasurer, Mr. V. Formusa.

1.	Frank Bragno .....	\$100.00
2.	F. Meyer.....	50.00
3.	Dr. Antonio Lagorio.....	50.00
4.	A. Caruson.....	50.00



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.

5.	Attorney S. Malato.....	\$ 50.00
6.	U. Muggia.....	25.00
7.	Andrea Russo.....	25.00
8.	Giorgio Silvestri.....	30.00
9.	Pietro Russo.....	20.00
10.	L. Caravetta.....	20.00
11.	Italo Canini.....	10.00
12.	Guis. Malato.....	10.00
13.	F. Pastorino.....	10.00
14.	Pecci De Nictolis.....	10.00
15.	Nicolo Lo Franco.....	5.00
16.	Antonio Ferrari.....	5.00
17.	Vincenzo Formusa.....	20.00
18.	Pietro Cariola.....	20.00
19.	G. Garibaldi.....	50.00
20.	F. Rigoli.....	50.00
21.	D. Bacci.....	50.00

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.

22.	A. Marchesini.....	\$ 25.00
23.	F. Rizzuto.....	5.00
24.	A. Ruatta.....	10.00
25.	E. Martini.....	10.00

EXPENSE

December 21, 1918.....	Rental for Turner Hall .....	\$ 82.00.
December 23, 1918.....	For 20 musicians .....	65.00
December 2, 1918.....	For Advertisement .....	15.00
January 7, 1919.....	For Distribution of Advertisement.	<u>3.00</u>
Total.....		\$165.00
Balance.....		\$545.00

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.

2 - 14 check N. 1490 given to Count Giulio Bolognesi for the advance expenses  
for the pamphlets "Italy and Jugo-Slavia" \$500.00.  
Remaining Balance of the Roman Legion of America. \$100.00  
\$ 45.00



ITALIAN

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L'Italia, January 12, 1919.

A BANQUET IN HONOR OF CAPT. MERRIAM

A splendid demonstration was organized by the Italian press in honor of Capt. Charles Merriam, who in the holy name of justice, has made himself heard in more than one occasion in defence of Italy's part in the World War.

The banquet was given at Rome Restaurant, 127 N. Clark Street. There were many prominent Italians who paid homage to the guest of honor. Ario Flamma, acted as toastmaster, opening a series of talks with elegance efficient and the highest concepts. He was much applauded. He was followed by the Vice Consul G. Dell Agnol, who said a few words in defence of Count Bolognesi, and then exalted Capt. Merriam's good work in behalf of Italy.





L'Italia, January 12, 1919.

Another speaker, M. Lo Franco, who represented the Italian press, was also applauded. The lawyer Malato and Captain De Lungo both spoke words of the occasion, they were congratulated. At the end of the banquet, Captain Merriam was given an ovation. He got up thanking all and glorifying Italy, saying, "Italy is the nation which contributed a great deal for the realization of the allied victory."

He spoke in Italian and English telling about the sacrifices made by the Italian soldiers; he is considered the best friend of the Italians in the United States. Mr. Italo Pellegrini, the proprietor of Rome Restaurant, was praised for his good food.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 22, 1918.

A MEETING PROTESTING AGAINST JUGO-SLAVIA

This evening the North Side Turner Hall at 820 N. Clark street, there will be held a meeting to protest the insipid Jugo-Slav agitation against Italy's occupation of Fiume.

The Italian Colony should be present at the gathering in full force to solemnly proclaim the Italian rights on the Adriatic Sea. It is necessary that we make the American people understand that we intend to occupy territory which we firmly believe belong to us because of historical and racial reasons. The Jugo-Slav people are forgetting that they owe their independence to Italy and now in retaliation they are repaying the Italian people with abject ingratitude. We should vindicate the good name of our country by demonstrating in the name of Wilson's spoken principles, the validity of our rights.

At the gathering which will be presided over by Stephen Malato, the speaker will be Professor John Lorenzoni. Other speakers are the lawyer A.

L'Italia, December 22, 1918.

N. Gualano, and Judge B. Baraso. Consul Count Bolognesi will appear at the demonstration. All the Italians should be present at this solemn gathering.

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INPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 15, 1918.

AUCTION SALE.

Today, Saturday, at 2 P. M., will take place the auction of one carload of apples donated by the benevolent Unione Siciliana for the benefit of the people of Trento, Fiume, and Trieste.

We are hopeful that the Italians will participate so that a large sum of money will be raised.

The first box of apples will be given away to the highest bidder by the great singer Amelita Galli Curci. Other boxes will be put on sale by Lina Cavalieri, Rosa Raisa, Riccardo Stracciari and Giacomo Rimini, all well-known lyric artists endeared to our public.

The auction will take place at 313 N. Dearborn St. The Royal Italian Consul, Giulio Bolognesi, will be present.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 24, 1918.

RICIGLIANO CELEBRATES THE ALLIED VICTORY.

The citizens of Ricigliano, Italy celebrated the allied victory with a large demonstration held in the streets of the town preceded by the parading of bands and flags. The president of the Agricultural Workers Society of Ricigliano, Cav. Vuceuzo Piutozzi, sent the following telegram to Mr. Vito Meceia, president of the Ricigiliano Alliance in Chicago:

Worker's Society applauding action of Wilson, the King, the Army and Diaz for triumph of principles of civilization justice sends brotherly greetings to patriotic confraternity.

(Signed).....Piutizzi.

The patriotism of the Riciglianesi in Chicago and over there is to be lauded and complimented.

L'ITALIA, Nov. 17, 1918.

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ITALIAN

[FUNDS COLLECTED TO AID HOMELAND]

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

At the meeting held last night in the headquarters of the Italian Chamber of Commerce to decide on the best manner of celebrating the victory of the Italian Troops, a subscription was started at the suggestion of Attorney Malata to relieve the pressing need in the fatherland.

The sum of \$740 was raised. This sum was given to Mr. Vincenzo Formusa who was appointed treasurer.



ITALIAN

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1918, p. 8.

A REPLY TO THE REPORT OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE OF PARIS, FRANCE.

The Committee appointed by the Executive Council to examine the report of the Paris Italian Chamber of Commerce regarding the official recognition of the Italian Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, proposed an answer as follows:

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago fully agrees with the proposal of the sister Chamber of Commerce of Paris in asking for a substantial subsidy from the Italian Government, given to the Italian Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries as it is now given even during this critical period.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1913, p. 8.

This Chamber, however, can not approve a few of the considerations made by the Chamber, in asking for the official recognition of the Chambers in question, because such considerations may be justified for Italians residing in other foreign countries, but not for those residing in the United States.

For instance, it does not believe that it is its duty to assist or discourage assimilation with the native element. This assimilation, however, assures our immigrants the protection and development of their commercial initiatives and consequently works indirectly in favor of our brothers living in the mother country.

We do not think that official recognition of the Chamber by the Italian Government will tend to restrain the members from changing their national allegiance.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1918, p. 8.

In such questions, this Chamber is absolutely neutral, according full liberty to every person to act in accordance with his feeling, conscience and interests. It is immaterial to us if the members of the Executive Council of this Chamber, for personal reasons, have acquired American citizenship.

Our activities are concerned exclusively with the commercial field and are for the equal benefit and profit of the mother country, the Italian colonies and this country, and not in the political field in which this Chamber is entirely neutral.

Our purpose is to facilitate and increase the exchange of merchandise between the two nations, and to strengthen the ties of friendship.





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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1918, p. 8.

The report of which we talk, states that official recognition of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in foreign countries by the Italian Government would have "that protection of its interests which today it looks for from the Government of the country in which it operates."

We state instead that our institution, even though not officially recognized, is already giving through to Agricultural and Commercial Information Sections, valid and useful assistance to all countrymen who ask for help and advice. We also agree with Mr. Massuero, first secretary of the Ministry of Colonies, who said that a Chamber of Commerce can not be a Government office and can not usurp the functions of the Consuls and Ambassadors.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1918, p. 8.

The official recognition of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in foreign countries should be made through a legislative measure not depriving them of their freedom of action.

Certainly we can't deny that recognition would give this Chamber more prestige, but Government interference should not restrain its activities to the point of handicapping the work of the Chamber.

It is necessary also to state that the usefulness of an institution which operates in Chicago must be based on the number, quality, and initiative of the members and, as the Paris Chamber stated, although it is usual for the Latin to recognize the authority of his home Government, however, we do not lack that spirit of independence which prefers personal initiative. If freedom of action is restrained or reduced, it would easily reduce also the numerical and constructive power of our Chamber and its usefulness.

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1918, p. 8.

For these reasons, the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago can not adhere to the proposal contained in the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, in regard to the official recognition of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in foreign countries.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, June 9, 1918.

THE CONVERSION OF THE ITALIAN FOURTH NATIONAL LOAN TITLES.

Mr. Caruson, director of the local agency of the Banco D'Italia, sends us the following statement:

We wish to notify the numerous subscribers and readers of L'Italia, that the Agency of the Banco di Napoli, has just put into effect a new loan called the Fifth National Loan, with a five per cent (5%) interest in contrast to the Fourth National Loan, which gave only three and one-half per cent interest.

Those interested may go to the Chicago Agency, located on 854 S. Halsted.



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L'Italia, May 10, 1918.

ITALIAN

[FOR VENETIAN REFUGEES]

The Principe di Piemonte Society, who in the past have always been faithful to their mother country, have donated fifty dollars, which was taken out of their treasury for the benefit of the Venetian Refugees.

The money was sent directly to his R. H. Umberto di Savoia.





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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 5, 1918.

THE ITALIAN FLAG IN THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

If today the Italian flag splendidly flies over the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, on La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard, together with the Allied flags, we should be thankful for the initiative of one of our countryman, Mr. Frank Smeriglio, living at 625 South Racine Avenue.

Last week, Mr. Frank Smeriglio going to the bank on business noticed with regret that while the French and British flags were flying opposite that of the American flag, the Italian flag was missing.

Mr. Frank Smeriglio in seeing this, felt offended and went to complain to one of the employes of the bank regarding this matter in the presence of the president of the bank.

L'Italia, May 5, 1918.

Immediate action was taken in response to the Italian's just request, and the next day the Italian flag was also flying on a cornice in the bank.

Mr. Frank Smeriglio received a letter from the president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, saying that the bank was glad to fulfill his request which means so much to the Italians of this city.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

L'Italia, May 5, 1918.

### FINANCIAL FAILURE

The dance given by the "Vittorio Alfieri" Philodramatic Club last March 10th for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross, was a financial failure. Figures revealed that the sum of \$5.00 was lost.

In order not to make this a complete failure, the members agreed on taking 125 lire from the treasury to send to the Italian Red Cross.

The money was sent to Conte Sornaglia, through the Mid-City Trust & Savings Bank.

This statement was in a letter signed by the secretary of this club, Mr. G. Beneventi.

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L'ITALIA, APR. 7, 1918.  
[AMBULANCE FOR ITALY]

ITALIAN  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Previous authorization from the authorities at Washington, secured through the initiative of this newspaper last Tuesday, permitted the eight ambulances already built to leave for the Italian front.

These ambulances were built through the generous donations of the Italians in Chicago, which proves but one Italian colony still has faith and love for their mother-country.

These ambulances bear the following dedications:

Giornale "L'Italia"	donated	by	the	Italian	Colony	of	Chicago
Eitta di Parma	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dr. Luigi Alfieri	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dr. Aurelio Pagano	"	"	"	"	Riciglianes	Society	
Dr. G.B. Bruno	"	"	"	"	Colony	of	Chicago
Societa St. Antonio	"	"	"	"	Societa	St.	Antonio

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L'Italia. March 17, 1918.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF  
OF REFUGEES IN THE VENETO REGION



The Italian Red Cross in Louisville, Kentucky, has raised \$210.00. The employees of the John B. Canepa Co. contributed \$115.25. Member of Garibaldi Legion contributed \$19.00. Vincent Saracco, a private individual, collected eleven dollars. The sculptor, Luigi Romanelli, was the one who prevailed on the Circolo Filodrammatico Italiano to give the proceeds of its dramatic presentation at Hull House to this noble cause. The sum was \$20.25. The Circolo has decided to repeat the performance. The Alpine Gun Club donated \$429.00. Altogether, it brings the sum contributed, to \$1033.85.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 17, 1918.

THE DANCE GIVEN BY THE "NUOVA LEGA  
DEI TRAMPI" FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE  
ITALIAN RED CROSS

The dance given last February 12th, 1918, at the North Side Turner Hall, for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross was under the auspices of the well-known "Nuova Lega Dei Trampi Society."

The dance committee officers were Joseph Cella, President, and J.G. Raggio, Secretary.

The sum of \$720.50 was given to the Italian Red Cross. Private individuals and firms also gave contributions to make this dance a great success.

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L'Italia, March 17, 1918.

ITALIAN



**THE VOLTURNO ROCHETTA SOCIETY CONTRIBUTIONS  
FOR THE VENETIAN FUGITIVES**

Mr. Domenico Pontarelli of 1018 South Peoria Street, was the first to get subscriptions among his countrymen, for the Venetian fugitives.

A committee composed of Domenico Pontarelli, Antonio Persichini, O. Pontarelli, Joseph Centracchio, and Virgilio Visco, collected the money.

The sum of 2,150 lire was sent directly to the Queen of Italy, Queen Margherita.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 13, 1918.



ONE OF THE AMBULANCES ON EXHIBITION. EVERYONE MAY ATTEND.

One of the ambulances which will be sent to the Italian front, has been completed, and is now on exhibition to the public at the Beune Motor Sales Company at 2954 Broadway. The ambulance not only presents a beautiful appearance, but contains all compacts and necessary apparatus for the reception of the brave men, who were wounded, fighting for the greater Italy.

C. A. Lagoria, a delegate from the Italian Red Cross, urges all the Italian subscribers to attend this exhibition, thus assuring yourself, that you have contributed to a worthy cause.

The other ambulances will be completed this coming week, and will be shipped to Italy as soon as possible.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 6, 1918.

[PATRIOTIC ITALIAN]

One of the first co-nationals to respond to the call to arms, was Dr. G. Bruno, son-in-law of Chev. Dr. Antonio Lagorio. He left a wife and three children behind to offer his services in defense of his fatherland.

For two years Dr. Bruno has been face to face with death on the bloody battlefield, giving an assisting hand to the wounded soldiers.

Dr. Bruno has the title of Captain in the army. One of the ambulances which will be sent to Italy, through the initiative of the local committee of the Italian Red Cross, will bear the name of Dr. Bruno.

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[AMBULANCE FOR ITALY]



ITALIAN

Many of Doc. Bruno's friends and admirers will give a dance, in which the proceeds will be given to the fund for purchasing an ambulance for the Italian soldiers at the front.

This dance will be given Sunday night, January 6, at the Drill Hall of the Masonic Temple, which we hope will be successful.

During an intermission Judge B.P. Barasa will speak.

The organizational committee, presided over by John Bertini, consists of the following: Messrs. G. Barasa, J.A. Sbarbaro, J.D. Rodighiero, J. Bertini, J. Garbarino, and S. Guiffoe. The women are: Amelia Zei, T. Bertini, V. Zei, M. Massoney, A. Sabarbaro, M. Nottoli, and Mrs. J. Sbarbaro.



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L'Italia, Jan. 6, 1918.



ITALIAN

### ITALIANS OF ENGLEWOOD

Mr. A. Rocca, who resides at 1725 W. 61st street, informs us that under his initiative, the Italians of Englewood have contributed \$98.50 to the Italian Red Cross.

The money was sent directly to the Queen of Italy, Queen Elena.

L'Italia, Dec. 30, 1917.

COLLECTED FUND FOR AN AMBULANCE  
THAT WILL BE NAMED AFTER GARIBALDI

Italians of the north side, with sincere patriotism, have collected the money needed to buy an ambulance to be sent to the Italian front. It will be named after Giuseppe Garibaldi.

The executive committee, presided over by Dr. Joe Damiani, has sent a \$2,000 check to the Chicago Tribune, which newspaper will transmit that check telegraphically to the Red Cross delegation of Milano, Italy.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, December 2, 1917.

FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE TEUTONIC INVASION.

No praise could sufficiently describe the patriotism of the Italians in Chicago and vicinity. The appeal made by us to help victims of the Teutonic invasion, finds every Italian prepared to help. New contributions keep arriving every day, thus proving that the Italians, with their strong attachment for their mother country cannot remain indifferent to the painful cry that comes from the Venetian territory.

Rich and poor animated by a great faith in the supreme destiny of Italy, rival one another in the extension of assistance and it is certain that even as in the past our colony will know how to achieve first place in this relief, always on guard to lighten the suffering of these Venetian fugitives.

The offerings, which we received are representative of the sentiments that are in the hearts of our loyal compatriots.



L'Italia, December 2, 1917.

These subscriptions were raised under the guidance of Charles Fardi, whose every action demonstrates his fervent patriotism and great generosity.

Another contribution which arrived recently, was sent to us by Mr. Guiseppe Crediedo, a worker of Belwood, Illinois, and four of his friends. The following is a list of recent contributions:

Collected by Charles Fardi, from the Italians in Elgin, \$71.00;  
Employees of the Daprato Stationary Company, \$106.00;  
Society Nuova Italia, \$55.00;; Pietro Cariola, \$5.00.  
Money collected by Mr. Emilio Martini, \$13.00,.....Total to date \$3,047.70.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 25, 1917

**MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AMBULANCES AND  
REFUGEES IN THE VENETO REGION**



We are pleased to say that many workers come to this office personally to bring their contributions to the fund for the relief of refugees in the Veneto Region. We are sorry to say that there are still some of the prominent members of our colony who could profit by this example.

Judge Barasa has set aside the hours of 8 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 6 P.M., during which time he may be found in premises of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1612-1613 Masonic Temple, for the purpose of giving information on this campaign, and to receive contributions for it.

Chicago residents of Ricigliano (Italy) have formed a committee to raise the price of an ambulance to be sent to the Italian front. It will be dedicated to Lieut. Dr. Aurelio Pagano.

In nearby Joliet the Italian colony has formed a committee, headed by Giuseppe Pilotto, to solicit money for this noble cause.



L'Italia, November 25, 1917

Baldassino Mazsoni and James Scala, proprietors of the New Italy Restaurant, 61 W. Monroe street, have given fifteen dollars.

To date the grand sum of \$2706.95 has been contributed.



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L'Italia, Nov. 16, 1917.

**LUCIANO MURATORE CONTRIBUTES TEN THOUSAND LIRE**



Luciano Muratore, famous Italian tenor, has contributed ten thousand lire to the Venetian refugees of Caporetto. He has given proof of his sincere patriotism in this hour of distress for the Italian people. The money has been sent directly to H.M. Queen Elena. Her majesty will distribute it among those people hardest hit.

There are several Italian institutions and prominent peoples who have shown the same spirit by contributing generously. They are the following:

Club Maria-Adelaide .....	\$500
Mrs. G. Garibaldi .....	100
Red Cross Delegates, Chevaliers, Lagorio and Volivi .....	100 - each
Oscar Durante .....	20.00
Ettore Durante .....	10.00
Nicolo La France .....	5.00
Tovino .....	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$739.00

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**ITALIAN**



L'Italia, Nov. 4, 1917.

### **THE GOLD BOOK**

At no time has one's fatherland so needed the help of the Red Cross as it does at present. In the last six months our colony has done little or nothing for the welfare of our fatherland.

It is necessary to move fast and so assure a quick harvesting of new funds to alleviate the sufferings brought upon our fatherland by the tremendous offensive launched by the enemy.

The mutual benefit societies have the sacred duty of heeding this new appeal which comes to us from the bloody fields of battle.

At the last meeting of the United Societies a plan presented by Mr. Barto Chiappe, to inscribe in a gold book of the Italian Colony of Chicago, all the contributors to the Italian Red Cross, was unanimously accepted. Here is the manner in which it will be compiled:



L'Italia, Nov. 4, 1917

1. Societies that donate \$100.00 will be given a page with the picture of the officials and the name of each member in the society, and the amount given will be specified.

2. Societies that donate \$50.00 will be given one-half of a page with name of the society, date of incorporation, names of officials, and the amount given will be specified.

3. Societies who donate \$35.00 will be given one-fourth of a page, with name of society, date of incorporation; and the amount will be specified.

All societies, clubs, circles, or private individuals who co-operate in answering this appeal will be treated likewise.

A star at the top of the page will serve to distinguish the society or private individual who donates more than \$100.00.



L'Italia, Nov. 4, 1917.

The name of societies and private individuals will be entered alphabetically in this gold book.

To make this plan a success, necessitates the co-operation of at least thirty associations.

After the gold book is compiled, it will be sent to Rome and will be deposited in the museum of National Re-Birth.

All directors of Italian newspapers who co-operate in making this book a success will be mentioned in this gold book; gratis.

The purpose of this book is to give you a chance to express your feelings toward your mother-country, to bring together Italian Societies and for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross.



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ITALIAN

I G The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. II, 1917. No. 1.



THE MEETING OF OCTOBER 19, 1917.

The meeting was called to order by E. Longhi, president, at 4:15 p. m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A contribution of fifty dollars (\$50) from the treasury towards buying two ambulances to be used on the Italian front and to open a new subscription for more funds was approved.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 7, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 60275

TO HONOR THE DEAD OF TERMINE.

The local residents of Termine Italy, held a meeting in which it was decided to have a stone-tablet made carrying the names of Terminesi from Chicago, who had fallen on the field of battle. The tablet will be placed on the wall of the Town Hall of the smiling Sicilian City.

A committee headed by Mr. Joseph Malato, has been formed of Chicago residents of Termine Imerese to raise funds necessary for this work. The committee got to work and assured itself of the collaboration of the well-known countryman Cavaliere Professor Francesco Paolo Mule', that he work the dedication of the tablet, to the honor of the Chicago Termitana colony which conceived it and donated it to the memory of the heroes to whom it is dedicated.

L'Italia, October 7, 1917.

WPA (ILL) FRU. 30275

The Executive Committee consists of Joseph Malato, honorary president; Andrea Russo, president; Stefano Malato; Dr. Joseph Damiani; Dr. V. Indovina; Joseph Mirabella, vice president; C. Palumbo Sattile, cashier; F.D'Amico, secretary.

The General Committee consists of V. Formusa; Dr. S. Mirabella; P. Russo; Dr. V. Scaletta; A. Muffoletto; V. Sansone; M. Indovina; T. Russo; L. Emanuele; Dr. A. Formusa; E. Malato; F. Palumbo; M. Rinella; F. Ciresi; G. Vainisi; Dr. S. Damiani; G. Guarino; Wm. Campagna; R. Russo Di Andrea; G. S. Coppola; S. Di Cola; G & F. Borrelli; F. Messineo; N. Guardalabene; G. Comella; and son, F. Tomasello; F. Mazziotta; A. Geraci; A. La Mantia; Wm. Raimondi; Ciresi Brothers & Company; F. Battaglia; Frank Battaglia; and C. Caporici.

We wish them much success!

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 16, 1917.

ITALIAN WOMEN WELFARE SOCIETY.



The Italian Women Welfare Society, is organizing a Knitting Club to knit clothes for Italian soldiers in the American Army and if possible, for Chicago Italians on the Italian front.

Many prominent Italian women are assembling on September 20, at the Hull House, 800 South Halsted Street, for the above purpose. A warm appeal is made to all the women of the Italian colony to help in this noble work. In this moment the most humble aid may be very precious.

Those who care to participate in this noble cause, are invited to bring knitting needles, khaki, and grey wool to the gathering.

For further information, apply to Mesdames C. Volini, 2929 S. Washington Boulevard, S. F. Mirabella, 2425 S. Oakley Avenue, O. Durante, 5628 Indiana Avenue, and R. De Stefano 732 S. Ash land Avenue.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 18, 1917.

## WORK OF OUR COLONY FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE MEN CALLED TO ARMS

Immediately following the declaration of war between Italy and Austria, a committee composed of many members of the Italian colony was formed in Chicago, for the purpose of helping the families of the men called to arms and to raise funds for the Italian Red Cross.

The executive committee was composed of the Italian Consul Conte G. Bolognesi, and the delegates for the Italian Red Cross in this city, Dr. A. Lagorio, Dr. C. Volini, C. Barbier, Mr. J. Garibaldi, and John E. Rigali, Treasurer.

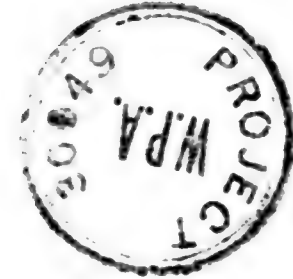
Honorable mention should be given to the Vice-Consul, Mr. Dall Agnol, who offered his services for the distribution of the benefits to the families of the men called to arms, and to Mr. J. Rodighiero, Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, who also gave his services gratis. He handled all the accounts and correspondence.

Work already accomplished by the executive committee is as follows:

(1) On July 1, 1915, it was agreed by the R. Governo that the parents or wife of the man called to arms should receive the sum of \$12.00 monthly, and \$2.00 for every child.



L'Italia, March 18, 1917.



The sum of \$800.00 has already been spent for this purpose.

- (2) 55,000-lire have been given to the Italian Red Cross.
- (3) 60,000-lire have been spent for the assistance of several institutions in Italy.
- (4) An endowment fund of 100,000 lire was established by the Italian colony of Chicago, for the use of the National Federation of the Committee of Assistance for the blind-crippled soldiers at war.
- (5) 4,000 bundles containing woolen stockings, cigars, cigarettes, chocolates, etc. have been sent to Italy.
- (6) 10,000 lire were raised for the purchase of woolen clothing for the Italian soldiers.

We wish to thank the Italian colony for its cooperation in making the Allied Bazaar a great success, and all the Italian societies of Chicago for their generous contributions to the Italian Red Cross and their mother-country.

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L'ITALIA, Feb. 10, 1917.



ITALIAN

[AMBULANCE FOR ITALY]

The Riciglianesi of Chicago have given new proof of their love for their mother-country, by raising funds for the purchase of an ambulance to be dedicated to their fellow-citizen, Dr. Aurelio Pagano, who left America to give military service in Italy.

The subscription, which amounts to \$2,216.00, will be given to Judge Barasa, who, in turn, will buy the ambulance and send it to the front.

The committee in charge for the raising of this fund, headed by M. Barone, are: Messrs. C. Lacullo, D. Taglia, V. Galante, F. Serritella, D. De Leonardis, F. Judelli, S. Pacelli, William Pacelli, and Carlo Saracco.

The societies which have donated toward this worthy cause are:

Alleny a Riciglianese \$300.00, Agricola Operacio \$320.00, San Vito di Recigliano, \$200.00, San Cristoforodi Recigliano \$150.00, San Gerardo di Muro Lucano, \$50.00, and Societa dell Assunta, \$25.00. Other contributions given by private individuals are.....

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L'Italia. Jan. 7, 1917.

**ALLIED BAZAAR**



The day of January 13 has been set aside as Italian Day at the Allied Bazaar, to be held at the Coliseum. We urge every Italian of our colony to attend this bazaar, so as to show his respect and patriotism for his mother-country, and proof of the solidarity toward the allied people.

A beautiful necklace valued at \$50,000, will be raffled, and the proceeds will be given to the Bazaar-fund. Tickets \$2.50.

The Italian section will raffle a painting donated by the King, and a 1917 Chevrolet. Tickets, 25¢.

Those who cannot attend this Bazaar can send their contributions to the Consul, 72 W. Adams St.

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La Parola Proletaria, Aug. 26, 1916.

CHICAGO'S ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITS AN ACT

OUT OF TIME AND PLACE



This Chamber of Commerce has sent us a copy of a telegram forwarded to the King of Italy in the name of our Italian colony, congratulating him on the recent Italian victories in the World War.

The Chamber of Commerce and its president, Emilio Longhi, if authorized by the members of the Chamber, have a perfect right to send as many faunting telegrams they wish - to the King, the Pope, or anybody else.

But we do not understand with what right the Chamber of Commerce, which by its own nature ought to be political, takes the liberty of sending telegrams to the King in the name of our colony.

When did this colony ever call a meeting for the purpose of authorizing the Chamber of Commerce to perform such political blandishments in the name of this Italian population?

La Parola Proletaria, Aug. 26, 1916.

Moreover, we would like to ask President Longhi whether his telegram was intended to also interpret the feelings of those Italians who brag about their patriotism and the Italian victories beyond the seas, while they have been officially declared shameful deserters.





L'ITALIA, April 16, 1916.

ITALIAN

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[GREAT PATRIOTIC RALLY]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A great patriotic evening for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross, took place last Wednesday night April 12, at the Dante Theatre, 815 West Taylor Street.

It exceeded every expectation for attendance and for patriotic ardour. Every seat in the theatre was occupied.

The most distinguished men of the colony, with the Italian Consul, Conte Bolegnesi, as head, participated in this great manifestation of Italian patriotism.

The national hymn best liked was a war song, composed by Professor Di Leo with lyrics by F. Bellandi.

L'Italia, March 12, 1916.

ITALIAN RED CROSS EXPEDITION

Expenses to Rome . . . . .	\$1,659.00
Help to Families of Members summoned for military service . . . . .	2,845.96
Expenses to the Families for the transportation of soldiers . . . . .	1,057.87
Office Expenses . . . . .	238.25
Postal Expenses . . . . .	233.99
Stamp Expenses . . . . .	72.00
Various Expenses . . . . .	21.64
Christmas Packages . . . . .	1,881.64
Bauer and Black - Medicinals . . . . .	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,219.38

In the hands of the Treasurer, February 29, 1916 . . . . . \$9,620.75

Of the above sum we can show that everything spent was for absolute necessities.

We feel obliged to speak with admiration of the women of this committee, who went out to collect bundles of clothing, in the bitter-cold month of December, with a success surpassing all expectations. Certainly, the thought of our brothers in war who were suffering at the same time, gave them courage to help relieve that suffering.

Chicago, March 15, 1916

Signed: Mr. Attilio D'Ammadia, 2347 W. 25th Street,  
Mrs. Consiglia Bartolomei; Mr. Guiseppi Malato.

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L'Italia, March 12, 1916.



**THE RED CROSS DELEGATION SEND THEIR SINCERE THANKS**

The delegation of the Italian Red Cross has completed its report of the funds collected and spent from the beginning of the Red Cross Drive to the 29th of February.

The delegation takes this opportunity to express its thanks to all who cooperated in assuring the success of the drive.

The report follows:

When the Italian Government declared war on Austria in May, an enthusiastic cry arose in Italy, whose echo was heard in the distant colonies. The colony here in Chicago did not want to be second to anyone, so it accepted the invitation of the Italian Consul, Count Bolognesi; and the two delegates of the Red Cross, Dr. Colini, and Dr. Lagoria, appointed a committee which immediately began its work, and succeeded in collecting the sum of \$21,384.93.

Collection during the first meeting of the committee, May 27, 1915	\$1798.50
Italian Red Cross Expedition to Rome	1659.00



L'Italia, March 12, 1916.

Help to Families of Members Summoned for Military Service	\$2845.96
Expenses to the Families for Transportation of Soldiers	1057.87
Office Expenses	238.25
Postal Expenses	233.99
Stamp Expenses	72.00
Various Expenses	21.64
Christmas Packages	1881.64
Bauer & Black -- Medicinals	200.00

Total Expense - \$12214.18



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L'Italia, Jan. 2, 1916.

ITALIAN

FOR THE SOLDIERS

4,059 packages containing woolen pants, stockings, cigars, chocolates, etc., collected by the Italian women of Chicago who are members of the Auxiliary Committee of the Chicago Red Cross, have been sent through the Italian Consul to the soldiers at the front.





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L'Italia, Nov. 14, 1915.

**ANOTHER GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION FROM  
THE GIOVANE ITALIA SOCIETY**

The Giovane Italia Society at a meeting on the 8th of November, decided to have each member of the society pay twenty-five cents a month tax for the benefit of the Italian soldiers at war.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Nov. 14, 1915

**CLOTHING FOR THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS,  
AT THE FRONT**

The Italian women of our colony will accomplish patriotic work by making clothes of strong and heavy wool, such as stockings, underwear, gloves, scarfs, etc.

Send the clothing to the Italian Consul who will send them to Her Majesty the Queen of Italy, who will in turn send them to the soldiers.

Christmas packages offered by the Italian women will be sold at \$0.50 for the benefit of the soldiers. You can also buy these packages from the Italian Consul, or the Delegation of the Red Cross in Chicago, in the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Room 1612-13, Masonic Temple.

Besides a beautiful greeting on the label, there is space for the donor's name. Those who are unable to fight for their Fatherland, can do their share by responding with contributions, thus making themselves worthy of their Fatherland.



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L'Italia, Nov. 14, 1915.

THE PROPOSAL OF ONE OF OUR COUNTRYMEN

Mr. A. Burlini, who resides at 66 W. Grand Avenue, sends us the following letter:

"Respectable Mr. Director: I take the liberty to explain an idea of mine, which is recommended to the delegates of the Italian Red Cross of Chicago. My proposition is to organize a group of voluntary militiamen, completely equipped and directed by an Italian doctor, and ship them to their fatherland so that they may place themselves at the disposal of the Italian government."

"I think that the carrying out of such a plan, besides furnishing a wonderful opportunity to serve their country, would also display the patriotism of the Italians of Chicago."

WPA 411.7 PFOJ.30275

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ITALIAN



I G Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept.-Oct.-Nov., 1915.

IV

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

By order of the president, this session of the Executive Council was called to discuss a communication from the Italian Royal Council regarding the Italian Government's loan in this country.

Those present were the Italian Consul, Count Bolognesi, President Cuneo, and Councillors Longhi, Davia, Bragno, and Mastro -Valerio and Gualano. The Consul explained the reason for the session and suggested that the Chamber issue an order stating that the Italian Government is seeking a loan of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) and that Lee, Higginson, and Company, Boston, New York, and Chicago bankers were authorized to sell the bonds.

This information was officially given by the Italian Consul of Commerce, which recommends that all Italians buy these bonds representing a secure investment.

Cav. F. Cuneo, president.



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L'Italia, Sept. 12, 1915.

ITALIAN

[PATRIOTIC ITALIANS]

Last Tuesday evening 320 of our countrymen left Chicago on the Pere Marquette Railroad for New York to sail for Italy and offer their services to the nation.

Scenes of sublime patriotism were shown as men enrolled at the depot in the hours preceding the departure.

With the departure of Tuesday's group this colony numbers close to two thousand who have volunteered to fight for their Fatherland.

This last convoy has boarded the "Tommaso di Savoia" for Italy.

It is calculated that there arrives in Italy from all parts of the United States, from 3,000 to 5,000 men weekly.

In all parts of the United States Italians parade through the Italian quarters singing patriotic songs, and enthusiastically applaud as the Italian flag passes by.





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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Aug. 15, 1915



### SUBSCRIPTIONS ON ITALIAN NATIONAL LOAN

We have learned that many of our countrymen have manifested a desire to subscribe for the new loan floated by the Italian government. The Banco di Napoli (Bank of Naples) has arranged for subscriptions on the national debt, to be made through the First Dearborn National Bank of Chicago.

The conditions of this loan are very advantageous; therefore every Italian should profit by this opportunity to invest their savings in a manner that produces a good rate of interest, together with an absolute guarantee of their capital.

Because of the high exchange rate on American money, investors will receive not less than  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  on their investments, which represents a rate of interest superior to that which is obtained from a Trust and Savings Bank.

It is certain that the value of the Italian lire will be raised as soon as the war ends.

Loan bonds purchased will considerably increase in value; in fact, do not be surprised if a bond of 1,000 lire, now worth \$140.80, will later increase to \$175.

L'Italia, Aug. 15, 1915.

The privilege of subscription is restricted to members of Italian nationality, so that the expenses in this historic period of its national life might be provided by its people and not by other foreign governments.



L'Italia, August 8, 1915.

[ITALIAN BONDS]

Many of our countrymen of different classes and conditions, go to the Italian Consul Conte Guilio Bolegnesi, subscribing to the National Loan as a profitable speculation and act of patriotism.

Because the Italian money exchange is so high, 1,000 lire bonds can be purchased for only \$15 in American money. On such bonds the Italian government pays a 5% yearly interest, which is payable every six months.

ITALIAN

III H      Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1915, p. 15.

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NATIONAL LOAN

The Executive Council of this Chamber of Commerce knowing that our motherland is in need of money to supply our heroic soldiers with ammunition and arms, has unanimously resolved to increase the propaganda among Italian merchants and industrialists of this and other cities and who are under this Consulate's jurisdiction, to induce them to buy more bonds of the Italian Government loan and which can be redeemed in the next 25 years. For that purpose it has sent a form letter to 29 newspapers published in Italian, in this Consular district, which will give more incentive to the drive for funds.

Our countrymen know the dangers confronting our motherland and which are also ours. Save her from the threat of our enemy and know that he who helps to victory with money is as patriotic as he who gives himself.





Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1915, p. 15.

Besides the patriotic angle, subscribing to this Italian Loan will guarantee certain privileges as well as a substantial profit. This investment pays 5 per cent, is exempt from taxes present or future, and is payable every-year. Besides the subscribers will pay only 97.50 lire for every 100 lire bond.

Considering the present exchange between the Italian and American money, the money invested will give a 30 per cent discount, thus to obtain a profit of 33 per cent it is only necessary to invest 67 lire to have a credit of 100 lire and the interest is paid on the 100 lire.

Therefore we ask everyone who has money to invest to perform a double duty, one to help the mothercountry, and another to help himself with a sound and profitable investment.





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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, February, 1915, p. 15.

Said loan can be paid in nine months time and can be redeemed any time at 95 per cent of the current value with 5 per cent interest. Italy can meet the payment of this loan. We give you an idea of its financial position:

- a. The income of the nation is increasing because the national wealth is increasing.
- b. The nation has 414,000,000 lire of new incomes to pay the interest on the loan.
- c. The national wealth of Italy is increasing every year by 1,000,000,000, thus the war cost will be recuperated in a short time.

No matter how small the investment, many small investments will add up to millions and billions. To our countrymen who have at heart the interest of the mother-country we say, "Give, and give, and give."

L'Italia, June 29, 1915.

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ITALIAN RESERVISTS LEAVE FOR ITALY



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The sons of Italy, scattered in the large American continent, are answering very enthusiastically to the appeal of their fatherland, which is an appeal for their help against our country's enemies. A quantity of letters have arrived at the consul's offices, written by young men who are eager to enlist.

After the first departure of the reservists who arrived in Chicago last Sunday evening, others followed rapidly.

They departed on the 16th of June from Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cleveland, and embarked in New York on the "Dante Aleghieri" which sailed on the 19th of June. There were fifty from Milwaukee, fifty from St. Louis, and one-hundred from Cleveland.

The next departure of reservists from Chicago will take place Monday evening the 21st of June from the Polk St. station. There will be one-hundred, and they will embark on the "Europe", which will sail from New York on the 23rd of June.

Then on the 24th of June there will be another departure of two-hundred reservists, fifty of whom are from Duluth, Minnesota.

Meanwhile, it does us good to know that the Italian government will assist the families of the soldiers who answered the call to arms in a foreign land, in



ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 29, 1915.

addition to assistance given these families from a fund collected by the Red Cross.

To assure assistance to the families of these soldiers a fund has been established by the "Figh d' Italia" Society in New York.

In fact, the Supreme Lodge of the Sons of Italy has decided to help each family with a weekly contribution.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, March 7, 1915.

THE QUEEN OF ITALY THANKS THE UNIONE SICILIANA.

The National Consul of Chicago in the name of the Queen Elena of Italy, thanked the Unione Siciliana for its contribution of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) towards the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

The Consul's letter to the president of the Union follows:

Mr. President:

I have the honor to offer you the heart-felt thanks of Her Majesty, Queen Elena, our August Sovereign, for your contribution of five thousand, two hundred and sixty-three (5,263) lire which offering was for the relief of victims of the recent earthquake. At the same time, I transmit to you the complete list of the items acquired by Her Majesty with that money. Assuring you of my most worthy consideration, I remain,

The Royal Consul  
(signed) Bolognesi.

L'Italia, Feb. 15, 1915

**TAG DAY**



A group of Italian women has taken the initiative in having a "Tag Day" for the benefit of the victims of the Abruzzi earthquake, and it will take place March 13 and 14th, Saturday and Sunday.

The downtown district is excluded from the selling of tags but, naturally, the greater sale of the tags will be more concentrated in the Italian wards.

This Italian "Tag Day", will be under the direction of Miss Lucia Russo, 1031 South Morgan St., and Mrs. Elvira Bergamo. Their assistants will be Miss Anna George, Mrs. Anna Mardulli; Miss R. Maggi, Miss M. Labriola, Miss M. Barone, Mrs. R. Russo, Miss Louise Falco, Mrs. L. Palmero, Miss E. Wirch, Miss R. Bennett, Mrs. D. Parise, Mrs. M. Guarnicki, Miss J. Maguire, Miss M. Labriola, Miss A. Passo, Mrs. Lucy Volo, Miss Maria Angarola, Miss Emily Baladi, Mrs. L. Pecoraro, and Mrs. Messeli.



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ITALIAN



L'Italia, January 24, 1915.

# GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE COLONY FOR ITALIAN VICTIMS OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Answering to the appeal given by the Italian Chamber of Commerce to the Italian societies, about fifty conationals assembled at a meeting held Wednesday night in the Sherman Hotel, for the purpose of forming a committee to raise funds for the victims of the earthquake.

Even though the meeting was not attended by a large number, we have united the most efficient forces of the colony, for the work which will raise assistance for the quake victims.

After an appeal made by the Italian Consul Conte Bolegnesi in which he enlarged on the seriousness of the new catastrophe and the hopes of these ruined cities that the conationals solidly stand behind and help. A subscription was started, which resulted in more than one thousand dollars being collected.

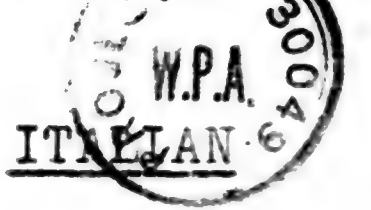


L'Italia, January 24, 1915.

Then they proceeded to the selection of the various committees.

The Executive Committee consists of the following people:- Cav. Frank Cuneo, president, Cav. Dr. C. Voleni, first vice-president, Mr. B. P. Barasa, second vice-president, Cav. Dr. A. Lagorio, treasurer, Mr. A. Gualano, secretary and G. Rodighiero, assistant secretary. Consul Bolegnesi was chosen honorary president. Other committees formed to urge subscriptions in the Italian wards, are as follows:- Messers. Stefano Malato, C. Raggio, Oscar Durante, E. Longhi, G. Inalato, D. Baeci, Sam Tognotti, J. Bertelli, Pietro Costa, John Raggio, A. Mastrovalerio, J. Pellegrini, M. Mastrogioanni, H. Lawton, R. Romano, J. B. Lavezzorio and the Reverends Cav. Gambera, Angelurci.

It is our duty to help in this terrible misfortune that the Italian government is in. It has declared itself unwilling to accept any help from other governments.



L'Italia, January 24, 1915.

And so it is up to us to offer our assistance to our unfortunate fatherland. Let us sacrifice something that we can spare and let us give where it will do the most good.

The first list of subscribers have raised \$1,265.00.

The money given by those who subscribed was sent last Thursday morning to the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross. The money was sent by cable money order through the Fort Dearborn National Bank. All contributions to be sent to Italy from the Consul's office, may be sent without charge.

The Italian Women's Welfare Society always ready to give a helping hand, has sent a check of fifty dollars to the executive committee treasury.



L'Italia, January 24, 1915.

In the meantime, other societies have planned to hold meetings the first week of the month also for the purpose of raising funds. Private individuals are also prepared to do their duty.

The concert to be given at the Colliseum under the direction of Mr. M. Ferullo, will be a benefit performance, and Mr. M. Petrini has also offered his band gratis.

A great sentiment of brotherhood has developed in the hearts of the Italians following this new disaster in our fatherland, and each one feels that it is his duty to give whatever he can to his suffering countrymen.

Lawyer Barasa is doing all he can to have one day set aside as Italian tag day to help the unfortunates in Italy in this economic misfortune. Meanwhile, the distribution of subscription blanks for the collecting of funds has been started. The Executive Committee informs us that the only blanks authorized by it are those that carry the seal of the Italian Consul of Chicago.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1915. No. 1-2.

### THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE.

The Executive Council of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, immediately following the catastrophe in Italy, appealed to the Italian colony to form a colonial committee for the purpose of collecting funds from the Italians of this city and suburbs, for the benefit of victims of the recent earthquake.

A colonial meeting was held January 20, in the Crystal Room of the Sherman Hotel. A great number of Italians attended the meeting. The Italian Consul, Conte Guilio Bolognesi, presided. He opened the nomination of candidates for the Executive Committee. The following were unanimously chosen:

Cavalier Frank Cuneo, president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Camillo Volini, vice president; Bernardo P. Barasa, treasurer; Dr. Lagorio and Mr. Giovanni Rigali, lawyer; Alberto N. Gualano, secretary; and Mr. G. Rodighiezo, assistant secretary.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1915. No. 1-2.

The first donations from among those present netted \$1,265. The following day this sum was wired to the Italian Red Cross, Conte of Somaglia, through the Fort Dearborn National Bank.

So the same day the Executive Committee met to decide on ways and means of carrying on the collection of funds. Subscription blanks were mailed to various members. To date these members have collected more than \$6,000 of which \$3,000 was sent to the Italian Red Cross and the remainder deposited in the Fort Dearborn National Bank.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 27, 1914.

MASS MEETING OF PROTEST AGAINST POLICIES OF ITALIAN  
GOVERNMENT

Last Saturday at Bowen Hall, in Hull House, a mass-meeting was held by that part of our colony which resents the bloody reaction accomplished in Italy by the Government of Salandra, Premier of Italy.

The meeting room was crowded with sympathizers attracted as usual, by the great event in our colony.

At 8: o'clock, Dr. A. Molinari, acting as chairman, opened the meeting. He then gave the floor to Mr. Carlo Bartalini, who praised the solidarity displayed by the Italian workers of Chicago by financially and morally helping their brothers, who are at present, suffering in Italy.

Dr. Molinari said that the Italian workers in need of substantial help, which help may be given only by contributing and not simply by meetings





La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 27, 1914.

of protest and sympathy.

For this purpose \$24.80 was collected among those present, a good beginning for a larger amount to be collected in our colony.

Then, Mr. Vincent Vacirca, Director of our newspaper, gave a resume of the history of the working-class movement in Romagna. He said that if the overt pretext was the Ancona incident, the real cause of the massacre was a product of the economic situation in Italy: the crises produced by the unproductive war in Libya.

At the end of the meeting, it was resolved to formulate the following protest: "The Italian workers of Chicago, assembled at a meeting held at Hull House on the evening of June 20, 1914, under the auspices of the Italian federations of the Socialist Party, protest against the assassinations of unarmed Italian people by the agents of the Italian Government,



La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 27, 1914. \

and pledge their moral and financial solidarity to their brothers in **Italy** who are struggling for their freedom, and who wish for the early establishment of a Communist Republic."

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 23, 1914.

CAROTIS' PROPOSAL TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR AN  
INVESTIGATION OF THE LODGING HOUSE OF CHICAGO

Last week, Comrade Caroti, member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, introduced a proposal for an investigation of the clerical acts committed by Consul Bolognesi in Chicago.

It seems that the Consul does not move a finger in behalf of our countrymen without asking for the help of the priests and nuns.

We are informed, in a telegram from Italy, that the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Borsarelli, answering the proposal of Caroti, declared himself in favor of Consul Bolognesi, and approved his policy of entrusting the lodging house for the needy of Chicago Italians to the worthy Sisters of the Sacred Heart.





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:       La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 23, 1914.

We are not a little surprised by the approval of the Italian Government of the clerical conduct of Consul Bolognesi, and we do not expect that Mr. Bolognesi will even be scolded by his Government.

Our goal, completely reached, was to have the question discussed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and to thus let all liberal Italy know how the taxpayer's money is spent in foreign lands.

Two Italian newspapers commented benignly on the decision rendered by the Undersecretary. They said that the act of the Italian Consul of Chicago "has received the commendation of the colony."

This assertion is completely false. Proof of this is the fact that the Consul closed the lodging house "for lack of funds," because the miserly leaders of Chicago's Italian colony, after giving a few pennies, refused to support it any longer.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 23, 1914.

Where was the approval of our colony? What were the colony's comments on the lodging house? All were protests against the Consul's attitude.

And the ten famous benefactors, led by Dr. Volini, who were supposed to support the shelter home, independent of the subsidy of the Italian government--where have they hidden themselves?

Once more we affirm that our campaign was not a protest against the lodging house as an institution, but against the methods of the Consul, who used that institution for the dissemination of monastic propaganda.

Such institutions must be organized without any distinction of creed or sect.

Our colony, like those of other nationalities, has energy enough to erect and support any institution only if it is based on humanitarian sentiments--and



La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 23, 1914.

not on the desires of private and partisan propagandists.

We Socialists do not believe in the debasing system of philanthropy, but we are not against it when it is done for purposes other than deceitful political or religious objectives.

However, we think that our propaganda is much more effective than that of any philanthropic institution, because if the poor people would follow the teaching of our propaganda, there would not be any more unemployed, nor would there be any necessity for a lodging house, clerical Consuls or miserly self-appointed leaders of the colony.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1914.

THE CLUB GIORDANO BRUNO'S MASS-MEETING  
THE CLERICAL-CONSULAR BOYCOTT.



The mass-meeting called by the Club Giordano Bruno, as a protest against the deed of the Italian Consul in giving the management of the so-called lodging house to the nuns, should have taken place in the Roma Theater.

But at the last moment, the proprietor, influenced by somebody who thought that in the meeting improper facts would be discussed and revealed, refused the use of the theater.

We did not give up. We immediately found another place, the Dante Theater, and the mass-meeting took place just the same, in spite of the supporters of Count Bolognesi and the clericals.

The mass-meeting was presided over by Mr. Eugenio Pecori a member of the Club. First in Italian, and then in English, he explained the noble purpose of the mass-meeting, which was to protest against the Consul for having entrusted the management of that overcrowded "shanty" which is called a lodg-



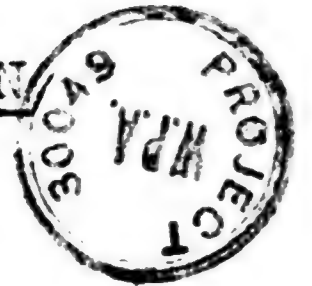
La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1914.

ing house, to the nuns—who are using that hypocritical privilege to gain merits and to propagate their abominable Catholic doctrine.

He vindicated the high mission of the Club, [and refuted] the stupid insinuations of hysterical clericals, who had so influenced Hull House against the Club, that the Club was refused the use of Bowen Hall for the commemoration of Giordano Bruno, free thinker martyr.

Then Comrade T. Lucidi, official speaker of the Club, delivered a very interesting speech. He recapitulated the painful history of our immigration to America, and described the efforts exerted by consular officers, priests, and outstanding Italians, for the welfare of the suffering mass, in contrast to the efforts of those who are assuming airs of benefactors when they really are mystifiers, liars and leeches of humanity. He praised the high mission of the Club, which mission is that of illuminating the darkness, which has been imposed on humanity by sacred dogma, with the torch of truth. He attacked the Italian Consul, who, availing himself of the fund which the Italian government put at his disposal for the welfare of the needy, used it to make propaganda for the priests and nuns. They-in turn-with the excuse of charity, conspire against the intellectual and economic redemption of the





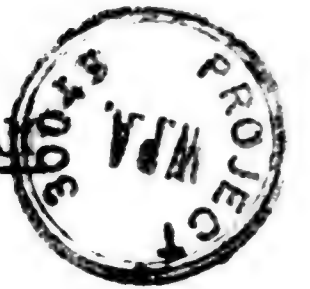
La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1914.

working people, whom they try to hold down as slaves of religious superstitions and the present politico-economic system.

Mr. E. Gradinetti then addressed the meeting, in the name of the Socialists of Chicago. He deplored the acts of Consul Bolognesi and condemned the wretchedness of such acts. Talking about the Consular's office, he described it not as an office for protection and aid, but as an agency of international espionage.

At the end, one of the inmates of the famous lodging house described, in a few words, the place where the indigents are suffering from starvation, cold, and the abuses of the "good Sisters." He said that the ten inmates who came to our office to protest against the treatment received at the lodging house were thrown out of [the shelter] by policemen.

It was resolved to draw up a petition and send it as a protest, with a telegram, to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Rome.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1914.

As a consequence of the mass-meeting, we were informed that in the lodging house certain acts of coercion were used against the inmates who had the courage to protest; and a few, who refused to submit themselves to shameful impositions, were, as was said at the meeting, thrown out of the lodging house by the police.

"Worthy of praise" is the imperative admonition of a well known doctor, a satellite of Consul Bolognesi. He said, to the protesting inmates: "If you do not like to stay here, get out!" And yet they do not ask for too much, dear doctor. They, in suffering the humiliation of charity, wish, at least, that their stomachs be filled, so that their liberty of conscience should be respected and not be gagged-as in the times of the Holy Inquisition-every time they feel inclined to make a just protest or to reveal the truth.

Go ahead, then, Mr. Consul, priests, nuns, and self styled benefactors! You show that you are afraid of those who have the courage to openly criticize your acts. We take advantage of your fright, and we will continue to reveal to the public your outrages and scandalous acts.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

TO THE ITALIANS OF CHICAGO.

Until to-day we believed that Mr. Bolognesi was the best and most independent man ever placed at the head of the Italian Consulate in Chicago. Until to-day we believed him to be (after his repeated assertions), politically neutral, without any preferences of personal political ideas.

But to-day, we do not believe so. His diplomatic tact has failed him and he openly reveals himself to us and to the intelligent part of our colony as a real papist and clerical.

None of us would contest his right to open a shelter to provide beds and meals for the unfortunate in distress, who have been thrown in the street by unemployment these past months, unemployment caused by a social system which the Consul defends officially and privately.

The right which we strongly contest is that of entrusting this new benevolent institution to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. We contest his right to use the Italian government's money, money of the people, to protect (under the appearance of beneficence) his own clerical ideals.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

We contest his right to give Rome the impression that in Chicago it is possible to help the poor people only through the interference of priests, monks, or nuns.

We question the validity of the opinion that people believe that what he has done was the only thing that could be done.

Mr. Bolognesi never has openly revealed his views on public welfare, except to a few persons to whom he has expressed himself privately. And now, after an accomplished deed, he announces in the newspapers that starving Italians may have, from now on, a bowl of soup-thanks to consular-monastic charity.

How can Mr. Bolognesi say that no other way was open to him? Was it not an insult to the other existing beneficent institutions of our colony that he completely ignored them? But he has clerical sympathies and so he chose the only way possible.

Our clever Consul is perfectly free to be clerical as long as he wishes; but the most independent and intelligent Italians of Chicago will not overlook

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

that provocation, and will oppose such policies with an energetic anti-clerical movement.

Our objection is not that we do not attribute the right importance to the new institution as such, but that several hundred dollars of the Italian government's money, obtained by the witty diplomatic clericalism of Mr. Bolognesi, will be used for Catholic propaganda through the medium of a bowl of soup.

We stand for the principle of the thing, but we rightfully maintain that it is time for the representative of Italy to stop using the money of the Italian government to give help to the Catholic Church, the defrauder of our colonies.

The time has arrived for anti-clerical Italians to arouse themselves, organize and fight.

The impurity of the Catholic influx to this country is becoming more insufferable and repugnant. Its everlasting insincerity is that it operates not for the good but for the purpose of extending its pestilential influence.





La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

As an example, consider the activities here in America of the Catholic Church in establishing grammar schools in opposition to the [secular] public schools. It is certainly admirable to teach children; however, the priests perform that task not for the good of it, but as a chance for propaganda. And this our priests, in their Italo-American schools, are anti-Italians for the original sin, and anti-Americans for their daily acts.

Take notice of them in their hospitals and orphanages, in their welfare institutions; they always use the same deceitful hypocrisy. In one hand a piece of bread, and in the other hand the Crucifix; and before you can bite the piece of bread, you must kiss the Crucifix. Beautiful sentiment of charity! Was that the teaching of Christ?

It is better to starve than to bite the bait on the hook as the fish do. This is the way the free thinkers of our colony are thinking and they will try to expend all their energies to denounce the ignoble and everlasting trickery of the priests and nuns.



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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

OPEN LETTER TO THE ITALIAN CONSUL.

Mr. Consul:

What is happening in our colony compels me to reveal to you, in chronological order, the actual events taking place.

These events are of such importance that they cannot be overlooked; as you know, the public should know the truth and should not be deceived as was the case when the Italian newspapers of Chicago, without knowledge of the real facts, filled various columns with incorrect statements, foolishness, and lies.

Two or three weeks ago, the American newspapers made much ado over the news that the Italian Government, through its representative, Count G. Bolognesi, had rented a four-story building and furnished it with thirty beds, so that the poor people of our colony who are without any resources, could be sheltered and fed.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

We are not interested in the American press, but we would like to talk about the Italian newspapers. Do you think, Mr. Consul, that they are interested in protecting our honor and dignity?

Certainly not. If they were, they would not say so much about the Lodging House.

Why don't the newspapermen personally investigate the facts before writing their long articles? In expressing their own opinions to the public it is necessary that they be well informed, and aware of what they want to publish; we are sure that if they had followed our advice, they would not have printed so many lies, lies which are damaging our colony.

Since it appears that we are lacking in honest newspapermen, I will assume the task and will try to do my best. Aroused by the curiosity to see the celebrated Lodging House established by the Italian Government through its representative in this city, last Friday I went in search of that welfare institution; but I could not find it-because it was not located on the street announced by the newspapers. The next day, Saturday, I finally found it-not on Little Street-but at 802 Centre Avenue-now Racine Avenue-.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

It is not a four-story but a three-story building, and not all three floors are occupied by our indigent countrymen: the second and third floors are rented to private families. Thus only one floor, the first, is used for lodging. On this floor were crowded about fifty persons. It was about 10 A. M. when I arrived, and soup was being served. Every one was seated. Two or three were acting as waiters.

A gentleman, a representative of Count Bolognesi, maintained order. At his request, I informed him that I was an Italian interested in seeing the place, I remained until the end of the meal. Thus I had the opportunity of seeing the quality of the soup that was served. The soup looked like dish water and it contained only a few pieces of broken macaroni of inferior quality. Four or five (wafer-thin) slices of bread completed the meal. Meals are served twice a day: at 10:30 A. M., and at 4:30 P. M. There is an interval of about nineteen (sic) hours between supper and the morning meal of the next day.

I asked about the beds, and the representative of Count Bolognesi replied that the beds were not ready yet; but he could not tell me the reason. I thought: Perhaps the beds were ordered from a high-grade factory which



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

specializes in high-grade beds, the only kind appropriate for a government shelter.

The space used as a dormitory is not adequate for the needs, unless they consider the floor as a mattress and the roof as a blanket.

Poor unfortunates! For two weeks they have lived this life. And all the newspapers are boasting to the public about the wonderful "Lodging House." And do you know why, most illustrious Count? Because you had the wonderful idea of availing yourself of your contact with the clerical gang.

And before I ask you a few questions I would like to advise the readers and newspapermen of Chicago that they will accomplish a good deed if they will personally investigate [the conditions in the Shelter]. They will verify my contention that it is only a scheme to gain money to fatten those Sisters of the Sacred Heart.



However, the press said that this Lodging House-not yet operating, incidentally-was financed by the Italian Government (with money collected from unfortunate Italian people); but to-day, subscription lists are being circulated among the Italians for that purpose.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan, 3, 1914.

Why do they not make themselves clear? Whose is the responsibility of supporting the Shelter, the Government's, or the colony's? If it is the colony's duty, [we ask,] how many welfare institutions must it support? Do you not think it time to stop such schemes? The colony is financially exhausted already. Who must take care of the shelter, the Italian Women's Society, or the Sisters of the Sacred Heart?

We do not understand any thing any more. Too much confusion. And all this makes matters worse for the unfortunates in need, and ignorant people, who bite the bait only because some self-styled "Big Shot" makes a financial donation-not for any altruistic sentiment he might have-but only to make himself [favorably] conspicuous.

You ask for proof? You want to know who these patriotic "Big Shots" are? Anything they have done or are doing, they do to help the priests and nuns, not to help the poor people.

Ask those "Big Shots," if they ever gave any help to Hull House! And yet this institution has done much more good than all the priests and nuns.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 3, 1914.

Nine year ago, an Evangelical Mission was on Clark St., and Marquis Petacci was the pastor. During the winter, more than one hundred needy were sheltered and fed there. But the press and the self-styled conspicuous people did not pay any attention to that.

At the Evangelic Church on Polk and Sholto Street, I had the opportunity to notice that the pastor, Mr. Petacci, did not forget to help the poor Italians in need with milk, clothing, shoes, etc. But not one of the "Big-Shots" paid any tribute to Mr. Petacci. Do you understand, Count Bolognesi?

But when your dear friend Father Gambara is doing a very small deed, you hear much "toad-croaking," and the Royal Consul works hard to bestow upon Father Gambara the Cross of the Crown of Italy.

In concluding, I beg the Italians of Chicago to co-operate with me, financially and morally, in offering a floral tribute of garlic and onions to our illustrious Count, as a token of our gratitude to the "greatest benefactor" of the Italians of Chicago.

(Signed) G. Orrico.



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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

COLONIAL CHRONICLES DEDICATED TO THE ITALIAN  
CONSUL IN CHICAGO.  
Italian Womens' Welfare Society.

My dear Mr. Consul:

You may recall my writing to you in one of my other letters about the welfare society of the Italian women of this city.

I wish to repeat: if the administration of this Society is not changed, it will have the same end as the Dante Alighieri, because it operates on the same basis, that is, vanity and personal ambition. To you, therefore, falls the responsibility of reviving this useful organization, not only because it is Italian, but because it was initiated by your superior, our Ambassador to Washington.

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

As you can see for yourself, the Society is losing ground every day. You are aware of the fiasco which resulted from this year's dance given in the Auditorium Hotel's most aristocratic ballroom. Despite the most extensive newspaper publicity carried on for two months up to the date of the dance; despite the arduous work of the committee, composed of the most prominent women in the colony, it was a veritable fiasco. Of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Italians in Chicago, only two hundred and fifty attended and that number included the members and their families. So, actually, only about one hundred outsiders attended.

Nevertheless, the newspaper L'Italia boldly reported that the attendance reached the five hundred mark and that it was a great success, of which the colony could well be proud.

One should, it is true, encourage beneficent institutions, but they must be institutions with a serious program, and led by capable persons. In our

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

colony, especially among the women, that element is missing. We have good mothers, good housekeepers, but for administering a society, we have no one. The newspaper L'Italia is fully aware of this, but dares not mention it -- for fear, perhaps -- of losing subscribers.

Therefore, Mr. Consul, if you do not wish to see this Society disappear, do as I advise, without considering the fact that the advice comes from the [minority] in our colony. I advise you to enter as a member, to bring in with you others of good will, and to try to persuade the brave women that the best thing for the organization is to ally itself with an American Charitable organization -- for in doing that -- it would be acting for its own good.



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La parola dei socialisti, Nov. 27, 1918.

CONCILIATION BETWEEN THE TWO ITALIAN PARTIES  
IN 1918



After a silence of weeks caused by the lack of space, due to urgent articles which had to be published, I again turn to you.

What do you think of the elections in Italy, Mr. T. G. S. Certainly you must have been satisfied, although not as satisfied as you would have been had the results been in accordance with the wishes of the Trifurco Transatlantica. Unfortunately it did not go that way, but even I am content. Nevertheless, I would have liked it to go to a certain extent. For instance, I wish that Giovanni Agnelli, instead of Cignoni, had been elected from Livorno. That would have been a slap in the face to King Victor Emmanuel - who is still alive.

And yet, Cignoni is one of those who are known as 'left' men - not one of those who today are known as 'right' men at the expense of the ignorant majority.

In Parola dei socialisti, Dec. 23, 1913.



It is time that the nationalists attribute a great merit to their king and call him the best crowned-head of any state in Europe. Further, they say that no other dynasty in Europe has done what the House of Savoy has accomplished in fifty years.

I think I can give a practical example of the benefits which the Italian people have derived from the Savoy Government. On a railroad construction job in Illinois, three hundred Italians were employed. On payday they met at an appointed place and as each received his pay he signed his name on the register. Of the three hundred, only one, to the honor and glory of the Italian Government, could sign his name. Then the paymaster, in admiration of this one phenomenal worker, gave him a cigar. The others filled the register with crosses, until it looked like a graveyard filled with crosses of the House of Savoy.

Speaking of the civilization of the Arabs, I have this to tell you. A few years ago, 742 Forquer St. was occupied by a saloon, the owner of which was

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 29, 1913.

Mr. Barase, a scoundrel with a false reputation for honesty and president of a number of societies. When I had occasion to pass by this place, I saw persons of both sexes enter; the women, for the most part, were old. I could not conceive what business might cause them to frequent such a place. One day my curiosity got the best of me. I decided to enter and investigate for myself. I saw that these persons, instead of stopping at the bar, walked to the back - room. I presumed that someone was ill, and considering the reputation of that personage, Mr. Barase, decided that the sick person must be of his family. I asked him who was sick, but he, removing his hat, answered, "No one is sick, thank God; there is a statue of San Donato there and these people come here to say their prayers before it, since he is one of the most miraculous saints." I asked for permission to view the saint, and Mr. Barase graciously consented, so I entered. The room had been transformed into a chapel. A statue, weighing close to a half-ton, was placed on a table. At each side of the statue stood an unlighted candelabra. The only light was from an oil lamp set in a glass. Before the statue stood a cushion not for the saint's use, but to receive the alms of the faithful.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 29, 1913.

For kneeling benches, two old macaroni boxes were being used. But what was more interesting was to see a screen which was set up to cover the statue. This screen or curtain, perhaps to give a sample of Italian and Catholic cleanliness, was a bed sheet, which from all appearances had not been washed for two months previous to being removed from the bed. It had red and green spots, and had it not been for the grime it could have been used for an Italian flag.

Since then, the location of the statue has been changed. It can now be found in the Bacigalupo Undertaking Parlors, at 755 Forquer St.

Giuseppe Orrico.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE SOCIALISTS OF ITALY.

p. 1 - Comrades and sympathizers!

During the next three months the Socialist party in Italy will fight one of its most memorable election campaigns. The Italian proletariat, beaten in its strikes, fired upon in its demonstrations, shipped off to an unjust war with its protests unheeded and its groans stifled, facing starvation because of unemployment, taxed to the limit, robbed by a thieving government, manhandled by bosses, by priests, and by the police, is finally in a position to raise its voice and have its say.

One little word on a piece of paper, vindication and its freedom. One little word may signify for the proletariat of today, and for future generations, justice, liberty, and equality.

Comrades! We must in some way aid our comrades in Italy. In some way we must demonstrate our sympathy for their aims in the coming battle.



La Parola dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

They need more than verbal support. They are not lacking in energy nor in initiative. They need money, the lack of which is so prevalent in Italy, and without which the fight cannot be carried on. Without money an intensive electoral campaign cannot be promoted. Propaganda diffused through the medium of newspapers, placards, meetings, pamphlets, and books requires ample funds in order to be effective.

To send money is the practical solution within our power. The more we send, the more we can influence the outcome of the campaign.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Federation of the Socialist party hereby launches an appeal to all comrades and readers of La Parola and cherishes the hope that a favorable answer will be returned from every corner of the United States.

Comrades, get busy! Let every one of you take a petition to his neighbor and his friends in the colony and solicit money. The chances are that you will be surprised at the number of our compatriots who will gladly contribute to the success of the campaign in Italy.

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

And every one in making his contribution may say: "This is my protest against an unjust war and against the misery, the unemployment, and the illiteracy which afflict my fatherland; this is my protest against the clerical ignorance, against the ferocity of the police, and against the governmental corruption which dishonors my country."

All funds should be sent to the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist party. It is inadvisable to send any money to individuals, since to divide is to weaken. The directors of the Socialist party of Italy are in a better position to judge what will be the best way to spend this money.

As soon as the funds begin to come in, La Parola will publish lists of the contributors.

Italo-American workers! It is not true that we cannot help our comrades in Italy.

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

From this side of the Atlantic, we can in large measure influence the result of the political **campaign** which will terminate in October. Our contributions will be a protest against that corrupt Third Italian Government of the monarchy, **the priests**, and the bosses. May our demonstration of affection for our Italian comrades and of solidarity with them be enthusiastic!

Let every man do his share!

The Executive Committee.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, May 10, 1913.

### THE CHICAGO COMRADES FETE MORGARI.

Although Morgari arrived in Chicago practically unexpected and for a visit limited to forty-eight hours, the Italian Socialist clubs were able on short notice to gather at the Milano restaurant and have a drink in his honor.

Comrade Corti in a brief talk welcomed Morgari in the name of the comrades of Chicago. Corti expressed himself as pleased to know that Morgari would soon be in Italy to resume his fight for the working class.

Morgari was not asked to talk. He seemed to be exhausted in body and in spirit, and that is easy to understand when one considers that he had just crossed a continent which for him contains innumerable things of interest.

Comrade Morgari will leave Chicago to visit the most important cities of the East. He sails for Italy toward the end of the month, thus completing the tour of the world.

MPA (LL) PPO: 1007

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 10, 1913.

La Parola, in the name of all Italian-American Socialists, salutes Morgari, who is undoubtedly one of the most eminent men of the Italian Socialist party. It hopes that he will continue his present course, never swerving to right or to left but marching straight ahead.

The suggestion of a lecture tour of America in the near future seemed to find much favor with Morgari, who hinted that it is not an impossibility. The Italian-American Socialist Federation would sponsor the tour.

(Morgari was a Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies). Translator's note.



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II D 3La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 5, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OPEN LETTER TO THE ITALIAN CONSUL IN CHICAGO.

I take this opportunity to profit by the hospitality offered to readers of La Parola and call your attention to a matter which should be of interest to you in your position as consul.

As you very well know, a group of Italian women prominent in our colony, has formed a welfare society. That is all to our advantage except for a certain fact which come to my attention through an article in a Philadelphia paper a few months ago. It seems that the Chicago correspondent had requested an accounting of the funds received and expended, and that this accounting had not been given or had been given in a manner which left much to be desired.

I recognize, my dear consul, the willingness and the honesty of these women, but there is much truth in the saying that women are long of hair and short of brains.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 5, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Nevertheless I turn to you in the hope that you will intervene in such a way as to reduce the amount of discussion to a minimum.

Please be informed, my dear consul, that the Italian Women's Welfare Society has on hand the sum of \$2000 without the colony's being aware of the identity of the person to whom this sum is entrusted or whether this person has given a sufficient bond as security. I am wondering whether this money has gone the way of the \$500 raised at a picnic for the purpose of erecting an Italian hospital in Chicago.

We do not distrust any one; we merely desire that the colony shall be kept informed of the facts. We, therefore, hope that you will hasten to intervene in this matter.

I hope that you will achieve the desired results.

Giuseppe Orrico.

P. S. My next open letter to you will deal with the street Arabs of Chicago. -G.O.

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L'Italia, July 7, 1912.

THE COLONY HAS DONE NOTHING TOWARDS  
AN AIR FLEET



We have received and published the following letter:

"Dear Editor:

I am sure your courtesy will not deny one of your readers a small space in your worthy paper for some personal observations.

The appeal of the fatherland for assistance in donating an air fleet to the armed forces of our country, of which we can justly feel proud, has been answered by many individuals as well as entire colonies.

But among these I am sorry to say that Chicago does not figure.

The colony of Chicago has the duty of upholding the patriotic traditions. It always has been thoughtful and generous in times of national misfortune and disaster. It erected an imposing monument to our national hero, Garibaldi. And its duty is to continue in the same manner, to show that it holds for its own the ideal of Italians, the grandeur of Italy.

But perhaps the initiative is missing in those who are charged with keeping firm the tie that binds the colony in the motherland. For they have not done

L'Italia, July 7, 1912.

their duty, which is to nourish and stimulate the sentiment of patriotism in the colony. I want to hope that they will remember before the new fleet, made possible by Italian determination, flies over the cities and fields in the pure ozone and azure sky of Italy, bearing witness to the grandeur and strength of Italy.

Worthily yours,

An Humble Reader"

No comments are necessary on the foregoing letter. Other colonies, especially in South America, have shown their attachment for the fatherland by subscribing to the purchase of one or more airplanes. The Chicago colony instead has turned a cold shoulder to it, although it numbers among its members many who are wealthy. When will the colony awaken to its responsibilities, form a committee, hold meetings, and try to revive in the more phlegmatic that love of country.

This paper has always given its support to everything that was to the colony's advantage and is ready, now, to give its support morally and financially to whatever is initiated in this good cause.

Editor's Note.

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV, 1911.

[FOR ITALIAN RED CROSS]

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, has made a warm appeal to its members, for donations in behalf of the Italian Red Cross.

While the Italian soldiers give their lives in the battle field for the idea of a greater Italy. It is the duty of those Italians abroad to show their patriotism by giving pecuniary donations which is the only means to help our fatherland and relieve the war's hardships of those soldiers.

Donations may be sent to the treasurer of local delegation, Dr. Cav. Anthony Lagorio, 812 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia Nov. 25, 1911

### Donations

The Italian Red Cross of Chicago sent 4,000 lire, for the benefit of the families of the deceased soldiers of the Italian Turkish War subscribed to by the Colony of Chicago. The Committee of the Italian Red Cross of Chicago, has sent the following letter to the President of the Sicilian Union.

Dear President:

In the name of the Italian Red Cross of Chicago we wish to express our sincere thanks for the generous contribution of \$2,000 given by the members of your society for the Benefit of the Families of Dead Soldiers of the Italian Turkish War.

We congratulate you and your society for the splendid contribution

We Remain

The Committee of the Red Cross

Dr. Cav. C. Volini

Dr. Cav. A. Lagorio

Dr. A. Pagano, secretary



L'Italia, Nov. 25, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A telegram sent to the King of Italy by the Sicilian Union Mutual Benefit Society.

To the King of Italy:  
Rome, Italy

The Sicilian Union Mutual Benefit Society to show their sorrow and gratitude, for the deceased ones, sends \$2,000 to your majesty to be distributed to mothers, wives, and orphans, of the deceased heroes, in the name of civilization and progress and the greatness of our native land, Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel answers the telegram as follows:

President of the Sicilian Union Mutual Benefit Society, Chicago  
His Majesty sends his sincere thanks to this mutual benefit society for your patriotic offer.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Hearst to notify him of the banquet to be given in his honor by the Italians of Chicago:

William Randolph Hearst, New York

The Sicilian Union, the largest Italian society in Chicago wishes to express its sincere thanks for your sincere and courageous conduct in favoring the Italians during the Italian-Turkish War. The society has voted to give a banquet in your

L'Italia, Nov, 25, 1911

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

honor, in the near future, given by the Italian Colony of this city at what ever time convenient to you. Can you notify the committee giving the date, the month, and the hour when you will be present?

Mr. Hearst accepted the invitation, gladly, and has fixed the date for the banquet as December 15, 1911.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, November 18, 1911.

POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RELIEF OF WOUNDED AND OF THE FAMILIES OF  
SOLDIERS FALLEN IN TRIPOLI.

Our gallant soldiers in Tripoli are adding victory to victory. The flag of our country is feared as it proudly waves, commanding, every day, the respect of Arab and Turk. Unfortunately, this national glory also must bewail the heroes who generously sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country where every step forward for civilization has had its martyrs.

Let us place, therefore, the flower of remembrance on the tombs of those who have gloriously fallen for our dear fatherland; let us carve their names on our hearts, and on our minds, that we may in the future, recite them to our children, but let us not forget their families who weep and are suffering.

The Italia, interpreting the sentiment of all Italians residing in the United States, Mexico, and Canada, makes an appeal to their kindness of

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, November 18, 1911.

heart, sure that the appeal will be answered with enthusiasm.

All subscriptions can be addressed to Dr. C. Volini, 921 S. Halsted St., or Dr. A. Lagorio, 812 Dearborn St., both of whom are representatives of the Italian Red Cross, or to Dr. A. Pagano, who is secretary of the local committee for that organization, at 831 W. Polk St.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Aug. 15, 1908.

COLONIAL CONGRESS IN ROME



The election of the three delegates to represent the Italian Colony of Chicago in Rome, took place at the last meeting of the executive council of the local committee for the Colonial Congress in Rome.

The following three were chosen: Mr. Giuseppe Mirabella, Mr. Clindo Mariotti, and Mr. Oscar Durante. The first two have accepted, but Mr. Durante's business does not permit him to leave the United States during the Fall season. The executive council will therefore have to choose another representative.



L'Italia, June 13, 1908.

[AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTISM OF CHICAGO'S ITALIANS]

We reprint with pleasure the following letter sent to us by the secretary of the Local Committee for the Colonial Congress, and feel that we do not err, when we say that through the admirable members, this committee had the right to be proud of the praise sounded in the words of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Insofar as the first reunion is concerned, very few can rightfully take pride in their attendance record at later meetings. At none of these did a sufficient number intervene to give weight to any decision proposed. At none of these did any one put forward an idea, a suggestion or precept, that had a bearing on the problems confronting the Italian colonist. And, of the societies that have shown cooperation, there are very few. These problems vitally concern all. All realize how necessary is a representative in Rome to make known the need of protecting the interests of Italians in foreign lands. Questions over which there is much raving and controversy, and on which even those most concerned will not venture an opinion. An opinion, or an attitude, to be proposed and presented by the chosen delegates selected by local committees.

ITALIANL'Italia, June 13, 1908.

Here, in Chicago, we followed the advice of the Italian Consul who suggested that all representatives of the societies present, at that first meeting of March 29, be considered as members of the local committees, and thus he gave all an incentive to work toward a common good. What are they waiting for - these societies who lay claim to being the directing forces of the Colony, before they insist that their representatives attend every meeting, and make known their attitudes on the questions that deeply concern the Colony, and also help in choosing the delegates to the Congress, which will present these questions for consideration in Rome, so that Italy may be made aware of the way in which her sons in foreign lands work. Always deaf to pleas of the local committee, are they awaiting the accomplished deed so that they can malign and recriminate against something in which they willingly would not take part?

(The letter follows:)

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 13, 1908.

Chicago, Illinois  
June 8, 1908

Mr. President:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who because of me is aware of the efforts made by the colonists of Chicago to be represented at the Colonial Congress, in assuming that this will also be brought to the attention of Senator De Martino, has asked me, through you, to make known his pleasure for the manner in which you acted on my proposal at your first meeting.

I shall be grateful to you if you make this known to all interested, in the hope and assurance that it will tend to encourage my countrymen whom, I am here to serve, to continue on their road which they have chosen.

Accept, Mr. President, the proof of my worthy consideration.

The Royal Consul  
Sabetta.

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IV        The Italian Ambassador in Washington, May Des Planches and his wife, accompanied by Cav. Rovicoli, arrived in Chicago on a Pennsylvania train, Monday morning at 8:55 A.M.

L'Italia, May 9, 1908.

A RECEPTION FOR THE AMBASSADOR

These illustrious visitors were received at the Union Depot by a group of Italians among whom were the Italian Consul Sabetti, Dr. Volini, E. Longhi, G. Garibaldi, L. Malato, S. Spagliari, A. Russo, A. Mastrovalerio, A. Broletti, Dr. A. Lagorio, A. Gualano, G. Parenti, M. Mastrovalerio, B. P. Barasa and C. Raggio. E. Longhi volunteered to pay the expenses for the automobile the ambassador will use. The ambassador was very pleased with the way he was received by the city of Chicago. Reporters rushed to the Auditorium Annex for interviews the moment he arrived. Chicago has one of the most flourishing Italian colonies of the United States.

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L'Italia, May 9, 1908.

In the afternoon of that Monday, Mr. Des Planches was welcomed by a committee of the Mano Bianca and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce. The Mano Bianca committee consisted of Dr. Volini, Dr. Crutrera, Attorney Trivisonno, Attorney S. Malato and G. Mirabella. He promised the Mano Bianca committee to help vindicate the Italian name with his influence and with his American and Italian Authorities to help extirpate the evil, and to the Chamber of Commerce committee he said that the purpose of this institution should be to facilitate commercial relations between the United States and Italy. In conclusion he said it is necessary to study Chicago's commercial situation and its surroundings to reveal certain substitution of products.

Everything that is Italian interests him and he came to Chicago to learn the conditions of this colony.

Mrs. Marshfield invited the ambassador and his wife for dinner at her home on 1905 Prairie Ave., Tuesday. Wednesday night, Consul Sabetta gave a



ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 9, 1908.

musical entertainment at Banquet Hall of Congress Hotel in honor of the illustrious visitors. Many noted Americans and Italians of this city were present.

Thursday afternoon from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. about fifty noted Italian young ladies of the colony gave a tea party in honor of the ambassador's wife, at the Auditorium Annex. Thursday evening was the great reception at the house of Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, 99 Pearson St.

Friday night the Italian Club Lovers of Italy gave a banquet in honor of the illustrious visitors.

Tonight the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce will take place at the Auditorium Annex. The noted Italians and Americans of this city will be present. Speeches will be given by the following people: S. Spagliari



ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 9, 1908.

Governor Deneen of Illinois, Mayor Busse of Chicago, Italian Consul Sabetta, Mr. Zucca, Dr. Volini and finally the ambassador himself. After the banquet, the ambassador, his wife, their guard and the Italian Consul will go to Brands Hall, Clark and Erie Sts., where a dance will be given by the Eleven United Italian Societies.

Next Monday the ambassador will leave for Washington.



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L'Italia, February 13, 1908.

GOVERNOR DENEEN INTRUSTS TO AN ITALIAN COMMITTEE \$10,000, ALLOWED BY THE STATE FOR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF.

At this time we publish that the Legislature of the State of Illinois has voted the sum of \$10,000, to aid victims of the earthquake in Sicily and Calabrizi. Governor Charles S. Deneen signed the legislative decree, thus legalizing the appropriation. Therefore, \$10,000 more will be sent to relieve the suffering of our unfortunate countrymen.

Governor Deneen has appointed an Italian Committee to handle this generous offer of the State, in Italy. The committee is composed of : Dr. Camillo Violini, Mr. Oscar Durante, director of L'Italia, and Mr. Orson Smith, president of the Illinois Red Cross and of the Merchants Loan Bank. Governor notified Mr. Durante of his appointment by the following letter:

Mr. Oscar Durante  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

L'Italia, February 13, 1908.

Today I have appointed you a member of the commission which is to receive from the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and give to the agents authorized to distribute the funds raised for the relief of sufferers in the earthquake areas of Sicily and Calabrizi, the sum of \$10,000 appropriated for that purpose by the 46th General Assembly.

Enclosed you will find a form for the oath which I beg you to sign and return to me, following which you will receive an official appointment.

(Signed) Charles S. Deneen  
Governor.



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La Tribuna Italiana, November 10, 1906.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

### BANQUET IN HONOR OF LEONCAVALLO

At Maestro Vecchione initiative, the Italian Colony of Chicago, entertained the celebrated Maestro, Leon Cavallo, who is in America for a concert tour, with a banquet at the Rome Restaurant.

A large part of our colony was present to honor the creator of the eternal opera, I Pagliacci including the editors of all Italians newspapers and the most prominent men in the professional, business and commercial field. Speeches were delivered in honor of the illustrious guest, who in thanking all those present for the splendid reception given him, delivered a patriotic speech which finished by saying,

La Tribuna Italiana, November 10, 1906.

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"I always have ardently loved Italy, but now, after the fraternal and great manifestation given to me by my dear countrymen in this tour of America, I feel more than ever proud to be an Italian".

His speech was cheered and applauded. Upon leaving the restaurant, kissing and thanking Maestro Vecchione, he said, "I forget already the trouble and the inconvenience of my travel."

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L'Italia, July 10, 1906.

Italian Red Cross.

Mr. Umberto Bracchi, secretary of the United Italian Societies of Chicago has received the following letter from the Italian Red Cross acknowledging the receipt of 5,000.00 lire for the benefit of the victims of the eruption of Vesuvius subscribed to by residents of the Italian Colony of Chicago.

Central Committee of the Red Cross  
Rome, Italy  
May 23, 1906.

With much pleasure we thank each and every member of the United Italian Societies of Chicago for their generous donations given to the victims of the recent eruption of Vesuvius.

The generosity of the Italians in America toward the unfortunate victims of

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L'Italia, July 14, 1906.

the catastrophe, demonstrates that the colonist still feel very strongly the blood-tie that binds him to the father-land. The Red Cross has assured me that this sum shall be used solely for the purpose of alleviating the suffering of the unfortunate victims of the eruption.

With the utmost gratitude,  
(signed) Ferrari, the president of the Association.

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La Tribuna Italiana, April 21, 1906.

### CHICAGO COLLECTIONS FOR THE VESUVIO VICTIMS

Hon. William Randolph Hearst, member of Congress and newspaper owner in Chicago, is collecting donations for the Vesuvio victims. He has already sent to the mayor of Naples 50,000 lire of which 5,000 was his personal donation.

Dr. C. Volini, Mr. G. Garibaldi, and Mr. Oscar Durante, respectively president, treasurer, and secretary of the General Relief Committee, organized under the auspices of William Randolph Hearst, are working indefatigably collecting donations among the Italians and Italian societies.

This committee held a mass-meeting at the Hull House and appointed four sub-committees to collect donations. At the meeting of the Unione Siciliana donated \$500. The total amount collected by the different committees, among Italian and American persons, to date is \$3,111.



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ITALIAN



L'Italia, November 18, 1905.

Contribution of Chicago Colony to Milan Exposition.

A committee has been organized in Chicago, under the auspices of the Italian Consul, Count Rozwadowski, for the purpose of sending to the Milan Exposition, something which will be the offering of the Italian Colony of Chicago, and suggest sending a volume entitled "Italians of Chicago" which will contain photographs and biographical sketches of prominent members of our Colony.

The committee is composed of the following persons: Lawyers A. M. Gualano and B. Barasa, Dr. P. Cutrera, Dr. A. Bruno, Dr. F. Tornabene, Mr. A. F. Torre and Mr. E. C. Bappies.



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La Tribuna Italiana, September 30, 1905.

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE CALABRIA , THE ITALIANS OF CHICAGO.

Many societies have already sent their small donations and the others will follow suit. The Marescalchi concert was a great success both artistically and financially and the same is assured for the concert which to be given October 5, 1905, by the Dante Alighieri Club under the auspices of Conte Spagiari, general fac-totum, and Countess Rozwadowska, president of the club.

The festivities for the glorious September 20, and the generous action of the colony in this earthquake which has afflicted one of the most noble regions of our country, show clearly that the Italians are united in misfortune.

We are very happy to see the Chicago colony get together in these periods of adversity.

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La Tribuna Italiana, September 30, 1905.

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE CALABRIA  
THE ITALIANS OF CHICAGO

The Italian colony of this city is responding in a manner superior even to the colony of New York in answering the call of the unfortunate Calabresi brethrens.

In Chicago there are 45, 000 Italians while in New York there are 500,000. Compare the sums collected among the Italians of Chicago with those of New York, and the result will favor our good colony.

From the first announcement of the earthquake we sent to the presidents of the Italian societies of Chicago the following letter:

Dear President:

Will you please answer the following questions?

1. What are you going to do to help the Calabrian victims of the earthquake?

La Tribuna Italiana, September 30, 1905.

2. How are you going to celebrate the glorious September 20th?
3. Will you on that day make a pilgrimage to the Statue of Garibaldi on the Lake Shore Drive of Lincoln Park and place a wreath on the monument?
4. Are you willing to join in sending to the Italian section of the Milan exposition which will open this May, a chronicle of your society and its aims? Do not fail to send me your address and that of the officers of your society.

A. Mastrovalerio, editor.

L'Italia, April 8, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Italian Doctor Decorated

At a banquet, given in his honor, at the "Restaurant Roma", Dr. Camillo Volini was decorated by the King of Italy, through the Italian Consul, Count Rozwadowski, with the Order Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, bestowed for his work among the Italians in Chicago.



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L'Italia. Mar. 11, 1905.



### POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION

An appeal made by the "Circolo Dante Alighier" to relieve Italians who were victims of riots at Innesbruck, Austria, has been answered by individuals and societies of the Italian Colony to the extent of three hundred dollars.

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La Tribuna Italiana, February 11, 1905.

\$120 FOR THE INNSBRUCK STUDENTS

Sunday afternoon, while a furious storm was raging, the patriotic entertainment, prepared by the Circolo Italiano of Chicago, a branch of the National Dante Alighieri Society of Rome, took place in the Auditorium of the Hull House. \$120 was the amount raised by the raffle of an artistic vase.

The Councul and his wife, Count and Countess Rozwadowski arrived there an hour early to ascertain that all preparations had been made. After a short, but appropriate speech made by Count Spagiari, Mr. Gualano, a lawyer, made a beautiful speech, regarding the brave Italian soldiers, who, at present, are giving their lives in the Italian provinces of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.



La Tribuna Italiana, February 11, 1905.

Mr. Gualano seemed to know just how to put that certain touch of Italian patriotism, and his speech was applauded greatly.

The Dante Alighieri Club is to be congratulated for the wonderful success of this celebration.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

La Tribuna Italiana, June 25, 1904.

["THE POWER OF DARKNESS" AGAINST GARIBALDI AND COPERNICUS]

When we speak of the "Power of Darkness" we do not speak of the famous drama written by Ibsen, but of the Jesuitical Irish, by that we refer to the fanatical ignorance and intolerance against Giuseppe Garibaldi, the hero of two worlds, and Copernicus, the great German astronomer and philosopher, who was followed by the great Italian, Galileo Galilei, who was tortured by the Holy See, for believing "The sun stands still while the earth goes around it."

Tuesday night at the meeting of the Board of Education, the names of Garibaldi and Copernicus, suggested for two public schools, were brought before the Board and were discarded - ten to nine respectively. Yet there are three public schools named after three Irish saloon-keepers. Letters of protest sent by Italians to the president of the Board were read by the secretary, but they were not enough to change the attitude of the Board. We are pleased to say that not one Italian wrote protesting against the name of Garibaldi. Therefore, the statement made by Mrs. O'Keefe and the other Irishmen, who are on the school-naming committee, that our country-

La Tribuna Italiana, June 25, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

men seriously objected to the name of Garibaldi being given to the old school on W. Polk street, is no more than a lie.

We also believe that H. E. Monsignor Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, ordered the Italian families not to send their children to the school if it was named after Garibaldi. This clearly shows the hatred of the Irish priests and scholars against Garibaldi. The Reverend Father Dunne, in his letter to the New World, which we translated into Italian, stated, "We prefer the devil rather than Garibaldi."

Mr. Cameron, a senior member of the Board, together with Mr. Durante, editor of L'Italia, held a conference with Mr. Cooley, superintendent of the school, and after a half-hour's discussion, they agreed that the name of Garibaldi would be given to that school. Then at the Board meeting, they decided to have the name of President Polk. At first nearly all of the members were duly interviewed, and a memorandum was given everyone present at the meeting, on which was written every reason why the school should be named after Garibaldi.

This victory for the Irish will be of no importance. Through the efforts of the new members of the Board of Education, who will be appointed within the



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La Tribuna Italiana, June 25, 1904.

next fifteen days by Mayor Harrison, the victory can change into defeat. We hope that the mayor, when selecting new members, will appoint an Italian to the Board of Education.

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La Tribuna Italiana, June 11, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(FOR GARIBALDI SCHOOL)

Last Saturday, it became known that the committee of the Board of Education, which names public schools, has reconsidered the naming of the Giuseppe Garibaldi School, located on Polk Street, because of the insinuations made by Rev. Dunne, priest of the Italian Church of the Custodian Angel, on Forquer Street. Rev. Dunne and Mrs. O'Keefe, of the Board of Education, state that the Italian people prefer Michael Angelo's name to G. Garibaldi's.

Oscar Durante, the editor of L'Italia, and his colleagues of the Trans-Atlantic, denied the possibility of such a monstrosity. They accused Rev. Dunne and Mrs. O'Keefe of bad-faith because they are not Italians and have no interest in Italian patriots.

The Board of Education has delayed the decision for two more weeks.

L'Italia, June 30, 1900.

FOR THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE

Wednesday, members of the Board of Education discussed the Mr. S. C. Walleck's proposition to grant the citizens of different nationalities the advantage of obligatory teaching of their language in the Public Schools.

After heated discussions the proposition was rejected with eleven votes against five.

The Germans alone remain to enjoy the privilege, and \$150,000 to \$175,000 are being spent annually to teach their language. Do not despair in the meantime, for this question will arise again in the future with greater intensity and the five votes of today may become a majority tomorrow.

We are going to try our best to encourage our compatriots to watch for this event.



L'Italia, March 9-10, 1895.

### **THE NEW ITALIAN CONSUL IN CHICAGO**

This newspaper wishes to introduce to the Italian Colony the new Italian Consul, Count A. L. Rozwadowski. The Italian government has selected the new Consul and we accept him with very much satisfaction.

He is courteous to everyone, and has pleasing ways. He is a perfect gentleman, and has everything necessary for a Consul, and in the end he will have everyone respecting Italy and its laws.

Count A. L. Rozwadowski has a Polish name but is Italian by naturalization. He was born in Constantinople in 1850 and began his consular career in 1872. He was sent to Alexandria Egypt during the time of its revolution. He also held office in the Foreign Minister's Cabinet in 1882.

ITALIAN



L' Italia, March 9-10, 1895.

He was Consul in Susa and was transferred to Chicago from Sao Paolo, Brazil. He was given the choice of two posts, one in Havana and the other in Chicago. He chose Chicago.

Count Rozwadowski is a member of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Commander of the Medidich Turks Order, Officer of Osmannieh, and also holds officer's grade in the Nesham Iftickar Turks Order.

The Consul's family has accompanied him to Chicago.



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L'Italia, February 13, 1892.

The Italian Consul and the Society di Ricigliano.

The Italian Consul has for three consecutive times refused the invitation of the Societa Operaia di Ricigliano to take part in the program contemplated in honor of the king's birthday, March 14.

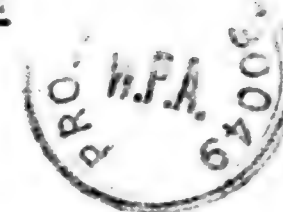
And why was the invitation refused? Because the Consul says the society insulted him. Yes, the society insulted him by holding a mass meeting on Sept. 20 of the past year, protesting against slurring remarks and acts made by the Consul's friends. As far as we know, the facts are as stated. Which is right we will not say until we have investigated more thoroughly the accusations of both.

At the request of mutual friends and out of respect for an office representative of Italy, in our city, we forswore our campaign against the Consul, but

ITALIAN

L' Italia, February 13, 1892.

now if the facts previously stated are true, that the society did graciously invite the Consul to join them in honoring such a patriotic day and that the Consul summarily refused, we will be forced to re-open our fight against him in the interest of the Colony and its institutions.



#### IV. REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUALS

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ITALIAN

A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet).

"SKILLFUL CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CREATING A LASTING PROGRAM."

For forty-six years, twenty-two of them in Chicago, the Rev. Pasquale Riccardi De Carlo has devoted his life to Christian service with the Italians in America. Founder of the Italian Christian Institute, 567 Taylor Street, he began his work in 1914 in the "bloody 19th Ward," pitting his energy and Christian teachings against the crime, superstition, indifference, prejudice and antagonism of this area. The mission was moved westward to 1206 W. Taylor Street in 1919, and became the Garibaldi Institute, one of the most well-known neighborhood houses in the city.

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A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet).

Here a group of Italian men and women organized the St. John Presbyterian Church, buying the present building in 1930 with the aid of the Church Extension Board of the Chicago Presbytery.

Members of St. John have said of the Rev. Pasquale De Carlo, "As a man of conviction, sincerity, earnestness and consecration, he is a true friend to his little children; he has saved boys from becoming criminals; he has influenced, encouraged, and aided young people to obtain a better education; he has brought peace to many a father and mother through his counsel; and he strives to interpret Christ continuously to all people of all ages."

The growth and service of this church has been a story of the personality and service of its minister, a religious leader of marked practical philosophy and business acumen, a man of literary training and experience who has been editor of two Italian-American newspapers and a magazine.



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A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church, (Pamphlet)

For twelve years a field representative of the Church Extension Board of the Chicago Presbytery, and now acting as Superintendent of Garibaldi Institute, as well as minister of St. John Church and the director of its manifold program, this elderly man has won the homage of his people and the respect of business men and denominational leaders.

SOME GLIMPSES OF LIFE AND WORK AT ST. JOHN.

Visit with the writer several typical programs at St. John Institutional Church. Throughout the week-day activities, a religious emphasis is the center of all group and personal work of the church staff, and reaches its culmination in the impressive Protestant services in the auditorium, each Sunday morning.

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ITALIAN

APPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet)

But there is more than a Sunday schedule in this building. Every one present on Sunday is actively engaged in thirty or forty week-day programs.

#### FOR THE FAMILY

In its Family Department, the church interprets the needs and difficulties of hundreds of families in the community to the various relief organizations, securing contacts with clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals, visiting in countless homes each month, and maintaining friendly contacts throughout the community.

Throughout the week the many organizations meeting in the church include a Junior and Intermediate Choir, a Junior High Choir, a Young People's Choir, as well as music classes and a music library, all provided for Italian young people, who have little opportunity or resources to pursue their musical interests.

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ITALIAN

ALL PROJ. 30275

# A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet)

Moving from room to room of the church building on any week-day, we see many other practical activities sponsored by this realistic church and its very shrewd Minister, who understands so well the importance of a constructive use of leisure time. It is through these group activities that this church strives to teach the attributes of Christian character and the ways in which boys and girls, men and women, must live and work together.

## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

There are clubs for boys and girls, sewing classes, Camp Fire Girls Scouts, Boy Scouts, music appreciation classes, home economics, manual training groups, carving classes, and other types of activity included in this church's institutional program for its children.

A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet).

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The nature and quality of many young people's discussion groups, and the significant, serious problems which these Italian young people are considering under the educational leadership of staff members at St. John Church, are revealed in a striking way by a list of topics recently used in a series of discussion meetings of one of these groups:

"The Advancement of Medicine"; "Vocational Guidance - the Choosing of a Profession"; "Child Psychology - the Care and Training of Children"; "Problems of Youth - Youth Administration Groups"; "Music - Its History and Background"; "The Care of the Body"; "World Peace"; "Real Causes of War"; and many others of a similar scope and importance to young people of today.

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A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet).

FOR THE ITALIAN PARENTS.

Adult men and women have found help at St. John in many ways. For many, life has been difficult in America. The only bright spot in the life of numerous Italian women is the "Women's League" meeting, once a week, in the Protestant church, where they make friends, sew, and learn many things by this contact with the outside world.

Still another phase of this institution's program suggests to us that no better opportunity is offered on Chicago's West Side for the development of patriotic and loyal Americans, than through the Christian program and teachings of this church. For the parents there are classes in English and citizenship, helping to bridge language barriers and to foster Christian attitudes. Again, there are classes in Italian for young people, in order that there may be better understanding between the first and second generation of these families.



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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30375

A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church, (Pamphlet)

It is the hope of St. John Church that its activities will facilitate, rather than prevent, the cultural transition of these people by aiding parent and youngster to join in becoming citizens of America.

For, the church must interpret not only one generation to another, but must interpret America to its new citizens, presenting the best of American culture, and, at the same time, interpret the new citizens to America, conserving the finest elements of the alien culture brought to our shores.

As I have come to know these things at St. John, I have begun to see the way in which young and old are welcomed into the friendly atmosphere of this building, so that entire families are served and aided. It is impossible to guess the significance, extent and depth, of such service as this.

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A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church, (Pamphlet)

PLAY AND STUDY FOR SUMMER DAYS

If our visit to the church of the great, tall spire at Harrison Street and Hoyne Avenue is during the Summer weeks, we will see one of the most impressive manifestations of the program for boys and girls, as we observe sessions of a vacation church school, that draws two hundred and fifty children for a daily program of Summer supervised play and instruction.

This church school has welcomed everybody. It has taught children to adopt responsibilities, it has offered encouragement and opportunity for creative expression when such encouragement means most in the life of a youngster.

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ITALIAN

A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church, (Pamphlet)

It is by such effort as this that young people growing up in areas of undesirable influences, in the great neighborhoods of Chicago that breed criminals, are kept from becoming misfits in the social scheme of things.

CITY.....COUNTRY...FAMILY...AND CHURCH.

With our visit to these manifold activities completed, we return once more to the office of the Rev. De Carlo, who directs this detailed program, and yet finds time for many personal interviews and to advise many individuals in their problems. From our conversation with this seventy-two year old Minister, who still retains the energies and capacities of far younger men, we catch a new conception of the goals of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church.

A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet).

Inseparably linked to these goals are the conceptions of the family, the city, the country and the church. Upon the family structure rest the institution of citizenship and the welfare of a nation, this Minister fervently believes it is the Christian church that can do most to preserve families in the midst of distracting and disturbing urban influences.

So it is that at St. John, there is this varied schedule of daily activities designed to enrich the lives of families surrounding the church, making the church building a center for the educational interests of several hundred each week, a center for physical training and development, a center for the building of citizenship, a place for the worship of God and the strengthening of human character. To such a series of activities an attendance of sixty-eight thousand (68,000) persons was recorded last year. Of this figure hundreds were little children, while many others were parents and grandparents.

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ITALIAN

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A Story of St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church. (Pamphlet).

### BUILDING LEADERSHIP

The fostering of family ties, by means of a ministry designed for every member of the family, is but one goal at St. John. Still another envisages the finding and training of individual leaders in this community that is so rich with potential leadership, if these characteristics and abilities are properly directed and guided. Every master criminal of Chicago's history, every sensational figure in its under-world who has come from its foreign speaking neighborhoods, has had the potentialities of a great leader; traits that were twisted until these qualities of leadership were used for law-breaking and destructive purposes.

To build social leaders, Christian leaders, from the youth of a West Side community, is one of the things that St. John Church strives to do. No institution like it has so truly managed and expertly aimed at this goal. Few churches have adapted the philosophy of Jesus Christ to so practical an application in so useful a week-day program.



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MPA (111) PRU 30275  
SPANISH

Scrap Book of Julio de Diego

Chicago Evening American, Jan. 19, 1934

MURALS TO TELL STORY OF WINE

Every phase of development of the wine industry will be depicted in colorful murals by the Spanish artist Julio de Diego, on the walls of the Cafe Extraordinary and International Restaurant, to be operated in connection with the National Wine and Liquor Show and Convention in the Hotel Sherman, March 5 to 9, according to announcement made today by Ernest Byfield, Hotel Sherman, President. In addition to the murals, de Diego will prepare gigantic "wine maps" of every wine producing country of the world, showing the wines made in each locality.

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

ROCCO DE STEFANO

The oldest Italian lawyer in Chicago, Mr. Stefano, graduated from the Lake Forest University in 1897, and has been a trial lawyer in many famous and distinguished cases. He was a former assistant corporation counsel, and a member of the legal staff of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

He is now connected with the World's Fair Centennial as secretary of the Italian world's fair organization.

He is a writer, lecturer and speaker, and a distinguished member of the Chicago Bar Association. He is married and has three children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

V. D. SIGNORILE

Mr. Signorile came to Chicago direct from Italy in 1913. His father was an agriculturist near Bari, Puglie. V. D. Signorile was educated at Bari.

He showed an aptitude for salesmanship and when he reached Chicago, sold merchandise, bonds and insurance. Finally he entered the real estate business and soon established a splendid record. In 1927, he organized his own company and secured some choice property bounded by Central Park Ave. on the east, Crawford Ave. on the west, 85th St. on the north, and 87th St. on the south; a most desirable location for a home or an investment.

Mr. Signorile has a good English education and many of his customers are citizens of English and other European descents; in fact, he deals with all classes. He has a very pleasing personality and makes friends easily.

PROJ. 30273

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

LAWRENCE P. ROMANO

The Son of John B. Romano, a Private Banker.

His father died when Lawrence was under five years of age. He was educated in the parochial schools and then took a course at Joseph Medill High School. He went to work in a real estate office after leaving school, and soon acquired considerable business experience in the Italian colony. He spent considerable time educating the Italian people in the ideals of home ownership. For several years, he has been specializing in suburban property and in selling small houses.

Many Italian families knew his father as their friend - a man whom they could trust with their savings, and who gave them sound advice in investment matters. They place the same confidence in his son Lawrence, who recommends the purchase of small houses with gardens in the rear.

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

GEORGE F. SIVORE

Antonio Sivore came to Chicago from Genoa in 1854, when Franklin Pierce was president. He was married in this city to a girl of Genoese parentage. He took an important part in the early industrial development of Chicago, as is shown by the directories of the 60's and 70's. He had four sons and one daughter, of whom, George F. Sivore, the third child, was born here in 1891.

George F. Sivore went into business during 1910, with no capital other than a clearly defined objective - rentals and property management. He adhered steadily to that pre-determined plan and has become eminently successful. To-day he is recognized as an expert in his chosen profession. He consistently disregards all side-lines and devotes his attention exclusively to handling downtown properties for many of the largest owners of stores and office buildings. Mr. Sivore represents some of the largest estates in the city. Although modest and reticent in the extreme, he is justifiably proud of a clientele comprised of corporations and railroads for whom he serves as appraiser.

Mr. Sivore's success epitomizes the principle of specialization - the practice of concentration upon one particular line of effort. Being possessed of a pleasing personality and endowed with lofty ideals, he readily inspires and retains the confidence of his associates.

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

He has one son, George A. Sivore, Jr., who has been educated in American schools and universities, with a post-graduate course at Oxford.

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

WILLIAM PARRILLO

William Parrillo is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Parrillo. He was born in Chicago on Mar. 10, 1903. He was educated in the Chicago public schools and the University of Illinois, and is a graduate of the Kent College of Law.

In 1927, he was appointed an assistant in the United States district attorney's office, and at that time held the position of being the youngest ever so honored.

Mr. Parrillo devotes his time to grand jury investigations, liquor prosecution, with special supervision over the bond department. He is a member of both the Chicago and Illinois Bar Association; the Justinian Society of Advocates; and is president of his own ward republican club. Besides his active participation in party matters, his efforts are devoted to local Italian benevolent movements, gratis.

His ability as a leader, speaker and organizer has been recognized in the many calls for his services on committees, receptions to notable visitors, banquets and quasi-public celebrations, particularly his activity in the recent Italian Armistice Day demonstration. His remarkable progress is indicative of an illustrious future.

Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

DANIEL A. SERRITELLA.

Mr. Serritella started as a newsboy and attained early recognition as a leader. He served many years as president of the Chicago Newsboy Association. He is renowned for his interest in the welfare of the people who live in his district and particularly popular because of his energies devoted to the relief of the unemployed, the widows, children and others in distress. Mr. Serritella wears a happy smile and possesses an amiable disposition. These attributes are doubtless contributory to his many friendships. He is now our capable city sealer.

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The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

VINCENT E. GUARNO

Vincent E. Guarno, the son of Angelo and Jessamine Guarno, was born in Salerno, Italy in 1884, and came to Chicago in 1896.

His education included music, in which he became exceptionally proficient, and this art is still his principal diversion from commercial life.

Mr. Guarno became an active factor in the realty marts as a salesman in 1912, for the largest organization in Chicago. At the end of seven years, he had attained one of the topmost positions in the concern - an appraiser in the inheritance tax department of Illinois.

For several years past, he has directed the operations of his own company, Vincent E. Guarno & Co., handling diversified realty investments, including several highly successful subdivisions.

The most noteworthy developments of his company comprise property in Beverly Hills, Marquette Park, Summit Park, Argo, Jefferson Park, Forest Glen, Deerfield, and his current improvement of Woodland Manor.

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1929.

With phenomenal prescience, he has parceled tracts that quickly become intensely alive with home-owners and business houses. Marquette Park, completely sold out, has enhanced from 400% to 1,000% within three years.

Mr. Guarino is a consistent participant in civic affairs. He is another laudable man of Italian nativity who forged his way to a position commanding the respect of the citizenry of all races.

PPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



L'Italia, May 23, 1908.

TERELLI YOUNGEST BAND LEADER IN AMERICA

Today the Terelli Band will inaugurate Sans Souci Park. Terelli is very well known, and it is therefore unnecessary to introduce him to our readers. He was born in Naples and finished studying at St. Peter's Conservatory in Marella. He was the first choir boy of the theater when only seventeen years old. He has been in Germany at different times and has had the opportunity to excel in German music. After coming to America, he became the director of the Ellery Band, attaining great success. He is only 29 years old, and is the youngest director in America. He loves Italian music, because he is Italian, but he also fervently admires the German music. His band occupies first place among the great bands and, for that reason, will return to Ravinia Park, this year, where he will retake the stand for the New York Symphony orchestra, which takes the place of Thomas' orchestra from Chicago. The band is composed of fifty players elected from among the best in America. In place of the soloists we find last year's orchestra members are the same.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 23, 1908.

Domerico Palmo is the first cornet player, Guiseppe Siniscalchi, Clarion player, and singer. Leborio Lamonte is the trombone player, who is well beloved by the public, for the sweet and artistic manner in which he plays. Filippo Cincione is the first bass and also well known and liked by the public, for his beautiful and strong voice. The Terelli Band, besides being in prime condition promises a quartet of soloists that would enrich any band.

The Chicago Evening Post, Nov. 16, 1926.

DR. ITALO F. VOLINI

Dr. Volini was born in Chicago in 1893, the eldest son of Dr. Camillo Volini, an ardent Italian patriot who received the decoration of chevalier, officer of the order of chevalier, commander and grand officer, from the crown of Italy.

Dr. Italo F. Volini is a graduate of the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College, with the degrees of B.S. and M.D. He was first in competitive examination among three-hundred doctors for place in the Cook County Hospital. He has attained a position of head of the department of medicine at Loyola University school of medicine, and is the author of numerous scientific papers.

During the world war, he served with the American expeditionary forces in France. He was recently advised that he had been awarded the rank of chevalier of the order of the crown of Italy for service to the Italian people in the United States. The formal presentation of the decoration will take place next month.

Dr. Volini, in addition to being head of the department of medicine at Loyola University, is also connected with Cook County, Mercy, Columbus, St. Bernard's, Oak Park, St. Anne's, St. Elizabeth's and Holy Cross hospitals.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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L'Italia, Mar. 23, 1913.

ITALIAN

[DR. ANTONIO LAGORIO HEADS LIBRARY BOARD.] 7

Dr. Antonio Lagorio a leading member of the Italian Colony was elected president of the Public Library of Chicago. He was a member of the Board of Directors for several years, and during the last year acted as vice-president. With the retirement of President R. A. Roulston, Dr. Lagorio was named as his successor and the choice could not have fallen on a worthier person.

APR (11) PROJ. 30276

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 15, 1913.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE.

At the recent election the counting of ballots was so corrupt that W. A. Cunnea, Socialist candidate for the office of State's Attorney, to whom many conceded the victory, appeared to have lost to Maclay Hoyne, Democratic candidate.

The Socialists were not caught napping, however. They began to raise funds in order to obtain recount of the ballots in four wards, with the understanding that if errors were found which were detrimental to Cunnea, the recount would be extended over Cook county.

The slow and laborious operation was begun under the supervision of Judge Baldwin, with results so remarkable that they rendered certain the election of Cunnea and the removal of Hoyne, who at present illegally occupies the office of State's Attorney.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 15, 1913.

The recount in the four wards added twelve hundred votes to Cunnea's total.

A recount in six other wards has been ordered by Judge Balwin, and it is certain that the result will cause the vote of the entire county to be re-tallied.

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L'Italia, July 1, 1911.

We have another brilliant young man in our colony. He is Francesco A. Lagoria, son of Dr. Antonio Lagoria, founder and director of the Pasteur Institute of Chicago. Young Mr. Lagoria has received his doctor's degree at the Northwestern University of Chicago. Best wishes and success.

L'Italia, Dec. 19, 1908.

JAMES COLSSIMO, PROPRIETOR OF THE COLOSIMO HOTEL AND BUFFET  
2001-2005 ARCHER AVENUE, CHICAGO, TELEPHONE CALUMET 1549.

The premises have been renovated completely so that now they are considered the most elegant on the South Side. Italians who desire wines and liquors of the finest brands will find them at Signor Colosimos.

L'Italia, Aug. 29, 1908.

NOMINATION OF THE DELEGATES

On August 23, an open meeting was held at Drills Hall, to select three delegates to the Colonial Congress in Rome. The following procedure took place at the meeting:

The meeting was called to order by Andrea Russo, Acting Chairman in the absence of John Zucca, who was ill. The minutes were read and the roll was called by the Secretary.

The Italian Consul, Guido Sabetta, was then chosen Honorary President of the Committee, which select the three delegates for the Colonial Congress in Rome. It was ruled to do away with any applause to save time. The Italian Consul, Sabetta, then spoke of the benefit to be derived by the Italian colonists from the Colonial Congress.

L'Italia, Aug. 29, 1908.

Mr. Russo explained the reason for the meeting which was to select three men to represent the Italian Colony at the Colonial Congress and what was to be expected of those men. He also mentioned the expense of the trip.

The nomination for the candidates who are to go to the Colonial Congress in Rome was then opened by the Executive Council. Mr. Emanuelo, a representative of the Unione Siciliana Society, then moved that they have an informal way of voting which was seconded. Mr. Leone offered the name of Mr. Di Benedetto as a fellow delegate. This proposition was well received. Mr. Leone then proposed that the Secretary of the Executive Council be given some consideration for the work that he has done. Prof. Beduschi suggested that the Secretary to given the funds that might remain after all the expenses were paid. That proposition was also unanimously approved.

Two other propositions were favorably accepted: 1. That the Executive Council remain in existence until the reunion which is to be held on the return of the delegates from Rome. 2. That the members of this same Council accompany the delegates as fellow delegates. The President added that if this proposal were to be approved, he would be pleased to join with the delegates of the Chicago Colony and take part with them in the Congress, and in consequence the delegates



L'Italia, Aug. 29, 1908.

to the first congress of Italians in foreign lands will be made up of the following:

Official Delegates: Messrs. G. Mirabella, O. Mariotti, and C. Zangrandi.

Fellow Delegates: Messrs. S. Benedetti, G. Zucca, A. Russo, G. Figali, F. Cuneo, M. Mastrogiovanni, Dr. A. Lagorio, and Dr. Camillo Volini.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

L'Italia, July 25, 1908.

[DE GRAZIA RECOMMENDED AS A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE]

We recommend another Republican candidate to the Italians. He is our compatriot, Mr. Giovanni De Grazia, who is running for State Senator of the 21st District.

To discuss his candidacy, a committee was formed of prominent Italians of our Colony. They are the following: Dr. Damiani, president; Ernesto Dragonetti, secretary; Michele Querriere, treasurer; and Christoforo Ebali, Pietro Russo, Giuseppe Matalone, Andrea Lanza, Giuseppe Lupo, Angelo Lupo, and Paolo Serino.

4254 (1) 1908-1909

The Chicago Daily Tribune, July 13, 1901.

CHARLOTTE CIPRIANI

Girl honored at Paris, one of the ablest students at the University of Chicago.

Miss Charlotte Cipriani, who received the degree of doctor of letters from the University of Paris recently, is well remembered at the University of Chicago as one of the ablest linguists who ever attended that institution.

Miss Cipriani speaks English, French, Italian, and German with fluency, and has a reading knowledge of Spanish, Latin, and old French.

She entered the University in 1896 and took her bachelor's degree the following year. After teaching a year at Milwaukee Downer College, she returned to Chicago for a year of graduate work and went to Paris to enter the Sorbonne, where she has just completed her course of studies.

V. MISCELLANEOUS  
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

V A 1  
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Dec. 1, 1918.

THE NATIVES OF TRENTO ITALY LIVING IN CHICAGO GATHER  
FUNDS FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE REDEEMED TERRITORIES

The Trentini of Chicago, now that they have returned to the fold of the mother country, have thought of forming a club in order better to show their appreciation for their redemption from the enemies' yoke. The organization was christened "Trentino Club di Chicago." The following are its officers: S. Brugna, president; Joseph Bruner, vice-president; Marco Valentini, secretary; Sebastiano Lozzo, cashier; Ernest Prandini, Joseph Brugna, and Emil Mora, councilors.

At its meeting last Thursday, the club accepted offerings from the members, for the people of the redeemed territories and added money collected to the subscription fund which we initiated. The Trentini deserve to be lauded and congratulated.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia , Sept. 30, 1899.

#### LATE CONTRADICTION

Luigi Boarini, whose name appeared in the Chicago Tribune as having spoken against the Italians of Southern Italy, declared that he was innocent of the fact, and promises to find the guilty person.

But why didn't he see to it that the Chicago Tribune was prevented from publishing such an Article, and why didn't the society energetically protest against the press also. It is up to every Italian in the colony to see that the Legione Garibaldi Society does its duty.

From now on any one who wishes to offer any money for the monument will be given a receipt to show that he has given something towards the fund.

**V. MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS**

**A. Foreign Origins**

**2. Social and Occupational**

V A 2

V A 1

II E 1

III H

ITALIAN

Farinacci, M. G., "Oppressed Sicily," Italo-American  
National Union Bulletin (Monthly), Dec. 1928, p.



From Greek rule to Bourbon tyranny, Sicily has been an oppressed state. Its richly producing land giving untold wealth in grain, olives and sulphur, has for centuries attracted the ruling monarchs of Europe, and the most powerful came to dictate. Even the Arab had his say and today one finds slight traces of the Arabic language in the dialect spoken on the western coast of Sicily.

While nations amassed power and wealth, the state of Sicily was continually ravaged and sapped of its resources and produce by foreign lords. The people were kept in a state of ignorance and servitude, the higher class forcing them to remain submissive to the dictating governors.

The peasants knew nothing but work and more work, slaving from sunrise to sunset, often working long into the night, so that at the end of the harvest there would be a few bushels of wheat left over for them. The Bourbons could not resist the tempting resources of Sicily, so after

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Dec. 1928.

conquering the rulers they began their tyrannical reign. At this time the kingdom of the two Sicilys was proclaimed. From Naples to the Strait of Messina was one Sicily, the other was the state itself. What other nations had failed to get from these states the Bourbon did not. The new lords not satisfied with the taxes from the suffering peasants resorted to killing, stealing, and torturing. Their harsh methods becoming violent, the people were reduced to a level lower than that of the English serf. This state of affairs continued until one man, tired of the barbarism of the controlling foreigners, arose in arms with a thousand Garibaldini and began his famous march through Sicily and southern Italy, until the country became free. This man, called Garibaldi, defied everyone, even the most powerful of all rulers, the Pope, seizing the Roman state with the newly baptized platoon of La Marmora, called the Bersaglieri.

Sicily, whose rich soil is bathed by the waters of the historic Mediterranean, whose youth has died gallantly upon many a battlefield at the righteous command of its ruler, is today again oppressed by



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the so-called writers, who fail to understand the deep thoughts and character of men. Yesterday it was oppression for the amassing of wealth; today, moral oppression by a few.



Within the city there are men who either do not know history or wish to create a history of their own. Throughout their writings they rank Sicily and its inhabitants as a nation, as a people in itself, having no connection whatever with the peninsula. This is not so. Still the assertion has been made many times, and for the sake of a few amateur editors it can be said openly that no part of Italy is more loyal than Sicily.

In the Nov. 22, 1928, issue of the Chicago Tribune there was an editorial entitled "For an American Policy." Within the paragraphs of the editorial, between the hurriedly typed lines, one sees prejudices arising from hatred, inspired generations back, as far as the Roman Empire, when the Britons were slaves to the whips of the Caesars.

The cunningness of the writer is great. First he classes the history and



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social conditions of Sicily with those of the Orient and southeastern countries of Europe, apologizing to the intelligent Sicilian. He goes on with his weird ideas and states that immigration should be shut down for two generations, but that if there should be any immigration it should be determined strictly by the principles of preparedness for American life; this preparedness being judged by similarity of history, race character, ethical standards, and modes of thought and feeling. In these few lines rests the ignorance of the writer.

The Sicilian is judged as a bad character only by the press of the city. Why is it? Only one answer remains, the paper must fill its columns. In no other city in the country does one find so bitter a hatred against the Sicilian. Well, the papers say they are pagans, they came from the southeastern portion of Europe, and they are cattle, so let it go at that. Probably this great writer does not know that America is cosmopolitan and that it was not the English alone who built this mighty nation.

Should the inhabitants of Europe be permitted to enter this country, Italy should have its quota for the Italians are builders, not





Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Dec. 1928.

destroyers, and that includes Sicilians. Let it also be known to this writer that we would like to know which country is best prepared for American life by his definition of preparedness.

We know America, this great beautiful country in which the Almighty placed his greatest energies, is cosmopolitan. Its ethics, modes of feeling and thought, if torn apart and analyzed would be none other than those of the Roman, seasoned with a dash of the barbaric Teuton, and a taste of the uncouth Anglo-Saxon. Still, the children of the old Empire, the people in whose veins flows the blood of that ancient and noble civilization are classed with the pagan Orientals by this great newspaper man.

It is not a crime to say these things, no, it's just plain ignorance. They know better. However, say what they wish, Italy (which includes Sicily) has never produced a "yellow" person, one who wishes to destroy the high morals of another people regardless of its effect upon the man.